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THE TIMES

A world enough?
Special report
on population

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political storm continued e Court Line collapse yester- lots of the line said that Mr Davis, a junior trade minis- assured them early in July assengers booked to travel be safeguarded by Govern- ment support in the form of a £4m loan. Mr Shore, Secretary of State for Trade and Mr Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Industry, both said yesterday they were willing to justify their actions before an inquiry.

denies 'loan' allegation

e Corina
Editor

eloping political storm Government's com- handling Court Line's troubles took yet urn last night when of the British Air Line Association (Balpa) at they had been twice y a minister less than ago that state support eguard holidaymakers. ir Shore, Secretary of Trade, and Mr Wedg- m, Secretary of State ry, yesterday declared s willing to justify ions over the Court re before an inquiry. Line pilots, acting Balpa, said they saw n Davis, Parliamentary retary for Trade, at nons on July 9 and red that the Govern- ld "ensure that the million passengers ooked to travel will be ed by Government sup- e form of a £4m loan". ther meeting on July r assurance had been t Court Line was in a rading position and mplete the summer e pilots said.

st night, Mr Brian e, Labour MP for est, who had arranged ilots to meet Mr Clin- said the pilots' claim e. The £4m, he said, debt" owed by the de to the shipbuilding urt which had already n over by the Govern-

Government was not ask for it back on rstanding that they onitor the affairs of ine's holiday opera-

by Opposition claims rnment statements had olidaymakers and the de alike, Mr Shore re- sterday that ministers in perfectly good faith and in the light of assurances from the company at the beginning of July that the nationalization of shipbuilding interests meant that holiday commitments could be met for the rest of the season.

"I have no objection whatever to an inquiry", he said. "I am confident the evidence will substantiate the points we have made and show how ridiculous and politically motivated are the accusations of Mr Heseltine and Mr Thorpe."

A call for an inquiry came on Saturday from Mr Michael Heseltine, senior Conservative frontbench spokesman on trade and industry. Mr Benn's answer was that he would not be against a full investigation.

It was only after he asked a firm of accountants to examine Court Line's difficulties that they became evident, Mr Benn said. It was the company that had assured the Government that holidaymakers would be protected.

Mr Eldon Griffiths, Conservative spokesman on industry, said yesterday he had just returned from a package holiday in Tenerife and wished Mr Benn could have heard the comments of affected tourists.

He would have been left in no doubt that large numbers of those who made recent bookings with Court Line, or maintained reservations before June 26 did so in the belief that Mr Benn's statement to Parliament that day meant what it said.

"In short they trusted the word of a Secretary of State who said that he was nationalizing Court Shipbuilders to, in his own words, 'stabilize the situation, including the holidays booked for this summer'." Mr Benn was seeking to shuffle out of his responsibilities and place the blame on someone, anyone, else, Mr Griffiths added.

Facts that were irrefutable were a serious failure of communication between the Department of Industry and Court Line, the result in part of Mr Benn's "unseemly haste" to seize on holidaymakers' troubles as an excuse to nationalize the shipbuilding elements.

"An inquiry is essential to establish whether Mr Benn, when he spoke to Parliament, knew that Court Line's difficulties would not be solved in time to save these holidays", he added.

Last night, there was some further confusion, but this time concerning difficulties facing the Official Receiver, who is provisional liquidator of the main Court Line company, and Mr Rupert Nicholson his special manager.

It was being suggested that they faced potential difficulties in unravelling the complicated situation because further legal procedures might have to be taken to gain official access to all the necessary books and documents.

The tour companies operating Clarksons, Horizon and certain other holidays have filed bankruptcy petitions but those will not be heard until the courts reconvene in October after the summer vacation. In the meantime interest will centre on how travel agents will view their commitments to the companies and holidaymakers.

Technically, all the money they have received from customers for holidays already booked should belong to the liquidators yet to be appointed, of these tour companies.

But many may take the view that since the bankrupt holiday companies could be regarded as being in breach of contract for not providing holidays, they can

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ivel groups more eful on refunds

Geddes
ssociation of British gents said last night ed the 100,000 people booked holidays with e would get back "at lfth of the money they

of the last in line of groups of creditors Line, those who have ut not yet had their vill probably get little g from the liquidation mpany's assets. But bond lodged by Court -ABTA and now de- a trust fund, is not hose assets and may d of as the association ithout the consent of l Receiver, Mr George of ABTA, said yes-

£2m of that bond is to go to pay for the me of the 49,000 holi- stranded abroad and otel charges incurred night last Thursday, collapse of the tour

m likely to be left of bond after the rescue will be available for n to those who have r on holidays paid in fr Matthews said. His felt its first priority o the British public oreign hoteliers owed Court Line.

tion there is about by travel agents in oliday payments for e subsidiaries, which has advised its mem- to pass on to the

s no hope of anyone any money from a rance policy as none financial failure of the tour operator. Even those who cancelled holidays before Court Line's collapse may not receive back all their money.

Usually the insurers pay a proportion of the refund, with the tour operator the balance. But Court Line's collapse would involve repayment of the insurer's share only.

Most travel agents stopped payment to Court Line immediately after the collapse.

Mr Matthews said yesterday that all customers would certainly get some money. How much would not be known for at least another couple of weeks. But, he said, "if it was only 20 per cent that was refunded, we would feel we had failed".

Under the ABTA system, bonds are individual to the companies which lodge them, and are equivalent to 5 per cent of the annual projected turnover of that company. One of the Court Line subsidiaries Horizon, has recently had so few bookings that those booked with Horizon can expect to receive much larger payments, perhaps virtually all their money, from the Horizon bond, than those booked with Clarksons, 4S and 4S Sports.

Owners Services Ltd has not been affected by the Court Line collapse. Negotiations are under way which are expected to lead to a takeover of this profit-making subsidiary of Court Line.

The 3,000 Court Line staff, 1,200 in the aviation division and 1,800 in the tour operating and overseas division, have been dismissed. Only a handful have been retained by the liquidator to carry on essential business.

Balpa says definite assurances given

Court Line Aviation pilots said last night that the Government had assured them five weeks ago of a £4m loan to safeguard holidays. They said the assurance had been given by Mr Stanley Clinton Davis, Under-Secretary at the Department of Trade.

A statement issued in Luton by Court Line members of the British Air Line Pilots Association (Balpa) said: "We deplore the fact that this has been proved to be incorrect."

Mr Clinton Davis had told pilots at a Commons meeting on July 9 that although the Government was not prepared to nationalize Court Line's aviation and leisure companies, it would "ensure that the half-million passengers already booked to travel will be safeguarded by government support in the form of a £4m loan". The Government would monitor the loan to ensure that it was spent to accommodate those passengers.

The pilots said they also deplored the fact that three days later, on July 12, the directors of Court Line had assured them that the company was in a strong trading position and would not only complete the summer season but continue operations through 1975, even though it might be "at a reduced capacity".

Captain Colin Dawson, chairman of Balpa's Court Line branch, which has 165 members, said yesterday: "We don't know what we can do next but we are at least hoping to prick the consciences of quite a few people.



Kevin Mallon (left) and Brendan Hughes, were believed to be among the 19 men who escaped from Portlaoise prison yesterday. The photograph, taken about three years ago, shows Mr Hughes carrying a sub-machine gun and Mr Mallon a box of explosives before a customs post raid.

19 IRA prisoners hijack way to freedom after jail explosions

From Robert Fisk
Belfast

In the most spectacular mass escape staged by the IRA 19 leading members of the Provisionals yesterday broke out of Ireland's top security prison at Portlaoise, blasting down the doors of the jail with high explosives and running from the grounds under fire from the Irish Army.

Two of the most important IRA officers in the country, Kevin Mallon and Brendan Hughes, were almost certainly among those who got away. Sources close to the IRA in Dublin confirmed last night that the escape was organized by Mr Mallon, formerly the IRA's battalion commander on the west Ulster border.

The explosives used had apparently been smuggled into the jail several days ago and hidden in the cells. One report yesterday said that some of the prisoners were armed at the time of the escape. The 19 men overpowered prison officers in the special security block in which they were housed and, disguised as prison staff, made their way out of the jail through the grounds of the governor's house.

The IRA have made some remarkable breakouts from jails in Northern Ireland—seven men swam to freedom from the prison ship Maidstone in Belfast Lough in 1971, for example, and 11 men left the Crumlin Road jail in the city dressed as a football team—but never on this scale.

Ironically, the 150 Republican prisoners housed at Portlaoise were moved there only last year after the IRA's helicopter escape from Mountjoy jail, in Dublin, because the authorities believed that the new prison, which is more than 50 miles from the capital, would be escape-proof.

The police, the Irish Army, and the Dublin government declined to issue any statement last night, but it is clear that the escape was planned long in advance. Mr Mallon and Mr Hughes already had experience at breaking out of jail since both were in the helicopter that lifted the IRA leader Seamus Twomey out of Mountjoy last October. Mr Mallon, it was disclosed yesterday, had also organized the abortive escape from Portlaoise seven weeks ago. An 80 feet long tunnel, built after Mr Mallon had noticed a stream running under the prison walls, was discovered by the police.

At about 12.40 yesterday afternoon, what sounded like two shots were heard near the jail and immediately afterwards the 19 men, all of them inside the security block near the back of the prison, attacked the warders. After overpowering them, they took their keys and their black jackets before preparing to escape. The prisoners all appear to have been wearing black trousers already and some apparently donned imitation warders' caps made out of papier mache. They used the keys to get into the prison yard and placed explosives against the door that led from the yard into the grounds of the governor's house.

The door disintegrated and the prisoners rushed through and set explosives against a gate in the outer wall. At that point the story becomes confused, but the Irish Army, on permanent duty round the prison, apparently opened fire.

Local people say that the men could be seen running through the back gardens of houses near the prison. Two of them were said to have been shot and wounded by the Army, but all successfully made their getaway. On the Dublin road they hijacked two cars and a van, using either revolvers or imitation weapons. They began to drive towards Mountmellick, where they apparently exchanged vehicles.

A trail of hijacked cars led to Portarlington, co Leix, about 20 miles from the jail. In spite of road blocks and army checkpoints which stretched all over Ireland, nothing had then been seen of the 19 men last night.

Another prisoner inside Portlaoise is Joseph Cahill, at one time the Belfast brigade commander of the IRA. Mr Cahill has been suffering from a serious heart complaint and is not thought to have been involved in the escape. However, Mr Mallon is of far more importance just now than Mr Cahill.

During the Provisionals' current campaign, he led the IRA in their border incursions around co Fermanagh and co Tyrone and, at least according to British Army intelligence, helped to run the IRA's bombing campaign in Britain. The latter accusation may well be incorrect, but Mr Mallon has always been one of the men most sought after by the security forces north of the border. In September last year he was charged in Dublin with possession of weapons.

After escaping from Mountjoy with Mr Twomey, he and Mr Hughes were recaptured in the Republic early this year.

In Northern Ireland yesterday the mainly Roman Catholic Social Democratic and Labour Party announced that it was to send a six-man delegation to London this week to see Mr Heath, the Opposition leader, and Mr Thorpe, the Liberal leader, to express their fears about the "third force" which "loyalists" in the Province are threatening to set up.

Turkish forces now in position to begin siege of Nicosia

From Paul Martin
Nicosia, Aug 18

President Glafkos Clerides lodged protests with the United States, Russia and the United Nations today as a Turkish siege of Nicosia crept closer. The Turks have pushed their armour south of the so-called Atilla Line and are now in a position to completely isolate the capital.

In his protests, President Clerides accused the Turks of preparing for a complete occupation of Cyprus. Before he met the two ambassadors and General Prem Chand, the United Nations commander, the Turks cut the water supply to the Greek Cypriot community in Nicosia. The source of the city's water at Morphou fell into Turkish hands last week.

Thousands of residents of Nicosia have now joined the estimated 200,000 Greek Cypriot refugees who have fled to the Troodos mountains and the southern cities. The new Turkish offensive has created renewed panic among the Greek Cypriot majority. With the Turks poised south-east and south-west of the capital they fear a final pincer movement to seal off the capital.

Despite their declared cease fire, the Turks launched a new ground operation against the towns of Athienou and Pyroi, about 10 miles south of Nicosia. Breaking through Greek Cypriot defences, the Turkish tanks rolled into the towns yesterday sealing one of the two remaining access roads from the capital to the southern towns.

The Turks are now holding Pyroi with six tanks and infantry dug in along the Nicosia-Larnaca road. However, this morning two columns of tanks and armoured cars rolled across the plain from the Turkish-held Famagusta road and are now in battle formation behind Pyroi and Athienou. They face three National Guard tanks dug in along a ridge a few miles west of the Larnaca road.

Most of the Greek defenders have now pulled back to the Greek town of Dhali farther west near the Limassol road, the only Greek Cypriot access route to the capital. With the road under their control the Turks are expected to push farther south and south-west to secure the Turkish Cypriot village of Louroujina, one of the largest in the island, and the tiny Turkish hamlet of Ghoshi.

This latest violation of the ceasefire by the Turks has raised tension in the island. The Greek Cypriot National Guard has been issued with orders to avoid all confrontation, lest this provokes massive Turkish reaction. "Hour after hour the Turkish buildup continues", a Greek Cypriot officer in Dhali told me. "Where is the ceasefire? If I can control my men even to the single rifle shot shouldn't the Turks do the same?"

The creeping occupation has caused disillusion and despondency among Greek Cypriots. From Mr Clerides downwards the Greek Cypriots feel abandoned by the world. In an interview with the BBC today, Mr Clerides said the Turkish aim was to drive the Greek Cypriots from the towns to the Troodos mountains where they would make their last stand.

Nearly half Greek Cypriots are refugees, page 4
Leading article, page 13

Pressure in Athens to join in fighting

From Mario Modiano
Athens, Aug 18

The threat of war between Greece and Turkey was renewed tonight as Western efforts to ease the crisis became futile. The latest Turkish ceasefire violations in Cyprus have aroused an almost irresistible temptation to the Greeks to defy the odds and make a dash for the island to fight back the Turks.

Military experts believe an operation of this magnitude could only be undertaken jointly by Greece and Britain as guarantor powers for Cyprus.

The distance from the east coast of Crete to Cyprus is about 290 miles and landing craft can cover it in 26 hours. The flying distance from Rhodes to Nicosia is a little less than 230 miles. Proper air cover for a landing operation involving one division, for example, could be provided only by British Phantoms from the sovereign base areas. The Turks have three army divisions in Cyprus.

Reports that car ferries and other passenger ships were not on their regular schedules in Greece today has encouraged rumours that Greece might attempt, after all, to react to what the public here regards as an unbearable provocation by Turkey.

However, a British involvement at this juncture is ruled out, especially after Mr Wilson's personal message yesterday to Mr Karamanlis, in which he congratulated the Greek Prime Minister warmly for opting against war with Turkey.

As the tension increased again it was becoming evident that relations between Athens and Washington were cooling perceptibly. Mr Henry Tasca, the United States Ambassador, saw Mr Karamanlis again today to deliver another message from Dr Henry Kissinger, the Secretary of State, the third in 48 hours.

This latest message, in reply to the Greek refusal to return to the Geneva peace talks in the face of Turkey's military fait accomplis, apparently urged the Greeks to negotiate promptly for fear that the Turks might use pressure by seizing more Cypriot territory.

Dr Kissinger had, in a sense, posted a suggestion-box on the Cyprus problem, by asking all concerned to contribute ideas on how the United States could help in finding "an equitable solution to satisfy all parties".

American officials explained that the steady flow of notes between Washington and

Continued on page 4, col 4

Archbishop held by Israel for gunrunning

From Moshe Brilliant
Tel Aviv, Aug 18

Archbishop Hilarion Capucci, the Greek Catholic Patriarchal Vicar of Jerusalem, was remanded in custody for 15 days today by an Israel court on suspicion of gunrunning for Al Fatah, the Palestinian guerrilla organization.

The Syrian-born head of the Greek Catholic Church in East Jerusalem and spiritual leader of the community on the West Bank was detained by police at 7am at his home in Beit Hanina, north of Jerusalem.

Chief Superintendent Nahum Bosmi, spokesman for the Israel police, said a search of the Archbishop's Mercedes car on August 8 revealed machine-guns, revolvers, hand grenades, detonators, and explosives hidden in secret compartments. The clergyman had returned from Lebanon a few days earlier. He was allowed to go free until today "out of operational considerations", which the spokesman declined to explain.

Rain fails to stop fall in water level

By a Staff Reporter

In spite of recent heavy rain in parts of the country, water resources in southern England have continued to decline, the British Waterways Board announced yesterday. To protect fish stocks in some reservoirs, there will be navigational restrictions from Saturday until further notice on the Oxford and Grand Union canals.

The situation is made to seem more serious by the long-range weather forecast, which on Friday predicted dry weather until mid-September.

Meanwhile, London entered its flood warning season yesterday. Although the risk of flooding in the area from Havering in the east to Hammersmith in the west has been reduced by interim defences in the Thames, some risk remains.

Until the Thames barrier comes into effect, probably in 1978, precautions must continue to be taken, the Ministry of Agriculture says. Warnings of tidal breaches caused by a North Sea surge will continue to be given by sirens and BBC broadcasts.

Waterspouts off coast: Waterspouts occurred off the South coast yesterday and coastguards radioed a warning to small craft.

Shipping reported one waterspout five miles south of Brighton and another was seen heading east off the Isle of Wight. Mr Charles Hanson, master of the coaster City of Athens, bound for Dover, said: "It was about 200 yards away from us, a solid column of water about 20ft high."

Channel swim by girl aged 13

Abla Khary, an Egyptian girl, aged 13, swam the Channel yesterday from Dover to Cap Gris Nez in 12 hours 30 minutes.

Despite choppy seas, Miss Khary, from Cairo, clipped 183 minutes off the time taken by the previous youngest swimmer Leonore Modell, aged 14, in 1964.

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Future of charter firm is in doubt

By Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent

The future of a small British charter airline, Donaldson International, appeared in doubt last night. The company's air transport licences have been revoked by the Civil Aviation Authority.

The authority confirmed last night that the revocation was contained in a letter sent to Donaldson at the end of last week, and that the time has expired without a reply being received from the airline. There was, however, a short time left for Donaldson to appeal against the authority's order.

The authority has for a long time been concerned about the structure and strength of Donaldson International. It refused last year to issue the airline with a licence to operate advance booking charters across the North Atlantic until it had built a better financial foundation.

One suggestion made by the authority was that Donaldson should sell one of its three Boeing 707 airliners, using the money to improve its capital position.

Donaldson was set up with its base at Gatwick airport about six years ago by a Scottish industrialist, Mr Tom Geekie, mainly to carry passengers for his own tour companies. Recently, the airline's fleet has been engaged largely on lease operations to other airlines outside Britain.

No package tourists would be stranded by the closure of the airline, it is understood. Although Donaldson is one of the smaller operators, its disappearance would further weaken public confidence.

The remaining major operators, British Airways, British Caledonian and the Thomson group, can be expected this winter to embark upon a major campaign to reassure the public that they can rely on them when they are planning their 1975 holidays. After the Court Line crash most operators are resigned to a year of no growth next year, with charges going up about 12 per cent.

Among the worst casualties of the Court Line collapse are the 170 pilots who flew the company's fleet of TriStar and BAC 1-11 airliners. There are few, if any, vacancies among world airlines and an official of the British Air Line Pilots Association said last night: "Their prospects of finding similar employment are remote."

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as a sharp increase in y supply last month. ly defined money sup- , usually regarded as most reliable indica- monetary behaviour, y 3 per cent, after nths in which it had constant.

nk of England gives a against reading too the figures, as there cial factors causing aggregates to be in- t many observers may the figures as a sign etary policy is being ightly.

criticism has been against the monetary s for the tightness of pply in recent months.

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HOME NEWS

TUC wants pickets' right to obstruct highway included in new industrial relations Bill

By Paul Routledge
Labour Correspondent

More powers for trade unions, including extended rights to picket, are proposed in a TUC memorandum to the Government published today. The TUC's proposals are intended as the foundation for the next phase of Labour's industrial legislation, the Employment Protection Bill, expected in the autumn.

In a lengthy document submitted to Mr Foot, Secretary of State for Employment, the TUC says the proposed Bill is the second stage in enacting legislation that "will assist the system of industrial relations in Britain to operate effectively and smoothly".

The TUC general council argues that statute law "can only play a subordinate part" in labour relations, but legislation ensuring minimum rights is needed to extend the rights of workers and trade unions beyond those established in the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act that abolished the Industrial Relations Act, 1971.

Some of the TUC's ideas on conditions of employment and unfair dismissal are likely to be non-controversial, but other proposals are almost certain to be opposed strongly by Opposition parties during the general election campaign.

On picketing, the TUC seeks to "clarify" the present law. It says that "Pickets should have the right to 'obstruct' the highway for a reasonable period and in a reasonably non-violent manner sufficient to effect the purpose of communicating or obtaining information, or peacefully persuading others not to work".

On trade union membership, it says that all contracts of employment should stipulate that employers must not prevent or deter employees from joining an independent trade union or penalize them for doing so.

If an employer penalized or discriminated against a worker for joining a union, short of dismissing him, the worker should be able to ask an industrial tribunal to order the removal of the penalty or discrimination, and award compensation.

The proposals are disclosed in the general council's annual report to congress published today. The Employment Protection Bill, the TUC suggests, should include improved compensation for unfair dismissal, better rights to notice, and enhanced provision for redundancy.

It also argues that the Bill should limit an employer's disciplinary powers over his workforce. A worker should have a right to complain to an industrial tribunal if his employer withheld money or imposed "unreasonable" work rules.

Employers should not be able to dismiss a woman because she is pregnant, and she should be able to get her job back automatically up to a year after leaving. A statutory period of 30 weeks' paid maternity leave is also suggested. If enacted, the provisions would mean substantial changes in the practices of some firms employing mainly women.

Under the general heading "time off for community and trade union activities", the TUC proposes that trade unionists elected to represent workers, or as local councillors, should have "reasonable time off" to pursue such duties.

Employers should be required to agree "guaranteed week" arrangements with unions, giving full pay for short-time working or lay-offs from industrial disputes outside the factory. They should give at least three months' notice of impending redundancies to trade unions involved. There should also be improved scope for collective bargaining.

The TUC suggests that the proposed independent Conciliation and Arbitration Service (CAS) should be empowered to examine cases of employers refusing to recognize trade unions, or refusing to disclose information about the company's operation for the purposes of collective bargaining.

"There should be greater disclosure of information in company accounts, particularly as far as multi-national groups are concerned where the holding company is domiciled abroad and subsidiaries are operating in the United Kingdom", it says.

The TUC thinks that "offences" under the new Bill should be put right by enforcement officers employed by the CAS or industrial tribunals, which would have the power in the last resort to take action against a company in the county court to "require compliance".

Clarksons' chiefs 'gave safety assurance'

Midland travel agents were assured that holidays booked with Clarksons, a Court Line subsidiary, were safe only 16 days before the collapse, an Association of British Travel Agents (ABTA) official said.

Mr Ray Broad, Midlands representative of the ABTA, Retail Agents' Council, said the agents had been entertained in Birmingham on July 31 by senior Clarksons executives, who assured them that the group was financially sound.

He said: "They thought that the injection of government money would be sufficient to pay for all their needs. I certainly got the impression that everything was all right."

ABTA retail agents have urged the Government to make an immediate statement "relating to the monies paid by the public on the basis of earlier assurances given by you on the position of the Court group of companies".

Mr Patrick Cormack, Conservative MP for Staffordshire, South-West, said yesterday that he intends to introduce a private member's Bill to make insurance cover for all package-tour holidays obligatory as soon as Parliament reassembles.

Mr James Gray, a company director, of Swanton Drive, Dereham, Norfolk, who paid £300 to Court Line for a holiday in Portugal is to get the money back because the words did not correspond with the figures on his cheque. Mr Gray said yesterday: "I'm very relieved."

Airfair, Court Line's advance booking charter operator, said that flights booked through the company were safe, although a surcharge might be required. It said in a statement: "All flights up to the end of August have been paid for in full by Airfair as well as substantial advance payments for flying in September and October.

"All passengers holding tickets should therefore report for their flights as instructed and obtain a receipt from the carrier for any extra amount charged."

Mr Benn informed of Court Line difficulties shortly after Labour assumed office

By Maurice Corina

Mr Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Industry, first had detailed knowledge of Court Line's difficulties soon after the election. He was then advised that the department was not able to pay a £9m state loan arranged the previous November for the modernization of Court Shipbuilders.

Civil servants were unable to pay any money because Court Line could not meet a condition of that loan—that £3m of initial investment monies should be provided by the group from its own resources against the department handing over £9m spread over 10 years at 8 per cent interest (the first two years to be interest free).

Mr Benn's advisers were also in possession of Court Line's full accounts on March 13. A shareholders' meeting later was told of efforts to improve borrowing powers and by April 1 all the four operating companies had been grouped under a new division called Court Holiday Holdings. The Government was reassured because the Civil Aviation Authority made no moves to revoke any licences for air movements of holidaymakers.

On June 20 the share price was sliding badly, so Court Line revealed that outside consultants were completing an in-depth analysis of the holiday business. Mr John Young, managing director, issued an official statement:

As far as the company's present position is concerned, the company has had talks recently with its bankers and there is a traditional basis upon which financing needs can be met.

Within 24 hours, on June 21, the Department of Industry, on Mr Benn's authority, released the following statement:

Court Line have approached the Government about their current difficulties. Discussions are proceeding urgently, in conjunction with the company's bankers (National Westminster and Bankers Trust International) to see whether a solution can be found which, among other things, would secure the interests of the workforce in the company's shipyards and of holidaymakers who have arranged holidays with the company.

The bankers asked Court Line to go to the Government, for whom the issue posed great difficulties. Not only did it cut across two departments—Trade looks after the travel business, and Industry deals with aid and shipbuilding—but the Industry Act, 1972, allowed Mr Benn to act only under the provisions for protecting regional employment.

The shares of Court Line were suspended on June 21 on the Stock Exchange. The Civil Aviation Authority took no action on licences.

For the next three days Mr Shore, Secretary of State for Trade, and Mr Benn gathered as much information as possible about Court Line's difficulties, even including press cuttings. Departmental officials were highly sensitive to legal complications, aware that if Court Line was insolvent then the board's duty was to avoid fraudulent trading and to declare its position. The Rolls-Royce case was all too much in mind.

On June 24, a civil servant rang the Confederation of British Industry and asked to see Mr Campbell Adamson, the Director-General. Early next day the official outlined something of Court Line's troubles, confining himself only to published material. In the absence of information, Mr Adamson was unable to offer any judgment or advice on what might be done.

Mr Benn sent the annual report and press cuttings to the TUC general secretary, Mr Len Murray, who asked for jobs in the shipyards to be safeguarded. No confidential information in the department's possession was given to the TUC.

Two days later Mr Benn told the Commons:

The Government are ready to acquire the entire shipbuilding and ship repairing interests of Court Shipbuilders and consider that this should stabilize the situation in respect of Court Line's interests, including the holidays booked for this summer.

In answer to questions, Mr Benn said:

It was thought right that holidaymakers who had holidays booked this summer should have some reasonable security, and the Government were anxious to help them.

Besides protecting shipyard jobs and orders, the scheme of aid to which the firm was completely agreeable was "safeguarding the holidaymakers". Mr Benn added later:

The statement I made today is a holding statement designed mainly to reassure my hon friend's constituents and other shipyard workers and holidaymakers.

Mr Benn failed to tell the Commons that it was a condition of his nationalization of the shipyards (an offer from Tate and Lyle on July 1 for the profitable Appledore yard was to be ignored) that independent accountants were to be called in. On July 1, Mr Benn made a written statement that the Government was using Industry Act powers to effect the state takeover of Court Shipbuilders for £16m, plus £8m, of loans shared equally with the National Westminster, with Court Line paying £4m owed to its shipbuilding side.

That statement—it had been seen by Court Line's directors and legal advisers—said: The board of Court Line Ltd has agreed to these arrangements which they are confident will safeguard their holiday operations.

It also revealed that Mr Benn did not follow normal procedure for a Section 7 special situation under the Industry Act of consulting the independent Industrial Development Advisory Board on the ground that this was not permitted by the time scale.

But he has since disclosed that the independent accountants, Peat, Marwick and Mitchell, led by Mr Rupert Nicholson, now the provisional liquidator's special manager of Court Line, were called in on July 1 to begin a detailed examination. What happened between June 26 and July 1 is very material to the dispute now raging over the Government's position in regard to the provision of reassurance to holidaymakers.

Court Line claims:

In the negotiations it was expressly stated that the group could not give the Government any assurances that the aviation and leisure divisions could in fact complete their 1974 summer programmes, although of course it was hoped that the shipbuilding and ship repairing sale could enable those and subsequent programmes to be carried out.

Mr Shore, however, says:

It was the considered judgment of the company that the money the Government was prepared to inject at the end of June was sufficient to sustain the holiday side through the season.

Neither side is prepared to say if written evidence exists of the company's giving the alleged assurance that it says it did not give.

From July 1 until the collapse the Government made no further reference to Court Line. It was silent on the fact that no contract for nationalization had been signed, though Mr Benn made various references to the successful rescue of the shipyards. Nor did it refer to that Peat, Marwick and Mitchell were engaged on a detailed examination of the books, an exercise that was to culminate in the board's decision on August 15 to cease trading and to apply to the High Court the following day for the appointment of a provisional liquidator.

During this period Court Line also kept silent, although bookings and holidaymakers' arrangements were being taken. The Civil Aviation Authority, aware of the position, decided not to renew the aviation licences.

With retail travel agents continuing to book, and declaring their confidence in Mr Benn's June 26 statement, a four-page interim report was submitted by Peat, Marwick and Mitchell on August 10 to the department of trade and industry. Mr Benn flew back from Australia after constructing his officials, a consultation with Mr Benn, to arrange meetings with interested parties.

On August 12 Mr Shore was back at his desk, superintending numerous talks to see if some aggressive run-down of Court Line's trading could be effected to stop the board of Court Line conforming with the Companies Act and declaring their company insolvent on the basis of Mr Nicholson's recommendations.

British Airways was willing but was not able to help, and did not want to burden itself with more liabilities than it had. At least £5m to £10m more was needed to avert a collapse. Court Line could not provide it nor had the Government the power to provide the money. Thus the 48 hours were to end with Court Line's going into liquidation, on August 15.

Even as Mr Shore was desperately trying to negotiate a phased run-down with the help of air leasing companies and others, Mr Benn was advising the Government's plans for more state intervention in industry and speaking glowingly of his rescue of Court Line shipbuilders.

Mr Mayhew predicts mental care crisis

Mrs Castle, Secretary of State for the Social Services, was urged yesterday to inject more cash into the mental health service, to ease current difficulties.

Mr Christopher Mayhew, MP for Woolwich, East and chairman of Mind, the national association for mental health, said in a letter to Mrs Castle that there was a "gross inadequacy" of residential services in the mental health field. The trouble arose from a shortage of day-care and residential places.

He added "The acute shortage of such community-based facilities is bringing about a crisis situation in many areas."

Attention had been focused on the crisis by the impending closure of Holmebush and Holmebeech, two private mental units in West Sussex.

Mr Mayhew said that so long as local authorities were prevented from developing their programmes for the mentally handicapped and while some other authorities could dodge making any provisions, there would be a dependence on social service departments and "variable" private care.

Building workers to challenge compact

By Our Labour Correspondent

The TUC's "social contract" with the Government faces its first big credibility test this week over building workers' pay. Mr George Smith, the construction union leader, will be asked by senior members of the TUC general council to explain a claim for increases of up to £19 a week which flies in the face of TUC advice to union negotiators.

Top official of the Union of Construction, Allied Trades and Technicians (Ucatt) expect the meeting to take place on Friday, little more than a week before the annual Trades Union Congress is due to endorse the TUC guidelines on voluntary wage restraint.

The construction union's militant claim, which is contrary to the TUC's advice that wage increases should in the main be confined to keeping up with rises in the cost of living, was drawn up at the union's policy-making conference in June. Delegates then ignored the plea of Mr Smith, the union's general secretary, not to tie their leadership to specific figures. They overwhelmingly backed a Left-wing resolution calling for new nationally agreed rates for a 35-hour week of £49 for labourers and £52.50 for craftsmen.

Present minimum earnings in the industry, including threshold payments and guaranteed bonuses, are £30 and £34.80 respectively for a 40-hour week; but average earnings are £47 a week and craftsmen working on "the Lump" as self-employed subcontractors are able to earn much more.

Construction union leaders will tell the TUC that the gap between the industry's negotiated rates and the price paid for craft labour is unrealistically wide and must be closed if the TUC's objective of eliminating the tax abuses of "Lump" working is to be achieved.

To that extent, the union will argue that the 1,250,000 workers in building and civil engineering are a "special case" demanding greater flexibility for bargaining than is allowed under TUC guidelines. But there is certain to be strong resistance among other union leaders over classifying construction workers with nurses and train drivers.

The building industry wages claim is the biggest in the pipeline as the autumn bargaining season opens, and serious negotiations on it are expected to begin on September 9. The impact of the construction union's talks with the TUC on its negotiating posture will be closely watched.

Mr Pardoe puts compensation plan to No 10

Mr John Pardoe, Liberal Party spokesman on economic affairs, has written to Mr Wilson and the Association of British Travel Agents (ABTA) suggesting this six-point scheme for compensating Court Line holiday-makers:

The Government should accept "moral responsibility" for holidays booked with Court Line after June 26, the date of Mr Benn's statement to the Commons.

ABTA should accept equal "moral responsibility" for holidays booked after July 4, the date of its memorandum to its members, in which it accepted the undertakings and assurances of the Court Line board.

The Government should offer limited compensation for holidays booked after June 26, but only up to an amount to be provided by ABTA over and above its £3.5m bond.

For this purpose ABTA should seek extra payments from its members.

Compensation from the taxpayer to holiday-makers should be given only on the strict understanding that it is used for holidays within the United Kingdom. At a time when our trade deficit and foreign debts are huge, it would be the height of madness for the taxpayer to subsidize foreign holidays.

The £3.5m available from ABTA's bond must be used first to honour debts to foreign hotels. There must be no surrender to the temptation to make compensation to Britons the first charge. Britain's good name as a trading nation requires that debts abroad, even to Spanish hotels, are the first priority.

Holidaymakers 24 hours without food

Eighty British holidaymakers flown into Heathrow airport by British Airways Trident from Malaga last night complained of Spanish indifference and the behaviour of the British Consul there.

Most of them, who spent up to £500 for a two-week Court Line package tour from the North of England to southern Spain, said they had had no food for 24 hours and had slept on airport floors.

Mr Raymond Craig and his wife Jennifer, from Croxteth Drive, near Manchester, said: "We were thrown out of our hotel at mid-day on Saturday and we had to change in the toilets. We had nothing to eat and many of us had to spend the night on airport benches and floors. I think I got about an hour's sleep."

Mrs Craig added that the British Consulate was "totally ineffective" at the airport. She said that each traveller was offered 100 pesetas (about 75p) and told "that if we were broke to go to the social security when we arrived at Manchester to get us home. It was for a time chaotic and the Spanish authorities were pathetic—they just didn't want to know".

The passengers who had waited all night at the airport, spoke of a "panic rush" at the news that there was a flight leaving for London. People with suitcases charged airline desks and a few got on board.

Mr Arnold Boyd, who spent £500 for his family's fortnight's holiday in Torremolinos, said: "Most of the couriers attached to the travel companies in Spain just cleared off on Wednesday after receiving letters from their respective companies. They left us in the lurch."

A coach was being provided for the passengers to be taken from Heathrow to Manchester last night.

One passenger said: "The first food I had since Saturday morning was on the flight home. British Airways have been marvellous."

British Airways later provided another special flight to Malaga to pick up stranded passengers.

The first British Airways rescue flight arrived at Heathrow airport yesterday from Minorca with 103 passengers on board.

In other Mediterranean areas, including Rimini, Corfu and the Algarve, hotels have threatened to eject British holidaymakers or to impound their baggage.

Four British Airways Tridents left Heathrow yesterday: One to bring back 140 passengers from Ibiza, two to fetch 243 from Minorca and a fourth to pick up 140 at Barcelona.

The airline said its European stations had been told to honour all Clarksons and Horizon tickets. All stranded Court Line passengers would be put on scheduled flights if seats were available.

Soviet assurance: The Soviet tourist agency Intourist assured the British Embassy last night that 101 British and other tourists would be able to leave Moscow today, despite earlier demands for compensation after the Court Line collapse (Reuter reports).

Intourist had previously asked the tourists to pay up to £60 to cover the time they had spent in the Soviet Union before the collapse was announced on Thursday.

Miss Deborah Tyler, a courier for Horizon Tours, a Court Line subsidiary, said that Intourist had given verbal assurances to the Embassy that the tourists would be able to leave on a Danair airliner specially chartered by the Civil Aviation Authority.

The Soviet agency had made no mention of its earlier demand for extra money.

Earlier there had been fears that Intourist would refuse to hand back passports, handle baggage or provide transport to Moscow's Sheremetyevo airport until the cash was handed over.

No bankrupt hearings until autumn

Continued from page 1

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holidays.

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resolve this difficulty.

However, it is underst
Mr Nicholson's sole co
with Court Line's shipl
interests, aviation, Spa
Caribbean hotels,
lines, and Leeward Isla
Transport.

His responsibilities
extend to Court Line's to
panies. Only the director
companies with which he
cerned are obliged to
structions from Mr Nic

Debtors' concern: Unc
over the future of Cour
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prompted the British
Equipment Council
Government assurances
payment of the Court Li
to suppliers (our Busine
Staff writes).

Labour vote for assembly leaves SNP unmoved

From Ronald Faux
Glasgow

The decision by the Labour Party in Scotland to wrench itself on to the pathway leading towards more devolution and an elected Scottish Assembly has left the Scottish National Party unmoved.

Mr Douglas Crawford, vice-chairman of the SNP, said yesterday: "Labour's decision can only enhance our electoral prospects."

The nationalists' reaction would have been essentially the same if the decision by the special conference on devolution, called by the Labour Party in Glasgow, had gone the opposite way. But the Scottish Labour executive's abhorrence of all the proposed styles of devolution raised few hands in support. It was feared that if Labour in Scotland voted to stand against the nationalists "head-on", as the anti-devolutionists on the executive wished, further electoral ground would certainly have been lost to the nationalists.

The SNP dismissed the conference decision as expediency. "The people of Scotland will be forgiven if they regard this latest move in the same light as the many promises which Labour has made in the past to Scotland and then broken", Mr Crawford said.

Although the 354 delegates voted overwhelmingly against the Scottish executive's anti-devolution line, there were many calls for caution and a few irritated demands from those curious to know more details of what the national executive in London was really proposing.

Mr William Mack, of Maryhill, uttered the chilliest warning. He was prepared to vote for devolution without fully understanding what it was about. "But if you fail to make it work, you will have destroyed the Scottish Labour Party, and the national Labour Party will be in perpetual opposition and eventual decline."

He added:

"If a Scottish assembly is to be the answer to the problems confronting us, please don't put it up as a vote catcher and then run away from it. This is one of the reasons why political democracy is treated with contempt by the man in the street. He doesn't believe you.

"You make promises and don't keep them, and the sort of devolution I would like to see is that which brings for ordinary people policies which eliminate fear of want, bad housing and fear of minority oppression. But I am very much afraid that unless we deal with these problems on a national level no Scottish Assembly will save the Labour Party."

The effort to produce a united welcome to the principle of devolution was strong enough to win over six of the major trade unions and to reduce the debate necessary to decide the issue from two days to one. The assembly supporters believe that Labour in Scotland now has a positive answer to nationalism.

"Before, we had to keep quiet when the argument came up from the SNP about the clear necessity for Scotland to have more say in controlling its own affairs. Now our supporters on the shopfloor have an answer. We have cut the ground from under the SNP", one delegate said.

Dismay in the Scottish executive that support had fallen away from them so conclusively and without even a card vote, was balanced by the relief within the national executive in London which, according to Mr Ron Hayward, the Labour Party general secretary, had merely been following the lead on devolution given by the Scottish conference last March.

Since then it had become clear that Scotland was crucial to Labour's chance of winning the next election. Mr Hayward told the delegates in Glasgow: "Make no mistake about it: the next election will be decided here in Scotland. We must ensure that Labour has a clear and positive mandate for this coming election."

Labour holds 40 of the 71 Scottish parliamentary seats. The SNP has won seven, but the lesson of recent local elections is that the nationalists could make further inroads into Labour support. Although Labour now has a policy agreed on devolution nationally and in Scotland, it is doubted that the issue has been truly settled and there is resentment that the party is now trying to appease the nationalists.

Leading article, page 13

Shelter director ends long walk

Mr Douglas Tilbe, director of Shelter, completed a 335-mile sponsored walk from Newcastle to London yesterday. His three sons, Duncan, aged 14, Ewan, aged 10, and Malcolm, aged 8, accompanied their father, who is aged 43, for most of the walk.

300 parishioners pack island church to thank God for deliverance from the London airport planners

Plan to open Foulness to nature lovers

From Michael Horsnell
Foulness

The 300 parishioners of Foulness were summoned yesterday to St Mary's, the island's only church, to celebrate what was possibly the most important day in their history since General Shrapnel arrived in 1805 to experiment with his explosive shells.

The Rev Stanley Smith conducted a thanksgiving service to mark the abandonment of the Maplin Airport project.

Outside, the church spire leaned slightly as if contorted by a century and more of buffeting from the North Sea wind and a curlew flew over what might have been the airport's first runway.

Ironically the planners are taking a fresh look at Maplin but they are scarcely of a kind to disturb the islanders' peace of mind.

The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds and other naturalist organizations have drawn up a plan to provide what they are calling a "window on the wilderness".

They envisage a national nature reserve to safeguard the thousands of birds that winter on the inter-tidal lands of the five islands off the Essex coast, New England, Havengore, Potton, Rushlev and Foulness. The ornithologists also suggest that it might be the cornerstone of a new national park along the Essex coast.

Paradoxically, however, the opening up of security-bound Foulness depends on whether the Ministry of Defence retains its presence on the island. The secret work it carries out has been largely responsible for preserving one of the few corners of South-east England from the ride of industrial and residential development.

Military sources are confident that the ministry's Proof and Experimental Establishment will remain despite official doubts about its future. They say there is little likelihood that Foulness will be opened to the public. Those who are not farmers work for the ministry and none of the villagers I spoke to wanted to see the Army go.

Mr Denis Lillee, one of five farm owners, said: "If the Army went from this tranquil area it would develop into a weekend paradise for people with no respect for nature. I shudder to think what would happen if it is thrown open, and that is not a dog-in-the-manger attitude.

The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds thinks differently, however. Mr John Andrews, the society's conservation and planning officer, said: "Certainly if the military goes and Foulness is opened up without safeguards it would be disastrous. We know that the interests of the existing community must be protected as must the wild life and natural beauty as part of Britain's wider responsibility to conserve natural habitats of high scientific value.

"But if the Army stays we hope to develop some arrangement with them for the management of scientifically-important areas on the island. That is possible as things are now, but it so happens that things have not been done in this direction. I would like to see the Army go because it would then be possible, with the right safeguards, for people to enjoy the landscape of this area."

The society is proposing access to East Beach, Shoebury, a country park in the Wakering Stairs areas, a centre for visitors, a wildfowl collection, observation areas and seaward and landward reserves.

Yesterday, a team of 16 was continuing a survey run by the British Trust for Ornithology, the society and the Wildfowl Trust into the wildfowl and waders.

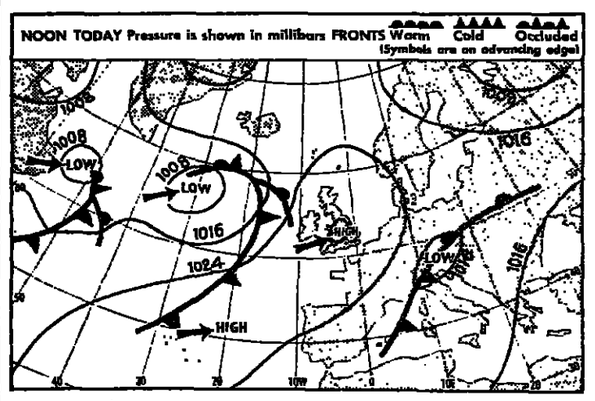
Much of the conversation was about the island's celebrated Brent geese, which return next month from Arctic Siberia to feed on the largest bed of eel grass zostera in Europe. They are sure of a fine welcome from the islanders.

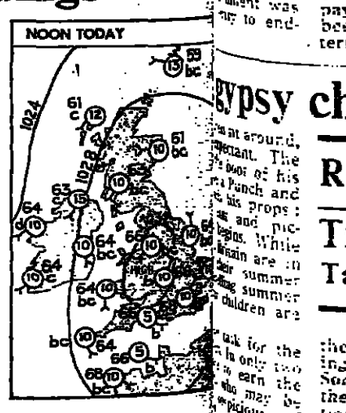
Miss Molly Drake, secretary of the Foulness wildfowl and wader counting group, told me: "I would like the area to stay as it is with a little more done to help in the conservation aspect and limited arrangements for people to be able to see the wild life without disturbing it, but I would hate to see it overrun."

Mr Dennis Barrett, chairman of the Roach group of parish councils, which includes Foulness, feels that barbed wire has been and always will be the island's best defence. He said: "I somehow can't see the Army going. I think they are too well rooted. Perhaps something could be worked out between the Army and those who want to open up Foulness.

Because of the islanders' feelings there is a delicately balanced relationship between them and the society. But the society has gone a long way towards persuading them that they need not be afraid if the Army goes. If the last Army vehicle leaves for the mainland and that is the crux of the matter, the islanders will need to be reassured that it will not matter if the barbed wire goes with it.

Weather forecast and recordings





Today

Sun rises: 5.52 am Sun sets: 8.16 pm
Moon rises: 8.17 am Moon sets: 8.29 pm
First quarter: August 24.
Lighting up: 8.46 pm to 5.23 am
High water: London Bridge, 3.30 am, 7.5m (24.6ft); 3.47 pm, 7.4m (24.4ft). Avonmouth, 9.11 am, 14.1m (36.2ft); 9.30 pm, 14.3m (47.0ft). Dover, 12.32 am, 6.9m (22.8ft); 12.55 pm, 7.2m (23.6ft). Hull, 7.47 am, 8.0m (26.4ft); 8.24 pm, 7.7m (25.4ft). Liverpool, 12.42 am, 9.5m (31.2ft); 1.9 pm, 9.3m (30.6ft).

An anticyclone will move slowly E across the British Isles.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:

London, SE England, East Anglia, Channel Islands: Sunny spells, scattered showers, wind NE, light or moderate; max temp 20°C (68°F).

Central, S, E, SW, Central N England, Midlands, S Wales: Mainly dry with sunny spells; wind variable, light; max temp 20°C (68°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday: Dry in most places with sunny periods; becoming warmer; some rain over NW Scotland later.

Sea passages:

S North Sea, Strait of Dover: Wind N to NE, light or moderate; showers; sea slight.

English Channel (E): Wind NE light or moderate; mainly fair; sea slight.

St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind S, light or moderate; fair, sea slight.

Saturday

London: Temp: max 7 am to 7 pm, 21°C (70°F); min 7 pm to 7 am, 13°C (55°F). Humid, 7 pm, 49 per cent. Rain, 24hr to 7 pm-none. Sun, 24hr to 7 pm, 11.2hr. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1,020.9 millibars, steady.

Yesterday

London: Temp: max 7 pm, 18°C (64°F); min 7 am, 13°C (55°C). Humid, 7 pm, 49 per cent. Rain, 24hr to 7 pm-.21in. Sun, 24hr to 7 pm, 11.2hr. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1,020.9 millibars, rising. 1,000 millibars=29.53in.

At the resorts

24 hours to 6 pm August 1

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max temp C	Max temp F
E COAST				
Scarboro	11.1	.03	16	61
Bridlington	12.5	—	17	63
Gorleston	8.6	.24	20	68
Clacton	7.9	.12	20	68
Margate	11.4	.12	17	63
S COAST				
Hastings	3.6	.03	19	66
Eastbourne	8.5	.12	19	66
Brighton	8.3	.12	17	63
Worthing	9.1	.03	17	63
Bognor R	10.6	.15	17	63
Southsea	9.6	.56	18	64
Sandown	9.6	—	18	64
Bournemth	10.7	.15	19	66
Exmouth	9.7	.03	19	66
Teignmth	9.3	.37	19	66
Torquay	9.8	.37	19	66
Falmouth	9.9	.37	19	66
W COAST				
Morecmbe	11.7	—	19	66
Blackpool	10.9	.04	17	63
Newquay	10.5	.86	17	63

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloudy; d, drizzle; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

	C	F		C	F		C	F		C	F
Algiers	f	29	84	Colonne	c	21	70	L Palmas	c	25	77	New York	c	29	84
Amsterdm	s	22	72	Corentin	s	18	64	Lisbon	s	34	93	Nice	s	29	84
Athens	s	35	95	Dublin	s	17	63	Locarno	s	28	82	Oslo	f	17	63
Barcelona	s	29	84	Edinburgh	f	15	59	London	s	27	81	Paris	s	27	81
Beirut	f	29	84	Florence	s	31	88	Luxembourg	s	19	66	Reykjavik	c	10	50
Belfast	c	16	61	Funchal	s	21	70	Madrid	s	34	93	Rome	s	32	90
Berlin	c	19	66	Geneva	s	28	82	Majorca	s	29	84	Stockholm	c	19	66
Bermuda	s	26	84	Gibraltar	s	25	77	Malaga	s	34	93	Tel Aviv	s	32	90
Biarritz	c	19	66	Guernsey	c	15	59	Malta	s	30	86	Toronto	s	28	82
Bristol	f	17	63	Helsinki	s	19	66	Miami	s	32	90	Venice	s	31	88
Brussels	s	25	77	Innsbruck	s	24	75	Moscow	c	20	68	Vienna	s	27	81
Budapest	s	32	90	Istanbul	s	28	82	Munich	s	27	81	Warsaw	c	21	70
Chicago	s	29	84	Jersey	c	16	61	Naples	s	31	88	Zurich	s	23	75

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difficulties
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ME NEWS

harter shows Celtic arm at decline of lture and language

aff Reporter
n felt by Celtic people *the erosion of their* es and identities is re- in a charter of cultural greed on by the Celtic s which ended in Nantes y. The document, which *icizes the French Gov-* t's attitude to Breton is being sent to the Nations.

harter says the decline c cultures is not evolu or part of the progress *civilization, but is the* f deliberate policies on t of states.

s Celts should have the be educated through wn languages and be heir own histories. The anguage groups *should* dependent broadcasting and the small ones be provided for by the services. Writers should from political censorship e minority literatures be supported by govern- Each Celtic unit should egional assembly, repre- in the European Econo- mmunity, *and speakers* c languages should be deal with administra- through their native

harter also urges that people should have the *trial in their own lan-* Some of the Celtic areas enjoy some of these n varying degrees. The notable exception is Brittany, where there is a long tradition of repression of the Breton language by the French Government.

The Breton representatives were disappointed that the charter was not worded more strongly in a section dealing with cultural destruction, but the congress added a note regretting that the French Government had not signed the article in the European human rights convention that would enable Bretons to appeal to the Human Rights Commission over the lack of status for Breton in the schools. The congress called on the British and Irish Governments to persuade the French to sign.

Out of respect for those people in Cornwall and the Isle of Man who count themselves as Celts, the charter encompasses the dead languages Cornish and Manx, which are studied by small bands of enthusiasts. In reality the charter applies to Irish, Gaelic, Welsh and Breton, which are spoken by more than two million people.

The congress, hitherto a prim- distinctly *political tone and a* arily cultural event, had a youthful one; there was accord between the large number of young people and the older generation on the threat to their languages, and evidence that the resentment among Celtic people to the assimilation of their cultures is hardening.

Five saved after rock falls in cave

Five potholers trapped by a two-ton boulder were freed yesterday after rescuers, *working in a space about 18in square,* jacked the rock out of the way. No injuries were reported.

The men entered *Langcliffe* Pot, near Kettlewell, North Riding, on Saturday morning *and became trapped two miles* inside. Two of them escaped when the boulder fell and they climbed to the surface to raise the alarm.

Mr Edward Winpenny, press officer of the Upper Wharfe- *dale association, said the cave* was classified as "super severe". The journey to the bottom of the system was one of the most strenuous in Britain.

The men who were trapped are: Mr Richard Elwood, Mr David Elwood, Mr Vernon Hunisworth, Mr Howard Roth- well and Mr John Bagshaw. The two who escaped are Mr John *Conway and Mr John Wilkinson.* All are aged between 17 and 23.

Mr Rothwell, a student teacher from Chorley, Lanca- shire, was 23 on Saturday. It was the fourth time he had spent a birthday underground.

Anti-freeze warning

Anti-freeze may well become scarce and dearer, the RAC said yesterday. Mr Leslie Webb, the RAC's chief engineer, said that *ethylene glycol*, the basis of anti-freeze, was being diverted to the plastics and man-made fibre industries.



Ralph Reader rehearsing at Baden-Powell House, London, yesterday with some of the dancers in the farewell Gang Show, the last to be produced by him after 42 years. It opens on October 21 at the Gaumont State Theatre, Kilburn.

Cash crisis for crime victims aid scheme

A new scheme to help the victims of crime is being threatened by a shortage of money. Unless £5,000 can be found it will close at the end of this month.

The project is run by the South-west and South Wales region of the National Associ- ation for the Care and Resettle- ment of Offenders (Nacro). It started on January 1 as a six- month experiment. "After a couple of months we knew it was an absolute winner", Mr Nigel Whiskin, regional organ- izer, said yesterday. "We de- cided to put it on a permanent basis and cover the whole of Bristol as opposed to just the south of the city."

To obtain more money, he said, the organization had tried statutory sources and voluntary sources.

Mr Whiskin said *that during* the first six months of the year there had been a crime wave in south Bristol. "It was quite extraordinary; we *helped* nearly a thousand people."

The scheme is operated by 20 *trained volunteers. Every morn-* ing police provide the organiza- tion with the names and addresses of people who have become victims of crime during the previous 24 hours.

Volunteers help with compen- sation *claims* for criminal injuries and supplementary benefit matters; and provide practical help and sympathy.

Artists 'must not destroy what is good'

By a Staff Reporter

The task of the true artist may involve exposing hypo- crisy and smugness but not the destruction of what is still valuable or the uprooting of *what is good, a Roman Catho-* lic preacher said in Edinburgh yesterday.

Father David John Henry, chaplain to St David's High School, Dalkeith, was preach- ing to a congregation of writ- ers, artists and representatives of the professions, the justici- ary and Edinburgh corporation at a Pontifical High Mass cele- brated by Cardinal Gordon Gray at St Mary's Roman Catholic Cathedral to mark the opening of the Edinburgh festival.

There was a time for satire and there was also a time to build and to plant, Father Henry said. It was a negative age in many ways.

Film ban sought: Mrs Mary Whitehouse, general secretary of the National Viewers' and Listeners' Association, is ask- ing the Attorney General to prevent the BBC from screen- ing the controversial film *Rosemary's Baby* (the Press Association reports). It has *been bought by the BBC and* was given an X certificate and limited to people over 18 when it was released in the cinema.

ypocrisy' rge by nister inst Tory

Political Staff
warning that a Conser- overnment would hold iblic spending and give consumption first Ir Armstrong, Under- y at the Department of n and Science, said in n Saturday that "if we give a semblance of of opportunity to mil- our children we have absolute priority to pending in education, and the social ser-

imary education, he housands of children condemned to over- *schools and class-* hat were too small. To our parental choice, like John-Stevas, the Conser- pokesman on education, typocritical nonsense". ment of unsatisfactory *schools must have* over tax concessions better off and higher consumption.

ing in Staffordshire, John-Stevas said that education must con- n the schools and must have the oppoo- of pryaing together. tives *supported the* tem of education and that religious volun- ools made a notable ion to the moral wel- a nation.

education was a wider than religious educa- new initiative was in moral education, onference of all inter- rties.

offrey Rippon, shadow n on foreign and wealth affairs, siad in that "it is not wealth rty that is the enemy, *only way to abolish* s to increase the total the community".

rbour Goverment was give priority to end- tion.

Liberals plan to link rents and living cost

By Our Political Staff

The Liberals are preparing economic proposals which will include the indexing of rents in both the public and private sectors so that they would rise along with the cost of living. Details of how their anti-inflation *tax would actually work* will also be set out by Mr John Pardoe, the party's spokesman on the economy, in a pamphlet early next month. The propo- sals would then have to be approved by the parliamentary *party before being included in* the election manifesto.

The Liberals believe that in the present inflationary climate there will have to be indexing across the board. The case for linking savings to the cost of *living was propounded by Mr* Pardoe at Chipping Barnet last Wednesday, and it was reported in *The Times* last Thursday that the Liberal manifesto will pro- pose a scheme for index-linked mortgages.

But the *Liberals intend to go* a good deal farther than that to link payments of various kinds to increases in the cost of living. The principle would be applied to public and private rents, to public service prices *and to the payment of tax* arrears.

It is relevant, the Liberals believe, to wages as well. There- fore they approve of threshold agreements and they might favour an indexed wage-freeze *whereby everyone* was compen- sated for rises in the cost of living but was allowed no in- crease beyond that. Such a com- prehensive system of indexing would to Liberal eyes be a means of calming the fears of *inflation that generate further* inflation as more and more people try to protect themselves against the price increases to come.

Obviously a good deal will be heard during the election cam- *paign of how the different par-* ties would temper the effects of inflation as well as how they would check it.

But the *main anti-inflation* device of the Liberals would be their tax on excess price and pay increases. A good deal has been heard of this in general terms, and Mr Pardoe repeated the proposal last Wednesday. *He will explain in his pamphlet* exactly how it would work.

There would in effect be two *separate taxes. One would* be levied on the profits of com- panies that raised their prices by more than an average per- centage set by the Government. It would be based on the aver- age price rise of all a com- *pany's goods, not on the in-* crease for any particular article alone, and would be levied on net profit after all other taxes had been paid. If a company made no profit it would pay no anti-inflation tax.

The system which the Liberals recognize would be complex, would be adminis- tered by the Price Commission which would be expanded if necessary. There would have to be power, for example, to vary the price norms according to unavoidable changes in certain costs such as import prices. But higher wages would not be re- garded as an unavoidable cost.

Where wages rose beyond the norm, a 100 per cent surcharge would be imposed through national insurance by the second tax. That would be based on average wage costs an hour and would be levied on the employee not the em- ployer. But it would not neces- sarily affect all those employed by the company in question at the time because it would be paid the next year by all those then working for the company.

That is not regarded as a fatal flaw because those leaving the company would cease to enjoy the benefits of the exces- sive rise and there would be a *natural reluctance to join a* company where employment carried a surcharge.

Dividends provide the Liber- als with a difficult decision. Their preference on economic and social grounds would be to allow them to rise *with the cost* of living. Pension funds and many individual pensioners after all depend on them.

It is acknowledged, however, that some concessions might have to be made for the sake of trade union agreement, or at least acquiescence.

recording

ing gypsy children a taste for learning

Regional report

Trevor Fishlock
Taunton

all children sit around, and expectant. The oes to the boot of his a bit like a Punch and , unloads his props: ncils, paint and pic- e class begins. While dren in Britain are in lle of their summer he travelling summer or gypsy children are ing.

delicate task for the teachers. In only two ey have to earn the parents who may be and suspicious of m and its manifesta- to show them, and the that education is fun h taking up on as basis as possible.

mmer schools started o go some of the way ng, and finding out ut, the newly identi- culties of gypsy educa- s year there are 40 all over Britain, fin- charities, by local s and, in some cases, ernment urban aid

ne whole the schools eeding", Mr Arthur ld officer of the ac- mmittee on the educa- Romany and other , said. "They provide t and interest for children and give a learning. They are an catalyst in the lives children and their

is still a minority of ents who do not want education for their They regard it as a their proud self- y, as a kind of soft- a way of life that toughness.

er travelling families there is a long tradition of send- ing children to school. Here in Somerset, for example, where there is a history of good rela- tions between gypsies and the rest of society, many gypsy *children have successfully inte-* grated into village schools.

Between these two groups there is the bulk of gypsy parents who now realize that basic literacy and numeracy are essential if their families are *to live with a burgeoning* bureaucracy, written regula- tions and traffic signs. They see that education is not so much a threat to their independ- ence as a way of adapting and surviving.

Probably most parents are content to see their children get a grounding in the three *Rs and then leave school.* Hardly ever does a gypsy child go on to secondary education. By the age of 13 or 14 he has a part to play in the family economy.

To the relief of organizations that work for gypsies, most local authorities accept the argument that no schooling system should be imposed on travellers' child- ren. There is much agreement that travellers should be wooed to education and that they them- *selves should decide what suits* them.

At this stage the summer school projects fulfil a number of important tasks. First, the teachers learn about the travel- *lers' needs and help to pene-* trate shyness and suspicion. Secondly, the schools aim to attract the interest of the under- fives, and with the modern play school approach, arouse the en- thusiasm of children. This ex- perience is especially important for a gypsy child whose home background is totally different from that of his classmates at school and whose first days at school could be especially harrowing for that reason.

The summer schools also rekindle the interest of older children who have tried school but have failed there or disliked it. *While they are enjoying* themselves at the summer school, perhaps picking up neglected threads of reading and writing, they can be encouraged to have another go next term. Often the lessons involve whole *families, including grand-* parents. Somerset has an en- lightened gypsy policy and has the advantage of a fairly settled gypsy population, several per- manent sites and relatively tolerant attitudes. It has just appointed a full-time teacher to travel around sites providing preschool education.

Mr Christopher Grey, educa- tion officer in charge of the Somerset school, said: "Parents are keen to see their children educated and I think we have been able to show them that officialdom has a better side.

"Some people express doubts about how far gypsy children can be or should be educated *without destroying their inde-* pendence. But there is a difference between integration and assimilation. Gypsy child- ren will be able to take from the educational system what they need. They can integrate but retain their independent way of life."

Who makes the bread out of your subsidised loaf?

At the end of April, British bakers had to ask the Price Commission for the seventh increase in the price of bread in a year, which brought bread into the headlines once again and resulted in bread being subsidised.

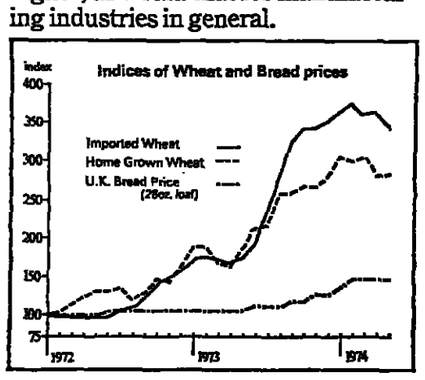
Even before the subsidy on bread, rising world cereal prices had already had a dramatic impact on the cost of meat and many other food items, and the British housewife and her family were suffering. Some cynics were wondering why somebody else's belt couldn't be tightened. Like the bakers', for example.

Is bread-making a good way to lose money?

The fact is that, in recent years, nobody has subsidised the standard loaf more than the people who make it. The large baking groups have had to rely increasingly on their other trading activities to make up for financial loss on bread production; bakers with no such diverse activities to fall back on have been hard put to survive.



Following heavy investment in new plant and technology, the rate of return on capital in the bread-making industry as a whole fell from 6.5 per cent to 3 per cent during the six years up to 1970. During that year, the National Prices and Incomes Board reported; *"The five major plant bakers earned, in respect of the baking and distribution of bread, a very low average rate of return on capital in 1969-70, the highest return obtained by any of them being below the average rate of return for industry as a whole, and two making a loss".* The picture has hardly changed since – save that, in recent months, the baking industry's return on capital has declined even further. A comparable figure for other food manufacturing would be considerably higher, as would that for manufacturing industries in general.



(Source: Canadian Wheat Board, Home Grown Cereals Authority, and F.A.B.)

The price of the standard loaf would have risen even faster if the industry had not, by skilful forward-buying, delayed the effect of soaring wheat prices, which, to take North American wheat as a typical example, trebled in less than two years. Add to this the same serious increases in fuel and labour costs as in other manufacturing industries, and the price of the British loaf begins to settle into perspective.

Earning your loaf

Though food prices generally have escalated over the past years, British bread still remains a very good buy in the European league table. In order to earn enough to buy one kilogram of bread, the average worker in Britain has to put in only ten minutes labour – while the latest EEC figures *(Hansard, Nov. 1973)* are: Belgium, 11 minutes; France, 22 minutes; Germany, 16 minutes; Italy, 19 minutes; Netherlands, 12 minutes. This is yet another reflection of efficiency in British baking. Even if it were not subsidised (by nearly 2p per 28 oz. loaf), the British loaf would still be one of the cheapest in the world. The latest world prices show this very clearly, despite astronomical rises in the price of wheat (see graph).

Price per 28 oz. Loaf (or equivalent)	
LONDON	14½p
BRUSSELS	17½p
ROME	18p
THE HAGUE	19p
PARIS	21p
MELBOURNE	22p
BONN	26p
TORONTO	27p
COPENHAGEN	31p
NEW YORK	32½p

(Source: Government statistics and local enquiries)



'Despite popular legend, a main objective of the bakers is to limit increases in the cost of the loaf.'
The Director, November 1973.

How do Britain's bakers achieve this? The answer lies in efficiency allied to capital investment and in up-to-date baking technology and research, the results of which have directly benefited the consumer. At a time when every British housewife fights a weekly budget battle over nourishing her family, she can at least rely on bread to give her and her family, day in, day out, the best food value in the land. Penny for penny, bread still provides more protein and iron than any other food – as well as significant quantities of calcium, B vitamins and other valuable nutrients.

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Bread: still the best food value in Britain

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WEST EUROPE AND OVERSEAS

Italian Socialist leader calls for review of the country's position in Western alliance

From Peter Nichols
Rome, Aug 18

A review of the Italian position within the Western alliance was urged here today. The Greek withdrawal is felt to expose Italy to much greater risks as the prime target in what remains of Nato in the Mediterranean.

These views are expressed by Signor Paolo Vittorelli, a Socialist deputy and member of the executive of his party. The Socialist Party is a partner in the centre-left coalition government.

One of the Socialists' leading *experts on foreign affairs*, Signor Vittorelli puts two questions to the Italian Government.

First, he asks: "With only *Italian territory placed like an* isolated Nato aircraft carrier in the middle of the Mediterranean, is it worthwhile keeping a permanent Atlantic military organization going in the area?"

He also asks whether Italy could "continue to be an iso- Atlantic base in the middle of the Mediterranean without different and more effective guarantees than it has had in the past".

By coincidence, there has been much discussion in Italy this weekend of future relationships between the governing Christian Democrats and the Communist opposition. Mediterranean events are seen once again to be of direct significance.

The Rome newspaper *Il Messaggero* raises the point of whether limits could be imposed on democratic development within allied countries. In the 1940s, it pointed out, President Truman offered American help to peoples struggling against the oppression of armed minorities or against external pressures.

The picture had now changed, but the question was raised of whether that doctrine could be exhumed and applied if the Communists came to power, through free elections, in Greece, Italy or Portugal.

"Our peninsula is in a particularly difficult—apart from *important—position. We need* substantial international aid. We must establish if we can, or must defend democracy without a *large popular participation.*"

Certainly events this summer in the Mediterranean, and inside Italy, have overturned some of Italy's basic aspirations and strengthened some more questionable prejudices.

Italians since the days of De Gasperi (the twentieth anniversary of the death of Italy's greatest postwar Prime Minister was celebrated this weekend) have been told that progress and the future must be sought in Western Europe, not the Mediterranean. Scaling the Alps was to be the means of reaching a prosperous and democratic future.

Now that the country is facing bankruptcy, it finds consolation northward only in the conviction that other countries, principally Britain, are in like case. ("They are as sick as we are" is a recent headline on a dispatch from *London.) But in the Mediterranean democracy* is in abundant growth.

The implications of all this *divide in two. Italy's own internal* situation is such that loans are essential at least to cover the large part of the commercial deficit caused by the rise in the price of oil. In effect this means money from the United States and Germany. To this one must add continuing Italian dependence on the Atlantic alliance for its defence.

The second aspect is that, with all this dependence, the Italians may have to accept limitations on their own potential democratic development in so far as it means more active involvement in government of the communists.

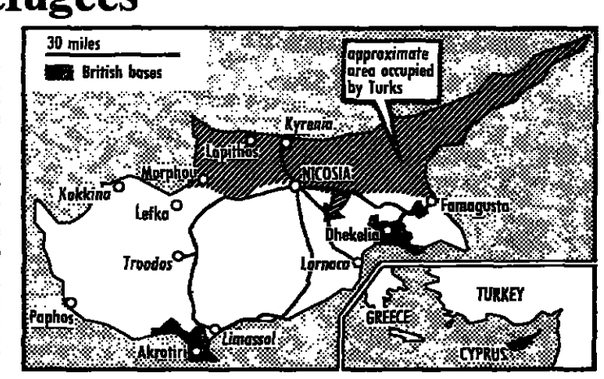
Such a development would clash with Italy's role as Nato's isolated Mediterranean aircraft carrier, unless, so the Socialists are arguing, the Italians immediately exploit the still greater strategic importance they have enjoyed since Greece's falling out with Nato.



Mr Ecevit, the Turkish Prime Minister (right), confers over a map of Cyprus with (right to left) Mr Kemal Guven, Speaker; General Semih Sancar, chief of staff; and Mr Turan Gunes, Foreign Minister.

Nearly half the Greek population of Cyprus are refugees

From Paul Martin
Nicosia, Aug 18



The repercussions of the Turkish occupation of Greek Cypriot territory are only beginning to be felt. The refugee problem is enormous. Between a third and a half of the island's Greek Cypriot majority have been uprooted from their homes in the path of the occupiers and put to flight.

In the British base area of Dhekelia alone there are 60,000 refugees from Famagusta and towns around Larnaca. By their thousands they are camped along the main road through *the base and in the Athna* forest. Food is desperately short. There is no sanitation and no medical facilities.

They have left behind all their belongings. They fled with a few bare essentials. Only the lucky few were able to bring mattresses and bedding strapped to the roofs of their cars.

Most of the 24,000 Greek Cypriot inhabitants of Famagusta poured out of the port town when the Turkish jets struck in the heart of the city. Cars, sometimes packed with two families, poured out of the city for the Dhekelia base. Fruit lorries carried women and children in their dozens, bewildered and pathetic looking.

The southern towns of Limassol and Larnaca were already full of refugees from the first Turkish assault, more than 40,000 from the Kyrenis range and surrounding areas. Others headed for the mountains to the safety of *Troodos* and Platres. Now the latest Turkish push bringing the tanks to the Nicosia-Larnaca road has *caused a new exodus from* Nicosia and Larnaca.

Already there are the warning signs of a serious food problem *throughout the country.* With as many as 60,000 Greek Cypriot men called to arms, battling along the receding defence lines, farms have been left untended, meat and vegetable markets have come to a virtual standstill and distribution is in chaos. If the Turks close the ring of armour around Nicosia, the city will be starved into submission.

No attempt has been made to count the dead and wounded. But every Greek Cypriot one talks to has lost a father, brother, son or some relation in the month of war. The list of *missing is in the thousands.* The Turks have done nothing to relieve Greek Cypriot anguish. They have so far withheld lists of Greek Cypriot men captured in the fighting or rounded up from villages that fell into their hands.

That is the human side of the Greek tragedy. The economic one is no less black. The invasion has left them in economic ruin. The creation of the Attila Line has robbed the Greek Cypriots of most of the sources of their wealth. Indeed, it has been estimated that the Turks have grabbed as much as four-fifths of the island's wealth.

Tourism, which accounted for 30 per cent of foreign exchange earnings, was snatched by the Turks when they grabbed Kyrenia and Famagusta, the two touristic jewels. They also *control the biggest port, Famagusta.* Likewise with the grain producing area in the Mesaoria plain and the citrus growing centre at Morphou. The copper mines in the west are also now in Turkish hands.

More than 120 Greek Cypriot villages are now at the mercy of the Turks. The areas they seized north of the Attila Line between Morphou and Famagusta were almost entirely Greek, with a sprinkling of small Turkish Cypriot villages.

The problem of resettlement is enormous. That of creating jobs in the less privileged two-thirds of the island left in Greek hands is even greater.

On the Turkish side of the *island partition is now being* openly discussed. The Turks in Ankara and their clients in Nicosia appear to be merely paying lip service to the idea of a federated independent state. Turkish Cyriot leaders make it clear that the area taken by force of arms by the Turkish Army will remain in their hands.

Nicosia, Aug 18.—Six young Greek Cypriot girls claimed on television here tonight that they were raped by Turkish soldiers every day for a week before being freed yesterday.

The Cyprus Government arranged the television interviews, but no medical evidence was offered.

The girls said they had been among 287 men, women and children held in a mud-brick sheep pen four miles north-east of Nicosia since the Turkish invasion of the island on July 28.

A statement by the British High Commission at the base of Dhekelia said today that a middle-aged British woman had complained that she was raped at the town of Bogaz in north-east Cyprus. The High Commission said it was taking the matter up with the officer commanding Turkish troops in the Famagusta area, and with Turkish authorities in Ankara.—Reuter.

Turkish hostages are being shot, says Ankara

Ankara, Aug 18.—The Turkish armed forces today accused the Greek Cypriots of violating the ceasefire in Cyprus and of executing Turkish Cypriot hostages.

A *statement issued by the* armed forces general staff said Turkish *units were strictly observing the ceasefire, which* went into effect on Friday.

"On August 17, in the town of Paphos, five Turkish Cypriot hostages and one child were executed by shooting," the statement said.

"On August 16, starting from 2300 hours, mortar fire was *directed around the Yesilirmak* area to the south of Lutru village. On August 16, from 1600 hours, there was continuous artillery fire near Tymbou airport from Dizdar village. On August 17, starting from 0430 hours, there was firing lasting for two hours in the Nicosia area."—Reuter.

US Defence Secretary says supplying of arms to Turkey to be reviewed

Washington, Aug 18.—The United States will reconsider its policies on supplying arms to Turkey because of new advances by Turkish troops in Cyprus, Mr James Schlesinger, Defence Secretary, said today.

Of supplies, Mr Schlesinger said on television: "I think these questions will have to be examined very seriously in the days and hours immediately ahead."

He said he believed "the spillover of Turkish forces into areas that no one had expected them to move into, is a new element to the problem and we will have to take cognizance of it".

The United States had understood the Turkish desire to protect the Turkish minority in Cyprus, but he added: "The Turkish moves at this point have gone beyond what any of its friends or sympathizers would have anticipated and are prepared, I think, to accept."

Mr Schlesinger expressed concern over the effect on the Greek Government of the Turkish expansion of occupied territory in Cyprus. It was posing severe problems for the Karamanlis Government. "We would not want to see that regime left with no honourable option", he said.

He indicated that diplomatic pressures were being brought to bear on Turkey, but declined to go into details.

Mr Schlesinger noted that the United States had been criticized by both sides over Cyprus, but said it had tried from the outset to be the honest broker between Greece and Turkey. The United States' objective was to achieve a just settlement and the easing of tensions.

It was more in the Turkish interest than of any other ally to have a politically and militarily workable Greece as part of Nato. He hoped that ultimately the dispute would have little impact on Nato, of which both countries are members.

"If we can get a resolution of the Cyprus problem, and if we can preserve the progress that has been made in Greece and achieve the protection of the minority population in Cyprus, I think that all parties should be satisfied with such an outcome and the alliance should thrive."

The Defence Secretary said he had had very little indication that Greece would follow up its withdrawal militarily from Nato with a ban on American use of bases on its territory within a Nato framework.

He added: "On the larger question of Nato itself, it seems to me that if we are able to achieve a settlement that protects the rights of the majority in Cyprus, and we prevent the current Greek regime from being driven into a corner, that it is at least hopeful . . . that Greece will not withdraw from Nato."

Asked what would be an acceptable arrangement if the fighting on Cyprus stopped, he said that in the event of a federal system, the Turkish control of 50 or 55 per cent of the arable land "probably is regarded as inappropriate by most objective observers".

On the Soviet attitude towards the Cyprus crisis, he said the Russians "have played it very cautiously . . . it is a case of the cat watching the canary.—Reuter.

Britain seeks calm as Athens tension rises

Continued from page 1

Athens had become necessary after the refusal of the Greek Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister to fly to Washington for talks.

This refusal, like the withdrawal of the Greek forces from Nato, has evoked almost unanimous approval in Greece, and when Mr Karamanlis yesterday went to the Ministry of Coordination and Planning for a ministerial meeting, a large crowd cheered him and chanted: "No to America."

After the meeting the Prime Minister announced action to bolster the Greek economy and "strengthen to the utmost the country's defences".

The new measures included a 10 to 20 per cent wealth tax, and a 10 per cent cut in all government spending. These *funds, with the £28m pledged* by the Greek shipowners, will produce funds for large-scale arms purchases. A spokesman for Mr Stavros Niarchos, the shipowner, said he had decided to contribute £1.8m in support of the Greek fleet.

There has been a wave of anti-American demonstrations in several Greek cities, and last night about 10,000 people protested in Iraklion, Crete, about America's failure to stop the Turkish invasion in Cyprus.

The demonstrators demanded the removal of American bases, *of which there are several in* Crete, called Dr Kissinger a murderer, and dispersed quietly after laying wreaths for the dead in Cyprus as well as those who died during the seven years of dictatorship in Greece.

The Karamanlis Government has indicated that the question of American bases and facilities in Greece is being examined in the context of the decision to withdraw from the military side of Nato. A Government spokesman said that since those facilities had been granted to serve the objectives of Nato, the Greek decision would affect their presence.

The spokesman added that the procedure of the Greek withdrawal would follow the pattern established by France.

The American Embassy confirmed today that all American military flights in and out of Greek air space had been placed on a six-hour clearance procedure because of the Cyprus emergency. But the embassy denied that Greece had imposed a ban on American military flights at any time.

The Greek withdrawal from Nato has inevitably increased speculation about the possibility of closer relations with the *Soviet Union. Greek officials* are, however, criticizing Moscow's "equivocal attitude" in the Cyprus crisis, which, they said, consisted in avoiding all interventions likely to displease the Turks.

The officials spoke of a "cynical" Soviet hope that the Cyprus crisis would disrupt completely Western defences in the eastern Mediterranean, and probably create an open sore on the island itself through the creation of a guerrilla movement against the Turkish occupation.

Our Diplomatic Staff writes: Officials at 10 Downing Street would give no details yesterday of the telegram sent to Mr Karamanlis by Mr Wilson on Saturday.

But according to informed sources in London the British Government's main concern at present is to "soothe" the Greeks, in the hope that the negotiations on Cyprus can be *resumed with "a chance that* people will go to them in the right frame of mind".

It is recognized that this could not be today, but optimists in London think it could be as early as a week from now.

The British view is that the Greeks and Greek Cypriots have to accept that things will never be the same again, and that the only solution for the foreseeable future lies in some kind of regional federation. Although this could in theory include more than two regions, that no longer seems likely after last week's military operations which have already resulted in a *de facto* division of the island into two regions and a partial redistribution of population.

At the same time, the British argue, the Turks must accept that this solution has to be reached by negotiations involving concessions on both sides. They cannot expect the Greeks to rush to Geneva and simply endorse the results of the Turkish military conquest.

The Greek withdrawal from the military organization of *Nato is not seen in London as an* irrevocable step. Britain has already told Greece that while it understands and sympathizes *with the reasons for withdraw*ing, it hopes that when tempers have cooled Greece will agree to return.

Communications remain open both between London and Ankara and between Washington and Athens. None the less British diplomats admit that in the present atmosphere it is easier for Turkish leaders to be seen talking to the Americans, and for Greek leaders to be seen talking to the British.

By keeping in close touch, London and Washington are thus able to complement each other's roles in trying to prepare the ground for a resumption of negotiations.

New junta will take over today in Mozambique

Lourenco Marques, Aug 18.—Blacks and whites in Mozambique were today looking to their new governing junta to set about a speedy return to normality as a prelude to the territory's independence.

The new seven-man junta will be officially established tomorrow, although its head, Major Ernesto Melo Antunes, aged 41, will not arrive here for at least a week.

The territory has been plagued with social, political and economic problems since the initial enthusiasm which greeted last April's coup in Lisbon. The population now appears to be looking forward to a return to firm rule.

The junta is expected to decide on the composition of a new Provisional Government which will guide Mozambique to self-rule. The Provisional Government is thought almost certain to include members of the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (Frelimo).

Until Major Melo Antunes arrives the territory's administration will be headed by a black Mozambiquan, Dr Ferro Ribeiro, who will be sworn in as acting Governor-General tomorrow.

Lisbon.—Dr Mario Soares, the Portuguese Foreign Minister returned tonight from Dar es Salaam, after two days of secret talks with leaders of Frelimo.

Dr Soares was accompanied by Dr Antonio de Almeida Santos, the Overseas Territorial Minister, and Major Melo Antunes.

Informed sources said Dr Soares and Dr Almeida Santos tomorrow would have talks with Dr Veiga Simao, Portuguese representative at the United Nations, who is holidaying in the Algarve.—Reuter.

Mr Sadat and Col Gaddafi shelve their differences

Alexandria, Aug 18.—President Sadat of Egypt and Colonel Gaddafi of Libya have agreed to shelve their differences for the moment and continue a dialogue aimed at ending them, informed sources said here.

The agreement was reached after three hours of talks under the mediating eye of Shaikh Zaid bin Sultan, President of the United Arab Emirates.

Colonel Gaddafi left later for Tripoli. The Libyan leader came *here last night for the surprise* talks aimed at ending his long-standing war of words with President Sadat on Middle East policies and bilateral relations.

The meeting came less than two weeks after President Sadat called Colonel Gaddafi "a saboteur and mastermind of assassination attempts".

Political observers noted the agreement to carry on talking, but doubted whether President Sadat and Colonel Gaddafi were able to bury their differences.

There was no official statement on the outcome of the talks.

Reliable sources said Shaikh Zaid spoke at today's session of the need for Arab solidarity and the need to appear united on the eve of the Geneva peace talks with Israel.

The Shaikh, originally due to leave here today, postponed his departure until tomorrow, apparently to watch the outcome of his mediation efforts.

Jordan and US agree on peace moves

Washington, Aug 18.—President Ford and King Husain of Jordan agreed in a joint statement today that a Jordan-Israel troop disengagement should get early consideration as a next step towards a Middle East peace. The statement was issued at the end of a three-day private visit by the King.

Israel has repeatedly stated its opposition

There have already been visits here by Israel and Egyptian officials *while Syrian and Saudi* Arabian officials are due here later.—Reuter.

Jerusalem, Aug 18.—Israel today rejected Jordan's call for an Israel troop withdrawal along the western part of the Jordan Valley.—Reuter.

M Mitterrand hit by stone at farmers' protest rally

From Richard Wigg
Paris, Aug 18

M François Mitterrand, the French Socialist leader, was stoned last night by about 200 young left wing extremists at a rally in Larzac in the Aveyron region of southern France. He was struck on the head by a stone and was slightly injured.

M Mitterrand, who is 57, was a presidential candidate in the May elections. He was attending a mass rally, protesting at plans by the Ministry of Defence to *expropriate 103 small farmers* and turn their land into a training ground for the armed forces. Much of it is sheep grazing but it includes arable fields.

After the incident M Mitterrand expressed his support to the farmers' leaders, who apologized. The Socialist Party today issued a warning against "irresponsible acts" which, it said, threatened to alienate the farmers' cause.

Although the various extreme left-wing political groups are all *likely to disclaim responsibility,* the incident illustrates the underlying tension between the Socialist Party and such groups. It shows how the "Larzac *affair"* has become increasingly captured by interests other than those of stubborn French peasants deeply attached to their land.

During the past two years the dispute has become the focal point for those extreme left-*wing political elements, such as* the Trotskyites, who seek to exploit anti-military sentiment among young French people. With national military service unpopular in France, the Government has presented the left with a propaganda opportunity not to be overlooked by proposing to turn the existing Larzac training ground into an establishment more than five times its present size.

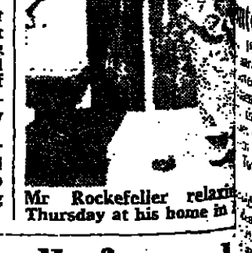
French mystery group admits letter bombing

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, Aug 18

A mysterious "Committee for the Repression of Abuses" has claimed responsibility for the *four letter bombs which reached* four branches of two big French *commercial banks on Friday,* injuring three clerks.

The self-styled committee sent to the press this weekend what it said was a copy of a warning letter to President Giscard d'Estaing. It accused him of "annihilating" small businessmen through the recently ordered credit squeeze.

M Poniatowski, the Minister *of the Interior,* has issued instructions to bank staffs to pass any suspicious looking letters to the authorities.



Mr Rockefeller relaxing Thursday at his home in

World churches plan own bank

From Gretel Spitzer
Berlin, Aug 18

The central committee of the *World Council of Churches* today ended its eight-day meeting in West Berlin on a confident note.

*It was felt that the ecumeni*cal movement, perhaps more keenly aware of the need for unity, did not face a serious *threat of a split. This impres*sion emerged not only from speeches but also from talks with committee members.

The meeting was less stormy than some had expected. The suspicion of some observers that crucial issues might be *pushed under the table, were* unjustified.

A longstanding worker for the ecumenical movement, the *Rev. Dr Ernest A. Payne from* the Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland, confirmed that a very frank expression of *opinion and an absence of ten*sion characterized the meeting. He also said that so far as the Orthodox and Protestant *churches were concerned,* there had been far more understanding than on previous occasions.

The committee decided to publish a new monthly WCC magazine, whose title is likely to be *One World.* Some other *WCC publications will be con*solidated. The English editions of *This Month* and *Justice and Service* will be discontinued.

The idea of the Ecumenical Development Cooperative Society (EDCS), the so-called Church World Bank was approved. *The committee decided* to become the founding member. The two main services which the EDCS will offer to *underdeveloped nations* will be loans, the provision of technical knowledge and the planning and carrying out of creative ventures.

It was resolved to ask the European American Banking Corporation, the Deutsche Bank and five other Western European Banks not to grant loans to the South African Government or corporations. The committee was authorized not to put money into those banks.

In a statement on Cyprus the committee expressed strong disapproval of the intervention of foreign military *forces and condemned the non*compliance with the United Nations Security Council resolutions on a ceasefire. It *reminded the great Powers of* their special responsibility to cooperate.

A letter was sent to Archbishop Makarios, in his capacity as church leader not as head of state, expressing the committee's distress over events in Cyprus.

Nine climbers killed in Alps accidents

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, Aug 18

Seven French and two Japanese mountaineers were killed in accidents in the Alps at the weekend.

This morning two French climbers, accompanied by a Japanese, were killed by an avalanche on the Italian side of Mont Blanc. Bad weather hampered rescue operations.

Four other French mountaineers and their guide fell to their deaths yesterday when, roped together, they were descending the Massif de la Meije. Their bodies were found on the Lautaret glacier 900ft below.

Boy for Ronald Biggs means no expulsion

Rio de Janeiro, Aug 18—A delighted Mr Ronald Biggs heard last night in Copacabana that his half-Indian Brazilian *mistress had given birth* to a child.

Named Michael Castro, the boy was born by Caesarian section to Raimunda de Nascimento Castro.

As the father of a dependant *Brazilian child the British* train robber cannot now be expelled from Brazil, which has no extradition treaty with Britain. Deportation was also virtually ruled out last week when the Justice Ministry admitted no country would take him.—Reuter.

ANC leader calls for end to violence in Rhodesia

From Our Correspondent
Salisbury, Aug 18

Bishop Muzorewa, president of the African National Council (ANC) has given reasons why his organization is boycotting the proposed round table settlement conference planned by Mr Smith, the Prime Minister.

Speaking at Sinoia, a small town 80 miles from Salisbury the ANC leader said at the weekend: "We do not want a *small, backdoor, cheap, hook* and crook *Indba.*"

What the ANC wanted was a properly constituted and meaningful conference. If such a conference were organized his group would not hesitate to become involved.

The bishop gave four examples of the type of conference sought by the ANC. "We want a conference which is capable of discussing and producing an honourable settlement which would disarm soon stop the legal, social, political and physical violence which is now being inflicted upon the people of Rhodesia.

"We want a conference that is capable of putting our country socially and politically side up. Today it is upside down because 95 per cent of people are ruled without their consent and the quality of a man is measured by the colour of his skin.

"The type of conference we want should be good enough to call for a ceasefire to end the present senseless and immoral civil war where our fellow innocent people—black and white—are being forced to kill and be killed. We want the type of conference which could work out a plan whereby there will be peace and harmony in the nation."

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ERSEAS

ilure of law of sea conference reach tentative agreement ay lead to two further sessions

Marcel Berlins
, Aug 18
scarcely a week of talks 150 countries attending rnational Law of the Sea nce have abandoned reaching even a tenta- reement in principle on the major issues raised. general feeling among es here is that the con- has done little more arify the main areas of ement, and has had little in reconciling the aces.
the talks opened in t was realized that they ot result in drawing up lled convention laying new regime and new the exploitation of the its resources. But it ped that broad agree- in principle could be , with a follow-up con- planned for Vienna next filling in the details.
because of the dis- ingly slow progress ere, delegates are openly about the need for two nferences. The first may ce next spring.
last six weeks of the ere have been devoted sive discussions in three tees, dealing respectively e setting up of an inter- seabed authority to the exploitation of es, the jurisdiction oastal states should have he waters near their and the protection of the environment.
g the most crucial issues ich there has been no ent is the extent to coastal state should be to control the passage pping through inter- straits which form part territorial sea.

The general acceptance of a 12-mile territorial limit means that more than 100 straits would fall within the jurisdiction of individual countries.

Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union are firm that there should be a complete right of unimpeded passage through straits for all shipping, including warships.

A number of countries, mainly from the Third World, demand that coastal states should have the right to control the passage of military shipping, insisting on prior notice of such traffic through adjacent straits and, in some circumstances, being able to refuse permission to pass through.

Although virtually all countries, including Britain, have now accepted the concept of a 200-mile economic zone within which a coastal state would have the right to exploit living and mineral resources, there are serious differences as to the jurisdiction the states should exercise. Here again the developing countries want maximum control, affecting anti-pollution measures, scientific research and navigation.

Sir Roger Jackling, the head of the British delegation, recently attacked this approach as giving the coastal states so much control as to make their jurisdiction over the 200-mile zone almost indistinguishable from that which they exercised over their territorial sea.

The committee which has been discussing the establishment of the proposed international seabed authority has made little progress. One delegate said that there had been no change at all from the pre-conference situation.

Fundamental disagreement still exists between those countries—the United States being prominent among them—which want the new body to be little more than a licensing authority for seabed mining, and those which want it to have a wider, more powerful controlling role.

This is the approach taken by the developing countries which believe that only a strong body would be able to stop the rich mineral resources of the seabed being grabbed by the technologically advanced states and the multinational companies, and ensure that the poorer nations get their fair share.

The committee dealing with the prevention and control of marine pollution has also run into difficulties. Some developing countries, claiming that they cannot afford to spend the money needed to convert or build ships to conform to modern anti-pollution standard, have proposed a "double standard" approach.

This approach came under heavy criticism from Sir Roger Jackling last Friday. "Can we seriously envisage" he asked, "a regime in which a state may impose on foreign ships entering its waters standards more stringent than those internationally agreed, whilst at the same time insisting that its ships visiting other states' waters be allowed not to comply even with the minimum international standards that exist?"

Delegates are still trying very hard to find compromises to narrow further the areas of disagreement. But it is too late for any really vital breakthrough to take place.

This is the final week of committee work. The last few days of the conference are being set aside for the presentation of final, summing-up reports in public session.

Corruption adds to Bangladesh troubles

From Michael Hornsby
Dacca, Aug 18

The floods in Bangladesh appear to have done their worst. Apart from one or two places the level of the water is everywhere either stabilized or slowly receding.

Heavy falls of rain in upper Assam or the Himalayas could still reverse this trend, but with luck the Government should soon be able to turn its full attention to the rehabilitation of flood victims and repair of damage.

Over the weekend, Shaikh Mujibur Rahman, the Prime Minister, called foreign journalists to his office to appeal for international help and to remind them of the unfavourable circumstances of Bangladesh's birth in 1971 and of the sequence of natural and man-made disasters that have struck this desperately poor corner of the world in recent years.

The sad truth, however, is that Bangladesh is facing a crisis of credibility of its own creation as well as a natural calamity. A mood of disillusionment and even cynicism prevails in diplomatic missions and international agencies in Dacca which has been nourished by prolonged exposure to the fatal Bengali weakness for hyperbole and by the total unreliability of all statistics. [even official estimates of the country's population admit a 10 per cent margin of error].

There is thus profound scepticism, which may not be entirely justified, about many of the Government's claims regarding flood damage and the magnitude of the relief requirement.

The corruption associated with the huge international postwar relief effort of 1972 has also made many donors of aid much more wary of committing themselves than they might otherwise have been.

Mr Toni Hagen, who directed the United Nation's relief operation in 1972 has recently alleged that only one out of every seven tins of baby food and only one out of 13 blankets donated for relief ever reached their intended recipients, the rest being sold by corrupt officials on the black market. The Bangladesh Red Cross has earned a notorious reputation for this kind of racketeering.

What no one here now disputes is that this year's floods have been unusually extensive, the worst for at least 20 years. The Planning Commission estimates that by August 10, 20,000 square miles—out of the country's total area of 50,000 square miles—had been inundated.

Aerial inspection of the country confirms that these figures are realistic, but it must be noted that in only one year since 1955, when floods of comparable extent last occurred, has the area submerged during the monsoon season been less than 10,000 square miles. The exception was the drought year of 1972.

The number of deaths caused by the floods—both by drowning and by diseases such as cholera, resulting from polluted water—is put officially at somewhat over 1,500. This figure, even if it should be doubled, is still remarkably low when related to the estimated population of the flood-affected areas, which is put at nearly 40 million. The threat of disease as the floods go down, however, will be much greater.

"What is happening now could be child's play compared to the situation in a few months' time", says Dr Sam Street, the genial American who heads the World Health Organization here. He thinks, however, that with 13,000 medical field workers now operating in Bangladesh as part of a health and family planning programme the country is in a much better position to meet an emergency of this kind than a year ago.

Where controversy reigns is in assessments of the material costs of the floods. The latest of many conflicting estimates put out by the Ministry for Relief and Rehabilitation is that Bangladesh will need the equivalent of about $470m (£199m) relief aid, of which some $317m will be required to meet immediate needs for food and shelter.

This is a large sum of money which, it has been somewhat cynically noted, happens to be almost exactly equal to the deficit in the financing of this year's economic development plan.

There is no doubt that the food situation will be tight for the next four to six months. No matter how generous the international response—and that is not evident so far—no new shipments of food grain could arrive here physically for another two to three months. So Bangladesh will have to survive on its own reserves and on those imports already in the pipeline for most of the rest of this year.

No one knows with any accuracy the size of the Government's reserves nor of the stocks of grain held by individual farmers. What is certain is that it is possible, if necessary, to live on much less than a pound of rice a day—the estimate of per capita consumption usually used in assessing food requirements.



Monsoon aftermath : Flooded homes in Tarlac Luzon, about 70 miles north of Manila.

Emergency declared in Philippine floods

Manila, Aug 18.—President Marcos today declared a state of national emergency as flood waters were reported still rising in provinces north and south of here. At least 10 people have died in the floods, which inundated Manila and the surrounding provinces yesterday, sweeping away houses and bridges.

The waters receded in the city today, but the situation in central Luzon just north of the capital and in the southern districts of Rizal and Cavite remains critical.

The weather bureau said that more monsoon rains were expected in the flood-stricken provinces. More than 100,000 families have already been evacuated from the flooded areas.

President Marcos said it would take months for farmers and other workers to recover from the effects of the floods. Damage to property and crops was reported to be heavy in central Luzon, one of the country's biggest rice-growing areas.—Reuter.

Delhi, Aug 18.—Floods in north-eastern India have destroyed at least £60m worth of crops and are threatening major epidemics, the United News of India agency reported today.

Quoting official sources, the agency said the northern part of Bihar was the worst hit. The Times of India said that four million people were on the brink of starvation despite relief efforts.

The Bihar floods have only added to the misery caused by a smallpox epidemic raging uncontrolled through the state and which has so far claimed about 25,000 lives.

In Assam, in the extreme north-east, where floodwaters from the Brahmaputra have caused widespread havoc and loss of life, the town of Tezpur has been declared cholera-infected. Observers said it was probably only a matter of time before similar action was taken in Bihar and the neighbouring state of Uttar Pradesh.

vn attack atens ietnam town

n, Aug 18.—Communist made a lightning attack istrict capital 300 miles f Saigon and fought gov- t defenders from house e, military sources said

fighting at Minh Long, of 3,500 in central Ngai province, began at yesterday. One source appeared likely that the nists would capture the hich is cut off from all nications.
rnment troops yesterday red a strategic hill north h Long, it was reported, eavy casualties on both

defence of Phuoc Tan base just, inside the dian border 50 miles west of Saigon is the top y in the entire Saigon military sources said.
-backed communist rs have cut through four six barbed wire peri- of the reinforced base e days of assaults but ers so far have held out.

Ethiopian Church heading for clash with Army

Addis Ababa, Aug 18.—A confrontation seemed likely today between the Ethiopian Orthodox Church and the ruling military, with Emperor Haile Selassie's dwindling power at stake.

The Orthodox Patriarch, Abuna Tewoflos, this weekend strongly attacked some sections of a draft constitution supported by the military. He particularly criticized sections dealing with the separation of church and state and removal of the Emperor as Head of the Church.

Diplomats said that the Patriarch's comments might lead to his arrest. "All the Emperor now controls is the Church", one diplomat said. "The Army has stripped him of everything else. This statement is going to be read by the Army as a challenge from the Emperor."

Since civil unrest began early this year, Army leaders slowly have stripped away the once-absolute powers of the Emperor, who is 82 and has been on the throne since November, 1930.

The latest moves came on Friday when they eliminated his two advisory councils and the court of justice. Yesterday they arrested Major-General Taseffa Lemma, head of the 4,000-man Imperial bodyguard.

One diplomat said the Army had put itself in a position where it had little choice but to take over the running of Ethiopia. "But it doesn't want to do so just yet and for the moment wants to retain the civilian government as a front."

As a result, diplomats said, contacts were continuing through the weekend between members of the military coordinating committee and Mr Michael Imru, the Prime Minister.

Towards this end, officers had been trying to persuade Mr Imru not to resign, as he had threatened to do this weekend over differences with the coordinating committee.—UPI.

ng of Nepal discusses eral reforms

ur Correspondent
du, Aug 18
liberalization of Nepal's ss system centred on an ly elected Panchayat nent) is believed to een discussed at a din- en by King Birendra to Prime Ministers.
party was attended by mer Prime Ministers. ly missing former heads rnment were Mr B. P. who is living in self- exile in India, and Subrna Shamsher of the banned Nepali s Party. Prince Gyanen- the King's younger and Mr Nagendra Riyal, the present Minister were also

cal observers attach a great deal of significance to their discussions as the King obviously wants to limit any possible controversy during his coronation to be held early next year. He is said to have invited the veteran leaders' suggestions about any possible reforms, in the country's political and administration system.

According to one source, four of the former Prime Ministers were in favour of constitutional reforms which they felt would generate a better political atmosphere in the kingdom, but two opposed any changes.

The majority favoured a broad-based electorate, public debate in the Panchayat, whose sessions are now held in camera, and making the Prime Minister responsible to the Panchayat.

Supertanker will stay aground for two weeks

Rotterdam, Aug 18.—The Dutch supertanker Metula, aground in the Strait of Magellan at the southern tip of South America, cannot be refloated for two weeks, Shell Oil Company sources said today. The 207,000-ton tanker, which ran on to rocks on August 9, will have to await the September 2 spring tide.

The tanker went aground on her way from the Gulf to Chile with 190,000 tonnes of light Arabian crude oil on board. The 34-man Dutch crew and two wives abandoned ship.

Mr D. Rodenburg, director of Shell Tankers of Rotterdam, said, seepage from the tanker's damaged hull had been stopped. Shell would have to pay the costs of clearing up the escaped oil.—Reuter.

de defeats hiev in s contest

a, Aug 18.—Lars-Ake er, the unrated Swede, the thirteenth World Chess Championship to- beating the favourite, ler Kochiev of the Soviet and swept into a first e with Tony Miles of L

18-year-old Leningrad ity student, unbeaten oday, resigned on the move of his sixth round pool match against ler when the young master was about to a pawn in a hard-fought me.
also moved into first by defeating Peter Win- he United States junior pion, in 37 moves of a defence with Miles play- lack.—Agence France-

ean accused 'ark attack

, Aug 18.—A Korean ed in Japan, who was d after an attempt to ate President Park Hee, has been charged urder and violation of nti-communist law, the ution Office said today.
Se Kwang, aged 22, a t of Osaka, was arrested gunman attacked Presi- Park during a National remony here on Thurs- Irs Park was shot dead attack.—Reuter.

140 nations confer on world population problem

From Dessa Trevisan
Bucharest, Aug 18

Government representatives of some 140 countries are meeting in Bucharest tomorrow to take part in the first world population conference convened by the United Nations.

There have been a number of meetings devoted to the problem of population growth but this is the first attempt to treat it as a global political issue and to induce governments to consider it in their development plans.

It is predicted that if the present high rate of population growth is to continue, the world population, now estimated at 3,700 million, will almost double within 26 years.

Statistics show postwar demographic trends with death rates sharply declining and birth rates remaining high, bringing the population figures from 2,500 million in 1950 to 3,700 million now.

It is estimated that by the end of the century about three quarters of the world's population will be living in the developing countries of Asia and Africa. According to experts, out of 224 babies expected to be born each minute, 202 will be in developing countries. The most urgent problem is thus to curb fertility in that area over the next 10 years.

The conference cannot impose any plan on individual countries. Many of them for national or religious reasons are set on increasing rather than diminishing their population growth.

But the conference is expected to recommend guidelines for population policies, through a plan devised to satisfy divergent trends.

The difficulty in producing such a document is best illustrated by the fact that the original draft has been worked and reworked three times since last autumn before the World Population Plan for Action, as it is being called, could be presented to the conference.

There is a fair chance of it undergoing more modifications, Senor Carrillo Flores, the Mexican diplomat and secretary-general of the conference said today.

The draft, in fact, suggests efforts to reduce fertility in those countries which already seek to do so. This would seem a modest beginning, but it is reckoned that this could reduce global birth rates for 1985 from the present 2 per cent to 1.7 per cent.

The conference is expected to last a fortnight. Apart from the proposed action plan it will also discuss other aspects of the population growth, such as its impact on environment, food demand, natural resources and effects on economic and social development.

Castelgandolfo, Aug 18.—The Pope today said that the Vatican was sending representatives to the world population conference in Bucharest this week to focus attention on moral and economic aspects of human life.

ICI: action against hunger

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ICI Ideas in action

For further facts about ICI and its products, write to ICI (Information D4), Millbank, London SW1P 4QG.

Richard Burton: The intensely private life of a super-famous person



Richard Burton had arrived in England to film opposite Sophia Loren in Noel Cowards film classic *Brief Encounter*. How does Richard Burton, on location in Winchester, feel about this rehash about re-making a film classic?

"Rehash might be the right word. But I think it will be interesting to see how the audience react to what one might call nowadays old fashioned, how they react to a relatively middle-aged couple falling *in love*."

His film commitments are heavy. After *Brief Encounter* he immediately starts his part as Winston Churchill, from the age of 62 until the age of 67, that is from 1935 to his first speech as Prime Minister in the House of Commons.

Does he identify himself with the person he is playing?

"Well, I think it is a sort of compromise; between my own personality and Winston Churchill's because you can't do an impersonation of a man so very famous and known to everybody. But our voices are not too dissimilar. I have done his voice so often on television as background when he was still alive."

Will he be made-up to look like Churchill?

"*Yes, I shall be bald and what little hair* he had, my hair will be dyed the same colour. I shall put rubber in my cheeks to make my face round. And I will have to do something about my lines, because he had no lines at all in his face, unfortunately. I insist when I do Churchill that I rehearse for perhaps two weeks wearing his clothes, wearing the sort of clothes he wore and smoking a cigar. Because I am a much bigger man than he was. He was quite small, you know, about 5ft 6in and I am 5ft 11in. I don't think anyone thinks of him as a small man.

"I've read, I suppose, virtually every book written in English by him and about him. There is a whole new set, which has just come out which I have finished. That was before I knew I was going to play *him*. I just read Churchill because he is a fascinating man, indeed I read about Hitler, I read about Mussolini and I read about Stalin. I have just gone through a Russian period where I read everything about Russia."

After Churchill comes a film with Sylvana Mangano and immediately afterwards he will play an ageing acrobat—"So I have to keep fit for that". He is serious about keeping fit. During his Winchester location work he cycled a few miles in the early mornings before breakfast. After these three films he has a lecturing stint at Oxford. "Probably four to six weeks. I am a Fellow of St Peter's College, so I shall stay there. I will possibly give two lectures a week and tutorials and so on."

Would he not prefer to devote his life entirely to a university career?

"Well, I don't know. You see, I have been an actor for 25 years and even though I wasn't a gipsy before, I have become one now. I have discovered that after six months in any one place, however much I love it, for instance I love my home in Switzerland, I love my home in Mexico, I love New York, I love Los Angeles, I love London—but after three or four months I become restless. Now after Oxford, I am doing a play on stage, either on Broadway or in London, then I am doing the film of the play and then I think I slit my throat from overwork. Well, ideally what I would like to do is just one film a year, one play every two years, because plays demand more concentration."

Is there a connection between Richard Burton's success, his fame, and the intensely private life.

"Oh yes, there is no doubt, as Lord Acton said 100 years ago 'power tends to corrupt, absolute power corrupts absolutely'. The generalization is too vast but there is no question about it that you get accustomed to a certain standard of *living, a difference for instance when you* are flying in an aeroplane—you get the best seat. You are going to a restaurant, you are getting the best table, you are getting accustomed to that. Actually, I remember being delighted when I went to a film in South West Africa where they were still seeing films that were made before the Second World War, that nobody knew who I was. I was absolutely delighted, nobody knew who I was. I felt a normal human being." But Richard Burton denies that his fame troubles him. Even though he belongs, as he himself says, to the "super famous".

"Well, it doesn't bother me. I have an intensely private, private life."

"Most of my close friends—about 20 I *consider really great friends—only* about four of them are actors. The rest are mostly writers. I think, of course, you know, in my business it's very rare to find an intelligent actor. Apart from anything else, you can't have a conversation with an actor, with most actors it is a series of theatrical stories. All of which are, of course, terribly entertaining. Actors are *the best raconteurs in the world.* They ought to be, it is their craft. But as for conversation in the classical sense, it practically ceases to exist among actors. But it exists among writers. The only trouble with them, they don't want to talk because they want to observe and milk your brains. They try to make the actor talk. Then the actor refuses to talk because *he* wants to *watch the writer and see how he behaves.*"

"Despite the fact that I have been an actor for so many year. I can't write dialogue. I write prose, with occasional bits of dialogue in it."

Burton's articles were published in magazines. They are on all kinds of subjects, mostly on writers, occasionally on actors. His interests stretch over a wide sphere.

"*I suppose it is a combinatory thing*, a kind of renaissance thing. I like to know a little about everything. I am fascinated by languages, for instance. Philology, semantics are of particular interest to me. You see, I am an absolutely one-track minded artist, if you can call me an artist. I have no appreciation of paintings. I am virtually colourblind, to start with.

"I would find it extremely difficult to tell the difference between a Van Gogh and a Rembrandt. I am, of course, exaggerating. But they mean nothing to me. The only thing that really excites me—if I come across it, and it is very rarely—is a new poem that I have never read before, which is really exciting and brilliant and perfect in all its parts. Then I become as excited as if I am seeing a fantastically beautiful woman for the first time. And actually in fact become amorous as a result of it. But, as I say, not many poems of that stature come your way. All the great ones have been written."

Talking about love and women, who is his favourite actress?

"Oh, I would say Elizabeth. Well, there is a toss up between three I worked with. One is called Edith Evans, she was on the stage. She is probably the greatest of all that I worked with. On the screen Elizabeth has an extraordinary internal power, magnetism. And Sophia is tremendous. She has a quiet but enormous strength. You rise to them, you know. It's a little minor battle."

Mr Burton are you going to be together again with Elizabeth?

"I expect so. We are flesh of one flesh, bone of one bone! It is a temporary aberration. At the moment I can't talk to Elizabeth *because she is on the yacht and you* can't get through to the yacht. And the yacht can't get through to me. You know, I don't know why we got divorced, because it's going on exactly the same as before. We are all going to spend Christmas at St Petersburg, I mean Leningrad, as Elizabeth is going to make a film there and I am arranging my film commitments so *that I can go to St Petersburg. We will* spend Christmas and New Year together."

Mr Burton, a very personal question—are you still drinking?

"No, but I could drink them all under the table. But I was getting surly in the mornings. And I am not a surly man. And then I felt lassitudiness, I stopped exercising. I started to disenjoy my work and then I got so bored, I started to drink when I was working, not very much, of course. But your memory goes. I am one of those all or nothing men. For instance, Elizabeth is a civilized drinker, Sophia is a civilized drinker. I just poured it down, because I am a Celt. Now I am the soberest man you have ever seen. I don't touch a drop."

Had this change anything to do with Elizabeth?

"I stopped before we parted."

Is he going to write an autobiography like David Niven and the other actors?

"If I do, it won't be a theatrical biography."

But you have to bring it in, it is part of your life.

"It will be very much on the side, it is only part of my life, it is only one tenth, it is like an iceberg, that is the only bit that shows."

What is the other, the nine-tenths of your life?

"You will have to wait until the book is written. It is hidden under water."

Elizabeth Snowden-Palmer

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Florence Farmborough: Diary of a woman at war



Florence Farmborough in a make-shift dispensary on the Russian front.

The Times of September 11, 1918, ran an article headlined *Three weeks in a coal siding in Vladivostok*. Its author was Florence Farmborough, a young English woman who had just arrived home after serving as a Red Cross nurse on the Russian front.

Throughout her service with the 10th Field Surgical Otryad of the Zemstvo of all the Russias she kept a diary. Whenever possible she took photographs, developing the plates in makeshift darkrooms and sending the pictures to friends in Moscow for safe keeping.

This astonishing record survived through the advances and retreats of trench warfare, through the Bolshevik rampages, a *journey across Siberia and her eventual* escape from Russia through Vladivostok. The diary and 48 of her photographs are to be published next week.

Florence Farmborough is now 87. Her memory is remarkable and her vitality stimulating. She never married and lives in a retirement home, close to friends and family whom she visits frequently. *She is as quick and agile as a woman half* her age and thoroughly enjoys talking to newspaper and television journalists about her book and her long and exciting life.

"People of my own age do not seem to be so interested", she says regretfully. Why has she decided to publish her diaries now? "I had a little exhibition of Russian souvenirs and photographs. Constable, my publishers, asked if they might send someone from London to take down my memoirs on tape. They didn't know about diaries. I said I would like to write the book myself, and I did. It took me thirteen months working everyday from morning till night. I wrote over 400,000 words. That was much too much of course, so they have had to *cut almost half of it*."

The original diaries are lined notebooks with shiny black covers and scraps of paper. As the journal proceeds Miss Farmborough's neat handwriting becomes smaller and the lines more cramped. Paper became scarce, and on some pages, written when conditions were especially miserable, many of the words are in Russian.

Florence Farmborough was teaching English to the daughters of a Moscow heart specialist when war broke out. She volunteered for Red Cross work. "I wanted to serve. I would never have been allowed to work in the British Red Cross, but in Russia I was sent to the front with only six months training. I am still grateful for being allowed to take part. Life has many facets but each one teaches a tremendous truth. I thought it would hurt and it did. You never heal completely.

"When I was writing the book I suffered *tremendously, more than when I was living* through the events I was writing about. When one is old the memories go more deeply into one. They wound more acutely."

The endless stream of sick and wounded, many of whom the Red Cross were powerless to do more than comfort, the constant movement, often at night, exhausted people *and exhausted horses, pain, suffering, poor* food, hair raising bombardments, retreats and privations, contradictory orders, panic and rumour are all recorded. Yet the story is not depressing. Florence Farmborough's spirit, the ideal of this courageous band of women to relieve suffering, is a picture of a vanished world.

Only when Bolshevism spread to the lines, and well disciplined men turned almost overnight into a deserting, unpredictable rabble, did she know terror. "It was an inexplicable transformation. We were prepared for any hardship and danger at the front. But when our own men wanted to kill us because we were educated or religious it was much more frightening."

Miss Farmborough's unit was disbanded in the autumn of 1917 in the upheaval of civil war. Back in England she wrote several articles for *The Times*. But she was not content to live quietly at home. She went to Spain and for nine years lectured in English at the University of Luis Vives in Valencia. "I could see the war coming to the people of Spain because I had seen it all happen before in Russia. I offered my services to Franco." He accepted and she read the daily war bulletin *broadcast in English on Spanish* National Radio. On April 1, 1939, it was Florence Farmborough who made the English announcement that the Spanish Civil War had ended.

During the Battle of Britain she was in London, working for the Women's Voluntary Service helping to rehabilitate Spanish-speaking Gibraltarians. She answered a government postal services advertisement for linguists and spent the next four years in Jamaica censoring foreign correspondence to South America.

She returned to Russia in 1962 but was unable to make contact with any of the friends she had made almost half a century earlier. "It was a completely different world. I had passed through the devastation of the Empire and the setting up of *the Republic. Now it was the Soviet* Union.

"I went back under the influence of all the suffering I had seen and experienced. It was hard to believe so much good could have come of so much suffering."

Miss Farmborough's last journey was a pilgrimage to the Holy Land in 1966. "It excelled all my expectations. People asked me if it wasn't all very commercial. I did not see it as commercial because I did not look. I went in humble thanksgiving for travelling for 60 years and meeting wonderful people and seeing wonderful things. I still think that travelling is one of the greatest joys and means of education that life can offer."

Shona Crawford Poole

Nurse at the Russian Front will be published by Constable on August 26, price £3.95.

Appointments Vacant also on page 21

GENERAL VACANCIES

Medical Research Council

20, Park Crescent, London, W1N 4AL
Tel. 01-636 5422
(near Oxford Circus and Baker Street stations)

Wanted, for the Staff Records Section of the Personnel Department.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER

age 23-35, education to at least 3 'A' levels or the equivalent.

It is desirable that candidates should have experience in the supervision of staff. Salary at age 25, £1,975 per annum on a scale rising to £3,010 per annum plus threshold payments. Good working conditions and holidays. There are promotion prospects, with the opportunity to transfer to different areas of the office to widen administrative experience.

For application forms please write or telephone Miss M. Gale (01-636 5422, Ext. 37) and quote ref. No. E2-586. Applications should be returned within 10 days of the appearance of this advertisement.

TRAVENOL

MANAGEMENT STATISTICIAN

We market and manufacture a wide range of disposable hospital equipment, employing over 1,000 people in our factory at Thetford where we manufacture most product lines.

We have a new position available for a person qualified in the use of statistics who will collect and interpret information for forecasting and management information purposes. This implies the ability to communicate to all levels of management. An additional requirement is the setting up of statistical models and maintenance of a data bank.

We would be interested to hear from people with statistics related qualifications, e.g. economics or science degree, *HNC/HND with statistics*. Applicants should be in the 20-30 year age range. Salary negotiable.

Please apply to:
THE PERSONNEL OFFICER,
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GENERAL VACANCIES

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ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN

required for developing research library to assist in the running of the library. The post would suit a recently qualified librarian or someone intending to make a career in library and information work and wishing to gain special library experience. Ability to type essential. Knowledge of French and German an advantage. The Centre will be moving to the Charing Cross area early in 1975 where creche facilities may be available. Salary within range £1,600-£2,530 plus London Allowance and threshold benefits. Applications giving details of age, education, qualifications and experience should be sent to THE LIBRARIAN, CES, 5, CAMBRIDGE TERRACE, REGENT'S PARK, NW1 4JL.

Royal College of Nursing

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

LABOUR RELATIONS DEPARTMENT

Applications are invited for the above post from men or women with a qualification in Law. Knowledge of the *Health* Service an advantage but not essential.

The post is based at London Headquarters but will involve travelling, as the need arises, throughout the U.K. The person appointed will be required to become knowledgeable on all aspects of the working conditions of nurses and to deal with *the employment* problems, and associated legal issues, of individual members of the R.C.N.

Applicants should have the personal qualities necessary to approach problems with sympathy and understanding and to negotiate with employers at all levels. They should have had previous relevant experience and consideration would be given to those who have retired early from a post of *legal* adviser elsewhere.

Salary in accordance with qualifications and experience, but not less than £3,500 p.a. inclusive of London Weighting).

Applications with curriculum vitae to the Personnel Officer, Royal College of Nursing, Henrietta Place, London W1M 0AB. *Closing date one* week from appearance of advertisement.

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London Headquarters of International Advertising Company seeks 2 to 3 extrovert 17-19-year-olds with good O A's to train initially in their glamourous West End offices.

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International Mining Finance *Company seeks lively female* school-leaver with good O A's to train in their Personnel Department. This is a ground floor opportunity for a capable young lady to enter the world of personnel.

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Please listen on 499 6952 but do not speak.

A.C.A., A.C.C.A., A.C.M.A.

A major International Co. require qualified accountants, under 26. Excellent promotional prospects within the group with salaries ranging from £2,700 to £4,000.—For further details contact Richard Shaw, 734 0911, DRAKE PERSONNEL.

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One of Britain's largest publishing houses are seeking a 19-25 years 'O'-'A' level person to train in this exciting field. An ability to deal with management will earn an initial *salary of* £1,600. *Phone* Gary Denman, 637 0781, A.T.A. Selection.

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£1,600

Suit school-leaver, male or female with O-A levels. Excellent career opportunity in the West *End.*

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20 25

Make a fresh start in your career in International Banking. Sound knowledge of Banking and Finance will earn you a salary commencing around £1,500 with unlimited promotional prospects. Not convinced? Then contact Mike Hall, 734 0911, DRAKE PERSONNEL.

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We are currently recruiting for major international Airline where an opening exists for a male or female, ideally aged 20-25, who is intelligent and capable of working under own initiative, will be responsible for supply services to aircraft and crews as well as freight traffic. Prev. experience not essential. Salary negotiable around £1,800 p.a.—Ring Jim Bateson, 734 0911, DRAKE PERSONNEL.

BOOKKEEPER with good general experience for interesting post with Chartered Accountants, E.1; £2,500. IJS 278 9551.

COULD YOU NEGOTIATE with home owners and builders? Home Extension Consultancy—the leading design and installation specialists are looking for men to help them increase their expansion by negotiating contracts and ensuring happy completions. Payment entirely by results. Age 30-60, car owner, and keen on organising ability.—Write in confidence, to H.E.C., 284 Uxbridge Road, Weybridge, Surrey, or phone for an informal chat to Tony Harvey, Weybridge 51600.

GENERAL ASSISTANTS, male and female, *required immediately* for Country Town hotel. Would suit pre-university students of those wishing to learn something of the hotel trade. Accommodation provided. Apply to Cotswold House Hotel, Chipping Campden, Glos. Tel Evesham 10386) 840330.

INTERNATIONAL travel guaranteed for experienced forwarding documentation clerk. Prospects, Expenses. Call Mr. Scholes, 283 3381, Jobs Galore.

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TRAINEE MANAGERS. Personnel £3,000 plus. See Secretarial/ general appointments.

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Require TRAINEES who are prepared to work through documentation to positions as Traders and Managers. Languages an asset. Apply for interview to

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weekly, has two important openings: Industrial Advertisement Manager and Special Reports Manager. Young, educated, ambitious men: must have impressive advertising selling record. Write to Managing Director, Business World, 13 New Bridge St., London, E.C.4.

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ASSISTANT for Chief Accountant handling Financial Accounts of Major Group, W.1. c £2,500. Ideal a-Job 278 1512.

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MANAGEMENT AND EXECUTIVE

INTERNATIONAL EMPLOYMENT. See General Vacancies.

SCOTTISH HEALTH SERVICE

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DISTRICT NURSING OFFICER

DUNDEE DISTRICT—TAYSIDE HEALTH BOARD

Salary Scale: £5,553-£6,333

(non-restricted post)

This post is open to any suitably qualified nurse or midwife and is *not* restricted to nursing staff presently serving within Scotland. Applicants should have extensive experience at a senior level.

The District Nursing Officer will be responsible to the Chief Area Nursing Officer of the Tayside Health Board for the provision of an integrated nursing service within the Dundee District and will be a member of the District Executive Group. The district (population 198,000) includes the new major teaching hospital of Ninewells.

Further particulars and forms of application are obtainable on written request from the Scottish Health Service Appointments Unit, Woodburn House, Canaan Lane, Edinburgh EH10 4SG.

Closing date for applications is 31 August, 1974.

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PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

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Applications are invited for a Postdoctoral Research Assistantship in the Department of Botany to work on an S.R.C. sponsored research programme concerned with the hormonal regulation of nitrogen fixation in higher plants. Preference will be given to applicants with previous experience of the biochemistry and/or physiology of plant growth hormones.

The appointment will be for one year in the first instance, from October 7th, 1974, and the starting salary will be not more than £3,118 per annum plus F.S.S.U. benefits.

Applications, with curriculum vitae and the names of two referees, should be sent not later than 6th September, 1974, to Dr. C. T. Wheeler, Department of Botany, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, G12 8QQ.

In reply please quote Ref. No. 3553E.

THE SWAN SCHOOL OF ENGLISH

in Oxford requires an *experienced, qualified* E.S.L. *Teacher.* Commencing in the Autumn Term. All applications should be made in writing to the Principal at 111 Banbury Rd., Oxford.

HENDON PREPARATORY SCHOOL

requires Assistant Master for September term 1974, to teach general subjects. Applications in writing giving telephone number to the Head Master, Hendon Preparatory School, Brenthurst, Tenterden Grove, Hendon, N.W.4.

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

University of Glasgow

ARCHIVIST

Applications are invited for the post of Archivist of the University of Glasgow. Salary £2,787 to £3,990 per annum.

Applications (eight copies) should be lodged on or before 30th September, 1974, with the undersigned, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

In reply please quote Ref. No. 3553E.

ROBT. T. HUTCHESON,
Secretary of the University
University of Glasgow,
Glasgow, G12 8QQ.

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required for September for a expected vacancy to share form teaching. Good acade qualifications essential. Sal according to experience for responsible post.
Apply at once with c.v. names of 2 referees to the Ho master, Plymouth College, Park, Plymouth, or telepho Plymouth (0752) 60511 or 63555 p.m.

APPLIED PLANT PHYSIOLOGY

Cambridge University Department of Applied Biolo invites graduates in Agricultural Botany or oth relevant subject to apply for Ministry Postgraduate Agricultural Research Studentsh tenable from October 1974, extend research on the physi logical basis of varietal diffe rences in yield in oil seed rape Applications with full particulars and names of two addresses of referees should reach the Secretary, Department of Applied Biology, Downing Street, Cambridge, no later than 30 August, 1974.

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University of Southampton

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Applications are invited for three posts of RESEARCH ASSISTANT on a project sponsored by the D.H.S.S. The research will attempt to assess the knowledge of income maintenance provisions held by applicants for benefit, particularly those involved in all stages of the project, questionnaire design, interviewing and data analysis, mainly in Berkshire, Hampshire and the West Midlands. Applicants should normally have a degree in Sociology or Social Administration and/or a good knowledge of the social security system. These posts are tenable for one year from October 1974. Salary up to £1,905 p.a. Applications quoting the names of two referees, should be sent to the Deputy Secretary (Appointments), The University, Southampton, SO9 5NH by 31st August 1974, quoting S16/A/T. Further particulars will be sent to all applicants.

مكبّرة من الأصل

ENTERTAINMENTS

In telephoning use prefix 01 only outside London Metropolitan Area

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[illegible] Evgs 7.30 Wed & Sat at 5.30 & 8.30

ISH NATIONAL OPERA
MADAM BUTTERFLY. Wed. 7.30. DON CARLOS. Thurs. AIDA. Fri COSI FAN TUTTE. at 7.30.

S WELLS THEATRE, Rosebery [illegible] Final Week Evgs 7.30. Mat. Sat 2.30
THEATRE OF HARLEM
Junior Ballets Suite. Cara- Afternoon of 3 Faun. Forces

TORIA. 834 0671. Opposite Evgs 7.30. Mat Sat 3
UN FESTIVAL BALLET
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Aug. ALBERT HERRING. (EOG New Production). 30 Sept. ALCESTE. Gluck (Semi-opera) 31 Aug. SCOTTISH AL ORCHESTRA, cond. Bookings, Aldeburgh Festi- burgh, Suffolk. Tel.: 072-55.

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74, Royal Albert Hall (589 at 7.30. BBC Symphony Orch. Davis. Beethoven: Choral Tippett: A Child of Our

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836 5878. Evenings 8. 8.15. Mats. Thurs. 3
RIGG, ALEC McCOWEN
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H. 856 6404. Rst: in Rptr. Gorky's SUMMERFOLK (Red. Wed. to Sat. & Mon. next ns 27 Aug. then 29, 30, 31. Marlowe's DR. FAUSTUS ics prevs. Sept. 4. Opens en today & tomor. 10 am- ed. to Sat. 10 am-8 pm.

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lot Stay for Breakfast?
limmo is gentle, tender, very y and extremely touching, and performance are to be commended."—S. Times.

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AND TWO MAKE SEX
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eeks. All seats 50p.

ER. 0243 86335. Tonight & 1, 22 and 7.0. Aug. 24 at MONTH IN THE COUNTRY: 23, 24 at 7.0. Aug. 22 at PUS TYRANNUS.

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Comedy of the year."
E. Standard Award.

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7.30. Mat. Wed. Sat. 2.30
AEL CRAWFORD in
BILLY
A NEW MUSICAL
ORD'S ASTONISHING TAL- T SHE ONE OF THE SIGHTS DON NO RESIDENT OR HOULD MISS."—S. Exp.

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8.0. Fri., Sat. 6.15, 9.0
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1,500 PERFORMANCES
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d music of COLE PORTER. ical entertainment in town." all. Delightful, delicious. —Daily Telegraph. A GAY T REVUE."—Guardian.

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Peter Shaffer's
EQUUS
7.30. Sat. 2.15 & 7.30.
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THE ARTS

A Paris success for London

The new comedy *The Turning Point*, by Francois Dorin, in an English adaptation by David Crosse and Cornelius Conyn, will open in London September 26 at the Duke of York's Theatre. There will be charity previews on September 23, 24 and 25.

The play is directed by David Tomlinson, who also heads the cast as a successful writer of commercial light comedies who finds it difficult to take anything in life seriously, and at the same time has deep-rooted fears that his plays are becoming old hat. Anne Rogers plays his charming but flirtatious wife. Helen Christie is her best friend, and Maurice Roëves is the latest whizz-kid of the avant-garde theatre.

The Turning Point has been playing to capacity audiences in Paris at the Théâtre de la Madeleine for over a year under the title of *Le Tournant*.

Edinburgh Fringe

As part of the Edinburgh Festival there will be a poetry reading, by seven poets, John Heath Stubbs, C. H. Sisson, Elizabeth Jennings, Michael Schmidt, Giles Gordon, Aileen Campbell and Robert Nye. The reading is at 7pm on Wednesday in St Paul's Church, Jeffrey Street, and is sponsored by the National Poetry Secretariat.

The Masque *The Seven Deadly Sins*, commissioned by the Stirling Festival last year, where it had much success, may be seen in St Mary's Cathedral *from tomorrow until Saturday*. The music is composed and conducted by the Scottish composer James Douglas, the libretto is by Robert Nye, and the designer is Aileen Campbell.

An hour to remember

A Provincial Lady
Yorkshire

Leonard Buckley

Ivan Turgenev, the experts will tell you, came under the influence of Alfred de Musset in the *period when he was writing this* play. And Alfred de Musset, you will remember, was the chap who called his cat Pusset. Perhaps that was why last night I *found myself thinking* of the gentle puss in *Hector's House* as I wanted the enchanting Darya Ivanovna getting her way. For in that similarly enchanting puppet show, which incidentally derives from the French, we regularly see a purring, feline femininity bending the unsuspecting male to its will. Only Turgenev's lady has *two old dogs with whom* to contend.

She is married to one, the perry official with *whom* she languishes in a minor town. But when the other, the influential Count Lyubin, arrives on business, she sees preferment for her husband and escape to St Petersburg ahead, if only she can revive in the Count the interest he showed in her when they knew each other long ago. Her manoeuvres to this end make the play.

But how do you do justice to this lovely production? *There was so much to praise.* Pat Sandys had adapted Alla Braithwaite's translation, *strengthening the story line* here and letting us linger on some delicious incident there, to make a play quite perfect for television. Alan Pickford's *setting (do get a colour set if you* haven't one) was beguilingly Russian. And Marc Miller directed to stunning effect. There must be credit, too, for the minor characters—the bucolic, eavesdropping servants of the house (Madoline Thomas *and Philip Davis)* nearly contrasting with the Count's superior attendant (Hugh Walters) and Dominic Guard as Darya Ivanovna's young relative asking just the questions we wanted answered and helping her in her wiles.

Gwen Watford's Darya Ivanovna, of course, was beyond compare. How elegantly she moved and spoke! How enticingly she eyed the impressionable Count! How skilfully she managed her great booby of a spouse! As for the spouse himself, Derek Francis gave us one big jelly of a man, pompous but yet obsequious, suspicious but perplexed. And upon these two came Michael Denison's Count, a man of honour yet faintly ridiculous, all mutton-chop whiskers and self-esteem.

The three gave us superlative performances, the two to charm us with their flirting exchanges and the other to convulse us with his fussy concern. They left us an hour that will long linger in the memory. Indeed, I doubt if I for one shall ever forget the joyous moment when *the Count in the fervour of* his emotion had lowered himself to his arthritic knees before the *lady and we glimpsed through* the doorway the face of her husband, pop-eyed, disbelieving and absurd.



Gwen Watford and Michael Denison

BBC SO/Davis
Albert Hall/Radio 3

Max Harrison

Stravinsky composed the *Le Baiser de la Fée* in 1928 and the divertimento based on about half its material six years later. But in either form, it is essentially a criticism, of nearly the most constructive sort, of Tchaikovsky, whose music it *quotes, imitates, elaborates and* even parodies. It was an attempt, perhaps, to capitulate to his admiration for the older composer, and so be rid of it.

Colin Davis's performance at the Promenade Concert on Friday was usually clear and precise, although things got rather *prosaic during the Danses* Suisses, and it was hard to be sure whose fault this was. On the face of it, Tchaikovsky's, the theme of whose humoresque is extensively used here. Yet he never intended it to be repeated as much as it was, so perhaps we should blame Stravinsky. No one need be blamed for the scherzo, however, as this is delightfully sharp and cool, and just the right prelude to the concluding highly romantic Pas de Deux.

Nielsen's clarinet concerto is supposed to be a portrait of its original soloist who first played the work in 1928—the year of *Le Baiser de la Fée*. It is a moody, often dark-toned piece, in one long movement with many tempo changes. Sometimes *the clarinet communes* with itself introspectively, either alone or with the orchestra's acquiescence, *while* at other points it is haunted, almost hunted, by the orchestra, the whole being whipped along by a side-drum. All this occurs over quite varied terrain, for the orchestra's range of gesture is wide. And Colin Bradbury, *Friday's soloist, played most* beautifully throughout.

Finally, Beethoven's Seventh Symphony received a suitably dramatic, or at least emphatic, reading from Mr Davis. All the same, he might have tamed the brass in the first and last movements a little.

LPO/Haitink
Albert Hall/Radio 3

Joan Chissell

As if seeking compensation for the real thing, London flocked to the Albert Hall on Saturday night to hear nightingales, *cuckoos and owls re-created* instrumentally by Beethoven and vocally by Britten in their Pastoral and Spring symphonies, respectively. Nature and its restorative power was the programme's underlying theme —and save, perhaps, for love *and religion, creative artists* have never known one more fecund.

No season is actually stated in Beethoven's Pastoral, though from internal evidence the attentive listener may safely assume that the composer's day out was in summer. Bernard Haitink's relaxed, yielding performance with the LPO on Saturday even suggested August —and a warm one at that. The brook trickled rather than rushed in full spate: the peasants, like the orchestra and conductor, obviously felt the heat too much to bestir themselves too actively in the merry-making. The storm was just the kind that could have erupted over the Albert Hall during the performance—motivated by English sultriness rather than tropical violence.

The hall grew cooler as darkness fell outside. This was to Britten's *advantage in the* Spring Symphony: everyone on the platform sounded fresher, more alert. Though calling for a large orchestra (not forgetting that cow-horn near the end) the scoring is exceptionally delicate. Faced with such specific, exposed responsibilities of colouring, every section of the LPO was on its mettle. *Still more impressive was the* immediacy of response Mr Haitink got from the London Philharmonic Choir in every detail of expressive shading, grey or joyous. What he put in and what came out was as close as if he were playing an instrument. Nor (*as so often*) were the men at a disadvantage with the women.

Youngsters of the Finchley Children's Music Group and London Boy Singers were lively without self-conscious jauntiness. Gerald English's excel*lent diction and imaginative* response made up for tone not always ideally mellifluous up at the top. Helen Watts *skilfully* avoided over-ripeness in "A summer night". Elly Ameling soared effortlessly and with spring radiance at all times.

Baryshnikov
New York State

Clive Barnes

Since his defection in Canada last month, the former Soviet dancer, Mikhail Baryshnikov, has become one of the hottest things on two legs. Now dancing with American Ballet Theatre at the New York State Theatre, he has clearly not only conquered the New York public but set up a partnership with another former Leningrad dancer, the already established Natalia Makarova, that has the promise of the stuff that legends are made of.

Baryshnikov made his American debut in the *Don Quixote pas de deux. The complete* ballet provided him with one of his most famous roles when *he was with Leningrad's Kirov* Ballet, and the ballet in its complete form gives him an opportunity to display the formidable extent of his skill as a comic actor. But here he was merely called upon to dance superbly—and dance superbly he did.

He is a most beautiful stylist. His excitement as a dancer is that very rare excitement of *perfection. In this pas de deux,* for example, his legs were performing prodigies of motion, but it was the singular beauty of his arms and upper torso that captured the imagination. The man is sculpturally pure—a Donatello in movement—in a way few dancers have ever been.

His dancing has a flame-like *quality*—it is urgent and seething—but there is, sometimes almost disquietingly, also a virtually frozen perfection. In this *Don Quixote* the very measured quality of his performance, the calculated turns, the perfect beats and those *smiling, almost geometrically* arched leaps, provide a contrast with the fury in his dancing. It was this contrast that the audience here seemed to respond to. It was ineffable elegance, with a touch of the devil to it, and as irresistible as the spectacle of St Michael winking.

Baryshnikov does things—lovely things—for Miss Makarova. He makes her glint naughtily, where previously she has shone just a little more sedately. They go so well together—she looks naughty and he looks surprised—and their dancing has an effortless kinship, an elan, that certain joy of two people dancing together who love dancing together.

These two Russian émigrés will be seen with many other *partners in the future, but for* his very first Western fling, Baryshnikov just could not be better suited. And we, as an audience, are properly grateful. —New York Times News Service.

Winterreise
Queen Elizabeth Hall

Alan Blyth

Critics are often accused by pianists of dismissing the accompanist at a recital with a line or two at the end of a notice, so let me for once begin with the accompanist on this occasion. Thoughtful and fluent as was Barry McDaniel's account of *Winterreise* on Friday, it was often his partner, Aribert Reimann, who provided the insights that gave the interpretation an extra dimension, as so often happens when the pianist is also a composer.

Mr Reimann did not achieve his purposes by any pushing forward of his personality. Indeed, he could at times be thought too reticent, but by listening carefully you could sense just how much thinking he had done on every phrase. From a purely pianistic point of view, there was the marvellous handling of the difficult rhythms and patterns in "Auf dem Flusse" and the false good humour of the six-eight in "Täuschung".

More interpretatively significant was the feeling of the tired wanderer expressed in the *heavy tread of "Rast"*, the imitation of the raven's wings in "Die Krähe", flapping ever more strongly as they impress themselves on the rejected lover's mind, and the baleful repetition of the minor keynote in "Der Wegweiser", always more insistently pointing only one way. And, final mark of illumination, the *exhaustive gradation of piano* tone as the three suns appear menacingly to the increasingly crazed man.

In a way, these marvellous re-creations of Schubert's extraordinary piano parts left Mr McDaniel to express, as he *does so well*, his *side* of the partnership through finely moulded line, keen control of tone and dynamics, and the sustaining of mood throughout each song. Sensibly, in this predominantly dark-hued cycle, he did not start off with too heavy *an emotional tug, reserving his* most impassioned singing for the second half.

Therein lay one of the evening's few mistakes, the taking *of a break in a cycle that cries* out to be sung without one and forcing the singer to re-establish himself after the interval. Another, and more serious, was the *encore* (or encores—I stayed for only one), especially as it was "Wanderers Nachtlied", too similar in mood to what had gone before and inappropriate anyway, rather like playing a movement from a different Beethoven symphony after the Ninth.

François Duchable
Harrogate Festival

Bryce Morrison

A hot tip from no less a pianist than Artur Rubenstein sent me scurrying northwards to Harrogate. "So many of today's young pianists lack imagination, and joie de vivre", he lamented, "but wait till you've heard Françoise Duchable. He's phenomenal."

Eleven am is hardly the best time to have sufficient emotional stamina or fire in one's belly to adequately re-create masterpieces by Scarlatti, Chopin, Brahms and Ravel, and yet, in the circumstances, M Duchable's expert but coolly anonymous pianism proved disappointing. His flat and uninflected *opening* to Chopin's Barcarolle ominously suggested little sympathy for the far-flung raptures of this miraculous work, and in the C sharp minor nocturne, Op 27, No 1 (not No 2 in D flat, as stated in the programme), he rarely conveyed much beyond the notes. James Huneker, who *always saw anything but the* music, would hardly have been inspired to think of corpses washed ashore on a moonlit Venetian lagoon (his interpretation of this piece) by so staid and abstract a reading. Dramatic *changes from major to* minor in the third scherzo drew little response, and the veiled, floating poetry of the postlude to Ravel's *Valses Nobles et Sentimentales* seemed jotted down as if in *shorthand*.

In the second book of the Brahms *Paganini Variations* M Duchable's remarkable agility saw him over every hurdle with *surpassing ease*, but again the playing remained unvirtuosic because it was often rendered in an unimaginative nebulous manner.

M Duchable concluded with Schumann's *Des Abends*, and although his inability to feel his way into its crepuscular half-lit world was understandable so early in the morning, he still left one puzzled by his enigmatic lack of response. He is impeccably accurate in even the most technically testing music, but one knew little more about him artistically at the end than one did at the beginning of his recital.

Here all was gloom

Free Speech
ATV

Stanley Reynolds

At one time the Christian went homeward on a Sabbath smug in the knowledge that he had escaped the sordid sprawl of *the Sunday papers* which is visited upon the slothful pagan who has lain abed. Now, however, ever since *Weekend World* went into the Sunday supplement business all manner of social and moral uplift awaits the churchgoer's return. *The latest entry* in Sunday lunchtime telly is ATV's *Free Speech*, a rather old-time panel show, consisting of experts sitting live in a tv studio commenting on major news events and the ills of our time.

Hence Lord George-Brown, *the politician*, Mr A. J. P. Taylor, the historian, Mr Peregrine Worsthorne, the newspaper editor, and Mr Malcolm Muggeridge, the video Savanarola, were seated before me under the ch

SPORT

Cricket

Willis's extra pace may be useful to England

By John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent

It looks as though Bob Willis, who left the Oval because Surrey felt unable to guarantee him a first team place, will return there to play for England in the last Test match of the summer, against Pakistan on Thursday. He is named among the following 12 players from whom England will choose their side:

M. H. Denness (Kent, captain)
D. L. Amiss (Warwickshire)
D. Lloyd (Lancashire)
J. H. Edrich (Surrey)
K. W. R. Fletcher (Essex)
A. W. Greig (Sussex)
A. P. E. Knott (Kent)
C. M. Old (Yorkshire)
G. G. Arnold (Surrey)
D. L. Underwood (Kent)
M. J. Hendrick (Derbyshire)
R. G. D. Willis (Warwickshire)

Unless conditions are particularly expected to suit him, Hendrick will be left out. He has had a fair run for England this season and done well, but on a typical Oval wicket Willis's extra pace might be useful. Nothing else could have got Willis in; he was all over the place in the first Test match against India at Old Trafford, after which he was dropped, and his bowling in the Test matches against West Indies last winter (five wickets at 51 apiece) was disappointing. He remains high on the selectors' list really because of what he did in Australia last time (12 Test wickets, average 27) which encourages them to think that he can do well there again.

At the moment there is a certain amount of psychological skirmishing going on between this end of the world and the other. Ian Chappell, when he was in England recently, was full of dark threats about Dennis Lillee being brought back to full fitness by the kind of training the world heavyweight champion might undergo in the *Catskill Mountains. I find it hard* to believe that anyone, having damaged his back as badly as Lillee, and not being a natural fast bowler, can ever be the same again.

Then the Australians talk of Jeffrey Thomson of New South Wales as being fast and hostile enough to put the fear of God into England's batsmen. Upon hearing this, I looked up Thomson's record; he was left out of his state side until their last game last season and has played in only one Test match, in which he took 0 for 116 in 19 overs, against Pakistan. *That is nothing to be* frightened about.

When they have been to watch Peter Lever, of Lancashire, bowl, the selectors, I gather, have been unlucky. Either he has not bowled well or Lancashire have been batting. He is not to be discounted, though, as a starter for *Australia. Ward, because of his* fitness problems, probably is, and Snow because of his temperament. However well Willis bowls at the Oval, assuming he plays there, there will be those to say that Snow would have bowled better; but that is something which cricketers have to put up with.

Boycott's supporters—and I am one of them—will have it that he has been ridiculously unlucky not to have played in all the Test matches this season. He would have done as well as David Lloyd, the chances are; yet by agreeing to stand down for a while after *the first Test match against India* at Old Trafford in June, he has been deprived of £800, which is how much he would have received for playing five more Tests. This may not be very much to the Sneads of this world, but it is to a cricketer.

Whoever plays on Thursday, *England will still have called on* only 13 players this summer, for the three Test matches against India and these three against Pakistan. That is remarkably few. The captain for Australia, who seems sure to be Denness, will be announced during the Oval Test match. So will the manager, who is expected to be Alec Bedser, chairman of the selectors. He is said to be looking for a former Test cricketer to help him, should he get the job, especially with such cricketing matters as net practice. If Ken Barrington could get away from his motor business he and Bedser would make a knowledgeable pair.

Motor racing

Reutemann keeps cool under a pressure as hot as the sun

From John Blunsden
Zelrweg, Aug 18

Carlos Reutemann, from Argentina, led the Austrian Grand Prix from start to finish here this afternoon to claim a resounding victory by almost 43sec in his Brabham-Ford BT 44 over the Texaco-Marlboro McLaren of the New Zealander, Denis Hulme. But despite the comfortable margin of his victory, which hoists him into fifth place in the world championship table, Reutemann had been under sustained pressure for much of the race, and could never afford to ease up until the last eight of the 54 laps of a race which was watched by an estimated 150,000 crowd in scorching sunshine.

Managing to outpace Niki Lauda's Ferrari away from the front row of the grid, Reutemann found himself the leader of a tightly knit group of eight cars, including the Ferraris of Lauda and Regazzoni, the Brabham of his team partner Carlos Pace, Schecker's Tyrrell, Hunt's Hesketh, Fittipaldi's McLaren and Petersen's John Player Lotus 72.

But the group had been reduced to only five cars by lap 17. Schecker had dropped out with engine trouble shortly after moving into fourth place on lap eight, Hunt had made a pit stop for a new tyre on lap 13, and Lauda, the race favourite, had made his first pit stop three laps later with a sick engine.

At this point the race became a straight fight between Reutemann, Regazzoni, Fittipaldi, Petersen and Pace, in that order, with Depailler in the second Tyrrell leading Hulme and Ickx in a fight for sixth place. But on lap 32 Pace moved up into fourth place and six laps later found himself third when Fittipaldi stopped with a broken engine. On lap 40 Pace passed Regazzoni to put Brabhams in first and second places; Watson would have been up there as well with the Hexagon Brabham had he not had to make a pit stop on lap 15 with a puncture. But on lap 42, as the two works Brabhams were beginning to break away, Pace suddenly slowed and abandoned his car with a break in the fuel feed system.

A few seconds earlier, Depailler and Ickx had collided, the Tyrrell being abandoned on the spot while *Ickx limped back to retire* his John Player Lotus 76 at the pits to leave Hulme out on his own in fourth place. Petersen went past Regazzoni at this point to move into second place, only to abandon on the next lap with a broken drive shaft. On lap 44, Regazzoni called at his pit for new rear tyres, dropping to seventh place after a disorganized pit stop during which a mechanic was hit by one of the wheels.

So suddenly Hulme was up to second place and, with so many retirements among the front runners, Hunt and Watson were in with a chance, despite their earlier pit stops. With 10 laps to go, Hunt had improved from eighteenth place to fifth, having just overtaken Brambilla's steadily driven March, and Watson, who had dropped to fourteenth, was back up to seventh position. Both gained a place when Regazzoni made his stop on lap 44, and the following lap they moved in third and fifth positions as Petersen abandoned his JPS 72. Five laps from the end, Watson displaced Brambilla from fourth place and, with two laps to go, Regazzoni fought back into fifth place to increase his world championship lead over Scheckter to three to five points.

It had been a disappointing day for the many thousands who had come to see Lauda, the local hero, fight back into the championship with another victory. The result is a reminder that Ferraris, despite their power, are still at times vulnerable. But even if Lauda's car had remained in today, the Austrian would probably had his work cut out to beat Reutemann, who had been in top form from the start of practice on Friday, and who thoroughly deserved to chalk up his sixth grand prix of the year and his seventy-fifth for the Cosworth Ford DFV eight-cylinder engine.

RESULT: 1, C. Reutemann (Brabham-Ford BT 44); 1hr 29min 44.6sec (134.10 mph); 2, D. Hulme (Texaco-Marlboro McLaren-Ford M 23); 37.64; 3, J. Hunt (Hesketh-Ford); 1:29-46.26; 4, J. Watson (Brabham-Ford BT 44); 1:29-54.52; 5, C. Regazzoni (Ferrari 312); 1:29-57.80; 6, V. Brambilla (March-Ford 741); 1:29-58.54; 7, D. Purley (Wardley McLaren-Ford M23); 8, R. Peterson (JPS Shadow-Ford DN 3); 62; 9, D. Quester (BRM P160); 10, T. Schecker (Tyrrell-Ford TS 16); 51; 10, T. Pace (Trojan-Ford 103); 50. Fastest lap: Regazzoni, 1min 37.52sec (138.47 mph).

WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP: 1, Regazzoni, 46 pts; 2, J. Scheckter, 41; 3, E. Fittipaldi, 37; 4, N. Lauda, 36; 5, C. Reutemann, 34; 6, R. Peterson, 27; 7, D. Hulme, 19; 8, M. Hailwood, 16; 9, J. Ickx, 12; 10, P. Depailler, 11.

Kent's hopes eroded by the rain

By Peter Marson
DOVER: Kent (2 pts) drew with Gloucestershire (2)

A peal of thunder half an hour after the start of Gloucestershire's innings signalled the approach of some unfriendly weather, and soon a heavy and prolonged storm had irreparably damaged the pitch and the Crabble ground. At five o'clock the umpires, having made a second inspection of the pitch, confirmed the worst fears of another large following, for in abandoning the match Kent's diminishing hopes of retaining the title that has been theirs for the past two seasons had been all but washed away.

To keep that small hope buoyant, Kent will have to win *their last three matches against* Northamptonshire at Canterbury, Lancashire at Old Trafford and Worcestershire at Worcester, this last match on the day after the Gillette Cup final at Lord's on September 7. Also, Leicestershire, the leaders in the John Player League and Somerset, who are in second place, will have had to have fallen at their last two hurdles. So, Kent's will be a lingering hope.

Gloucestershire had won the toss and chosen to bat. Shepherd moving quickly to the attack welcoming Elms with a rousing barrage that brought him five boundaries in the region of cover point in two overs. Elms was promptly removed from the firing line and Underwood, replacing him, came to bowl the sixth over. Shepherd then had made 27 of 37 runs, and pulling Underwood's fourth ball to the deep at square leg, he was there well taken by Woolmer. Stovold at the other end had been little more than an admiring spectator but his turn came now, and taking a leaf from Shepherd's book he pulled Graham to the refreshment tent at midwicket for six.

Thunder accompanied Kent's second bowling change when Gloucestershire were 48 for one with Stovold 18, and Knight one, and Shepherd had time to send down two balls in the eleventh over before the players and spectators joined in a scramble for cover.

GLOUCESTER

A. W. Stovold, not out	..	18
D. R. Shepherd, c Woolmer, b Underwood	..	27
R. D. V. Knight, not out	..	1
Extras (w 3)	..	3
Total (1 wkt 10.2 overs)		48

M. J. Procter, A. J. Hignell, J. C. Foat, * A. S. Brown, D. A. Graveney, J. B. Mortimore, † A. J. Brassington, J. Davey did not bat.

FALL OF WICKET: 1—37.

BOWLING: Graham, 5—0—17—0; Elms, 2—0—15—0; Underwood, 3—2—4—1; Shepherd, 0.2—0—0—0.

KENT: B. W. Luckhurst, C. W. Johnson, D. Nicholls, * M. H. Denness, A. G. E. Ealham, † A. P. E. Knott, J. N. Shepherd, R. A. Woolmer, R. B. Elms, D. L. Underwood, J. N. Graham.

Umpires: J. F. Crapp and D. J. Halfyard.

Oldish young Jim fires optimism

By Alan Gibson
TAUNTON: Somerset (4 pts) beat Essex by 66 runs.

Somerset are now only four points behind Leicestershire in the John Player League, after playing the same number of games, and six points ahead of Kent, who have played a game less.

The large crowd at Taunton yesterday was full of optimism: after all, Somerset in their long, peculiar but happy history have never won anything, and they still have Leicestershire to play. A further amusement was that a bowler who is not even in the regular side broke the record for the number of wickets taken in a season in this competition. It is hard to imagine such a thing happening in any other county.

Somerset scored 197 for six wickets in their 40 overs. Although they lost the wickets of Close and Taylor quite early, the innings was always moving well. It was an even better score than it looks, for the pitch, while not difficult, was slow, and the outfield nothing like the usual Taunton expressway. Denning, Richards and Parks made the major contributions. Denning's innings was only impressive in its later stages, but it says something for his developing control that he was able to stay there, and keep the score moving, even when his timing was often astray.

The most handsome strokes, as usual, came from Richards; but the best innings of all was that of Jim Parks. We used to call him young Jim, to distinguish him from old Jim Parks, but now he has become an oldish Jim himself. He still hits the ball through the covers from that square stance with an unexpected power and ease. When he came in, Somerset were 99 for three in the twenty-fourth over, and had he failed it might just have been awkward for them.

Boyce was the most successful bowler, delving into the four-wicket stakes: a more deserved reward than many of these fortuitous fees are, because he checked the Somerset opening impetus and also restrained them effectively at the end. Acfield also bowled well. Sixteen runs from his last over marred his figures.

Essex started more slowly than Somerset, and lost Turner, caught at the wicket with the total 14 in the fifth over, one of the better efforts of that interesting but erratic bowler Jones. Fletcher soon began to catch up. At one point he hit three balls to the boundary in three received. After 16 overs Clapp came on. This young schoolmaster, mostly a one-day player, needed only three more wickets to break the John Player record. He labours to the wicket as if he had learnt his trade on the sands of his native Weston-super-Mare, and for that matter he frequently looks as if he had rolled in them, but he is a useful medium pacer. He is inclined to give away wides on the leg side, but he has intelligence as well as persistence, and in the nineteenth over he took the important wicket of Fletcher, leg before.

Halfway through the innings, Essex were 61 for two. Hardy was caught and bowled by Burgess (it was his last possible ball) in the twenty-fourth over, the score 83. Clapp then took the wicket of Boyce, to equal Boyce's own record. McEwan swished around for a while with a mixture of bravery and luck, keeping the cause of Essex alive. At this point Close dropped a catch at square leg, not really a very difficult one, given by McEwan off Clapp. I was at least 70 yards away at the time, and so did not quite hear what Close said.

But it did not matter. Essex still needed 85 in the last 10 overs. Clapp had McEwan caught at the wicket, breaking the record and to all intents and purposes winning the match, in the thirty-first. Two smart pieces of fielding by Denning accelerated the Essex demise, and then it was all cheers

SOMERSET

* D. J. S. Taylor, c Smith, b Boyce	..	4
† D. B. Close, c Fletcher, b Edmeades	..	14
P. W. Denning, c Turner, b Boyce	..	57
V. A. Richards, b Acfield	..	46
J. M. Parks, not out	..	41
C. I. Burgess, b Boyce	..	8
I. T. Botham, b Boyce	..	0
D. Breakwell, not out	..	8
Extras (b 1, l-b 17, w 1)	..	19
Total (6 wkts)	..	197

H. R. Moseley, A. A. Jones, R. J. Clapp did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—15, 2—23, 3—99, 4—160, 5—176, 6—176.

BOWLING: Boyce, 8—1—33—4; Edmeades, 8—1—35—1; Turner, 8—1—25—0; Acfield, 8—1—40—1; Lever, 8—1—47—0.

ESSEX

B. R. Hardie, c and b Burgess	..	33
S. Turner, c Taylor, b Jones	..	9
* K. W. R. Fletcher, l-b-w, b Clapp	..	34
K. S. McEwan, c Taylor, b Clapp	..	34
K. D. Boyce, c Botham, b Clapp	..	3
R. M. O. Cooke, run out	..	15
R. E. East, run out	..	5
B. E. A. Edmeades, b Moseley	..	5
† N. Smith, b Jones	..	1
D. L. Acfield, b Moseley	..	0
J. K. Lever, not out	..	0
Extras (l-b 4, w 5)	..	9
Total (56.1 overs)	..	151

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—14, 2—50, 3—65, 4—83, 5—115, 6—134, 7—137, 8—141, 9—151, 10—151.

BOWLING: Jones, 6.1—2—11—2; Moseley, 6—2—9—2; Botham, 8—0—41—0; Burgess, 8—1—42—1; Clapp, 8—1—16—3.

Umpires: P. B. Wight and C. Cook.

Storey fights in vain to save Surrey

Despite a fighting 56 by Storey, Surrey went down by 16 runs to Northamptonshire at Luton yesterday. They were all out for 158 in 38.3 overs. Northamptonshire had scored 174 for eight after being put in to bat by Edrich.

Storey stayed 80 minutes for his 56 but had to work hard for his runs and hit only one boundary. In the early stages Howarth (27) and Edrich (25) gave good support. But the later batsmen collapsed as they had to hurry for runs and only Owen-Thomas (13) of the last seven batsmen reached double figures.

Northamptonshire's hero was Peter Willey, who scored 65 in aggressive fashion, hitting nine *boundaries to overshadow* the rest of the batsmen with his powerful shots. The main support came from Cook (21) and Watts (19).

Yorkshire beat Derbyshire by four wickets at Chesterfield but not without some anxiety. The game was reduced to a 37 over match by early rain and Derbyshire managed only a modest 138 for eight, due mainly to a determined 37 from the opener, Borrington, and a stand of 42 between tailenders, Taylor and Russell.

Yorkshire also struggled when they batted on the damp wicket. They slumped to nine for *two but* were steadied by their captain, Geoffrey Boycott, who made a sound 46 before he was well caught in the deep by Cartwright.

Middlesex beat Nottinghamshire at Lord's by a faster scoring rate. They put Nottinghamshire in and dismissed them in 40 overs for 158 and had scored 96 for three off 21.2 overs when rain ended play at 5.45. This was a run rate of 4.5 an over compared with Nottinghamshire's 3.95.

In extremely bad light with a storm threatening, Middlesex lost Smith with only 15 scored. Brearley was easily stumped seven runs later. Roland Butcher hit well for 33 and put on 50 in nine overs with Radley (33 not out) in the worst of the light. John Murray made a brisk 13 not out to keep up the scoring rate.

Hampshire comfortably defeated Warwickshire by eight wickets with six overs in hand at Edgbaston. Anderson Roberts set them on the way by taking two wickets in successive balls in his second over and a fellow West Indian, Gordon Greenidge, did most of the groundwork with an innings of 65, which included five fours.

Warwickshire never fully recovered from the setback of losing three wickets for 21 by the eighth over.

Roberts first to 100

Anderson Roberts, the Hampshire fast bowler, became the first man to take 100 wickets this season when he took seven for 17 against Glamorgan at Cardiff on Saturday.

John Player League

	P	W	L	N/R	Tie	Pts
Leicester (5)	14	12	2	0	0	50
Somerset (11)	14	11	3	1	0	46
Kent (1)	13	8	3	2	0	40
Northants (17)	14	8	5	1	0	34
Yorkshire (2)	13	8	5	0	0	32
Hampshire (3)	13	7	5	1	0	30
Surrey (9)	13	7	5	1	0	30
Sussex (7)	13	7	6	0	0	28
Middlesex (8)	13	6	5	1	1	28
Warwick (16)	13	6	7	0	0	24
Worcester (15)	13	6	7	0	0	24
Lancashire (3)	13	5	7	1	0	22
Glamorgan (14)	13	5	8	0	0	20
Gloucester (6)	13	4	8	0	1	18
Derbyshire (13)	13	4	8	0	1	18
Essex (10)	13	3	11	1	0	14
Nottingham (13)	14	2	12	0	0	8

Figures in brackets indicate 1973 positions.

Remaining fixtures: August 25: Kent v Northamptonshire (Canterbury); Sussex v Leicestershire (Hove); Derbyshire v Lancashire (Chesterfield); Gloucestershire v Somerset (Leicester). September 8: Somerset v Surrey (Taunton); Worcestershire v Kent (Worcester).

Minor Counties

BRIDGWATER: Cornwall, 95 and 177 (B. Lally 69; R. J. Clapp 4 for 50); Somerset II, 198 for 1 dec and 74 for 0. Somerset II won by 10 wickets.

LEICESTER: Lincolnshire, 185 for 7 dec (J. J. Turner, 64, and 142 for 8 dec (G. A. Jones 77); Berkshire, 72 (R. W. Hutchinson 5 for 14) and 194 (D. Johnson 66, D. C. H. Hall 31; R. W. Hutchinson 7 for 45). Buckinghamshire won by 99 runs.

FELIXSTOWE: Suffolk, 220 for 8 dec (J. P. Stuck 71); Bedfordshire, 220 for 7 (T. J. Machin 84).

ELLESMERE COLLEGE: Dorset 174 for 8 dec (P. Lawndes 58 not out; J. Olhen 14 for 50) and 67 for 3 dec; Shropshire 93 (D. Shackleton 6 for 49) and 85 for 8. Match drawn.

Northants v Surrey

AT LUTON

Northamptonshire (4 pts) beat Surrey by 16 runs.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

R. T. Virgin, c Long, b Verrinder	..	16
A. Tait, run out	..	11
P. Willey, c Skinner, b Roope	..	65
G. Cook, c Owen-Thomas, b Storey	..	21
* P. J. Watts, c and b Roope	..	19
W. Larkins, c Howarth, b Pocock	..	4
† G. Sharp, b Roope	..	14
C. Milburn, c Storey, b Roope	..	10
A. Hodgson, not out	..	1
B. S. Bedi, not out	..	1
Extras (b 2, l-b 7, w 2)	..	11
Total (8 wkts)	..	174

R. M. H. Cottam did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—27, 2—29, 3—87, 4—129, 5—143, 6—160, 7—168, 8—172.

BOWLING: Butcher, 8—1—39—0; Verrinder, 8—0—43—1; Storey, 8—1—36—1; Pocock, 8—4—17—1; Roope, 8—0—38—1.

SURREY

L. E. Skinner, c Sharp, b Cottam	..	1
G. P. Howarth, st Sharp, b Bedi	..	27
Younis Ahmed, st Sharp, b Bedi	..	12
J. Storey, c Sharp, b Hodgson	..	56
* J. H. Edrich, c Milburn, b Watts	..	25
G. R. J. Roope, c Cook, b Milburn	..	13
D. R. Owen-Thomas, run out	..	5
P. I. Pocock, c Watts, b Cottam	..	4
† A. Long, run out	..	0
A. R. Butcher, c and b Hodgson	..	0
A. O. Verrinder, not out	..	10
Extras (b 4, l-b 5, w 1)	..	10
Total (38.3 overs)	..	158

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—25, 2—37, 3—51, 4—108, 5—118, 6—142, 7—143, 8—153, 9—153, 10—158.

BOWLING: Cottam, 7.3—1—37—3; Hodgson, 7—1—24—2; Bedi, 8—0—38—2; Milburn, 8—1—26—1; Watts, 8—0—33—1.

Umpires: C. S. Elliott and W. L. Budd.

Middlesex v Notts

AT LORD'S

Middlesex (4 pts) beat Nottinghamshire by a faster scoring rate in rain-restricted match.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

† M. J. Harris, c Murray, b Price	..	0
B. Hassan, l-b-w, b Titmus	..	35
R. A. Tedd, c Murray, b Selvey	..	38
C. E. Sobers, c and b Selvey	..	21
D. W. Randall, b Price	..	2
* M. J. Smedley, c Titmus, b Selvey	..	8
B. Stead, b Titmus	..	5
R. A. White, b Edmonds	..	18
H. C. Latchman, b Edmonds	..	18
J. Cook, not out	..	0
C. Taylor, b Edmonds	..	0
Extras (l-b 5, n-b 3)	..	8
Total (45 overs)	..	158

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—0, 2—77, 3—77, 4—92, 5—98, 6—107, 7—124, 8—137, 9—158, 10—158.

BOWLING: Price, 8—0—43—2; Lamb, 8—0—31—0; Titmus, 8—0—33—2; Edmonds, 8—0—38—3; Selvey, 8—1—18—3.

MIDDLESEX

M. J. Smith, c Smedley, b Taylor	..	1
C. T. Radley, not out	..	33
* J. M. Brearley, st Harris, b Cook	..	12
R. D. Butcher, c White, b Taylor	..	33
† J. T. Murray, not out	..	19
Extras (l-b 6)	..	6
Total (3 wkts, 31.2overs)	..	106

G. A. Gomez, P. H. Edmonds, N. W. W. Selvey, P. J. Titmus, J. S. E. Price, C. M. Lamb did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—15, 2—22, 3—72.

BOWLING: Stead, 6—1—31—0; Taylor, 7—0—1—2; Cook, 4—0—16—1; Sobers, 4.2—0—18—0; White, 1—0—6—0.

Umpires: J. G. Langridge and W. E. Phillipson.

Today's cricket

MANCHESTER: Lancashire v Pakistanis (11.30 to 6.30).
CHESTERFIELD: Derbyshire v Yorkshire (11.30 to 7.0).
CARDIFF: Glamorgan v Hampshire (11.0 to 6.30).
DOVER: Kent v Gloucestershire (11.0 to 6.30).
LORD'S: Middlesex v Surrey (11.0 to 6.30).
NORTHAMPTON: Northamptonshire v Nottinghamshire (11.30 to 7.0).
WESTON-SUPER-MARE: Somerset v Warwickshire (11.30 to 7.0).
BIRMINGHAM: Warwickshire v Sussex (11.30 to 7.0).
WORCESTER: Worcestershire v Essex (11.0 to 6.30).
SECOND XI COMPETITION
BOURNEMOUTH: Hampshire II v Surrey II.
URMSTON: Lancashire II v Worcestershire II.
STAVERTON: Gloucestershire II v Warwickshire II.
MINOR COUNTIES
FELIXSTOWE: Suffolk v Bedfordshire.
STOCKTON-ON-TEES: Durham v Cheshire.
SIDMOUTH: Devon v Oxfordshire.
TAUNTON: Somerset II v Willshire.

Saturday's scores

MANCHESTER: Pakistanis, 120 for 3 (Majid Khan 61) v Lancashire.
CHESTERFIELD: Yorkshire 254 for 8, innings closed (R. G. Lumb 100, G. Boycott 69, Venkataraghavan 4 for 97); Derbyshire 69 for 1.
CARDIFF: Hampshire, 234 (R. M. Gilliat 66, M. A. Nash 5 for 73); Glamorgan 43 for 7.
DOVER: Kent, 301 for 6 dec (M. C. Cowdrey 119 not out, M. H. Denness 56); Gloucestershire, 187 for 5.
LORD'S: Surrey, 308 (A. R. Butcher 57, J. H. Edrich 54, M. J. W. Selvey b Lloyd 50; Middlesex, 38 for 1.
NORTHAMPTON: Nottinghamshire, 261 for 4 (M. J. Harris 105, B. Hassan 67); Northamptonshire, 24 for 0.
WESTON-SUPER-MARE: Somerset, 181 (D. B. Close 59, G. D. McKenzie 5 for 41); Leicestershire, 87 for 7.
BIRMINGHAM: Sussex, 133 (J. D. Monteith 5, P. Hemmings 4 for 52); Warwickshire, 55 for 2.
WORCESTER: Essex, 264 (R. E. East 54); Worcestershire, 65 for 2.

Today's cricket

MANCHESTER: Lancashire v Pakistanis (11.30 to 6.30).
CHESTERFIELD: Derbyshire v Yorkshire (11.30 to 7.0).
CARDIFF: Glamorgan v Hampshire (11.0 to 6.30).
DOVER: Kent v Gloucestershire (11.0 to 6.30).
LORD'S: Middlesex v Surrey (11.0 to 6.30).
NORTHAMPTON: Northamptonshire v Nottinghamshire (11.30 to 7.0).
WESTON-SUPER-MARE: Somerset v Warwickshire (11.30 to 7.0).
BIRMINGHAM: Warwickshire v Sussex (11.30 to 7.0).
WORCESTER: Worcestershire v Essex (11.0 to 6.30).
SECOND XI COMPETITION
BOURNEMOUTH: Hampshire II v Surrey II.
URMSTON: Lancashire II v Worcestershire II.
STAVERTON: Gloucestershire II v Warwickshire II.
MINOR COUNTIES
FELIXSTOWE: Suffolk v Bedfordshire.
STOCKTON-ON-TEES: Durham v Cheshire.
SIDMOUTH: Devon v Oxfordshire.
TAUNTON: Somerset II v Willshire.

Glamorgan v Worcester

AT CARDIFF

Glamorgan (4 pts) beat Worcestershire by 42 runs.

GLAMORGAN

* A. Jones, c Gifford, b Brain	..	15
G. P. Ellis, c Brain, b D'Oliveira	..	54
A. L. Jones, b D'Oliveira	..	50
A. E. Cordle, c Pridgeon, b Gifford	..	37
J. W. Solanky, b Brain	..	31
M. Nash, run out	..	2
† E. W. Jones, not out	..	8
A. Francis, not out	..	2
Extras (l-b 11, n-b 6)	..	17
Total (6 wkts)	..	334

I. W. Hill, R. C. Davis, D. L. Williams did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—80, 2—129, 3—133, 4—220, 5—224, 6—326.

BOWLING: Brain, 8—0—45—2; Inchmore, 8—3—18—0; D'Oliveira, 8—0—45—2; Pridgeon, 8—0—89—0; Gifford, 8—0—82—1.

WORCESTERSHIRE

R. G. A. Headley, c E. Jones, b Williams	..	1
K. W. Wilkinson, c Hill, b Nash	..	28
J. A. Ormrod, run out	..	93
J. M. Parker, c A. L. Jones, b Davis	..	8
B. L. D'Oliveira, c and b Ellis	..	4
T. J. Yardley, b Solanky	..	4
† H. G. Wilcock, c Cordle, b Solanky	..	13
* N. Gifford, run out	..	9
D. Inchmore, not out	..	10
A. P. Pridgeon, b Williams	..	3
B. M. Brain, b Williams	..	11
Extras (l-b 12, n-b 1)	..	13
Total (36.5 overs)	..	192

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—4, 2—54, 3—74, 4—224, 5—153, 6—155, 7—166, 8—167, 9—178, 10—192.

BOWLING: Nash, 8—1—29—1; Williams, 6.5—1—31—3; Ellis, 8—0—40—1; Davis, 4—0—27—1; Solanky, 4—0—30—3; Cordle, 6—0—39—0.

Umpires: D. J. Constant and D. G. L. Evans.

Warwick v Hampshire

AT BIRMINGHAM

Hampshire (4 pts) beat Warwickshire by eight wickets.

WARWICKSHIRE

D. L. Amiss, c Richards, b Jesty	..	16
J. A. Jameson, b Roberts	..	5
R. N. Abberley, b Roberts	..	0
* M. J. K. Smith, c Stephenson, b Herman	..	35
A. Kallicharran, b Salnsbury	..	35
† D. L. Murray, not out	..	14
E. E. Hemmings, c Taylor, b Herman	..	12
W. A. Bourne, not out	..	18
Extras (b 1, l-b 8, w 1)	..	10
Total (6 wkts)	..	140

R. G. D. Willis, D. J. Brown, M. Field did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—8, 2—8, 3—21, 4—80, 5—85, 6—115.

BOWLING: Roberts, 8—0—17—2; Herman, 8—1—35—2; Taylor, 8—0—20—0; Jesty, 8—1—33—1; Salnsbury, 8—2—25—1.

HAMPSHIRE

B. A. Richards, c Jameson, b Bourne	..	0
C. G. Greenidge, c Murray, b Bourne	..	29
D. R. Turner, not out	..	65
* M. C. Gilbert, not out	..	34
Extras (b 2, l-b 6)	..	8
Total (2 wkts, 34 overs)	..	141

† E. Jesty, P. J. Salnsbury, R. V. Lewis, M. N. S. Taylor, †G. R. Stephenson, R. S. Herman, A. M. E. Roberts did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—54, 2—119.

BOWLING: Willis, 6—1—30—0; Brown, 5—1—16—0; Field, 8—0—55—0; Bourne, 7—0—38—2; Hemmings, 8—1—30—0.

Umpires: A. Jepson and R. Julian.

Lancashire v Sussex

AT MANCHESTER

Lancashire (4 pts) beat Sussex by nine wickets.

SUSSEX

G. A. Greenidge, c C. Lloyd, b Lee	..	5
J. D. Morley, c Simmons, b Wood	..	3
† R. Barclay, c Engineer, b Lee	..	2
P. J. Graves, c Lever, b Wood	..	37
* A. W. Greig, l-b-w, b Wood	..	33
M. C. Griffith, c Kennedy, b Hughes	..	6
M. A. Buss, b Hughes	..	0
J. A. Snow, c Engineer, b Lever	..	11
A. W. Mansell, c Hayes, b Lever	..	1
C. C. Waller, c Engineer, b Lee	..	1
A. Buss, not out	..	5
Extras (b 1, l-b 9)	..	10
Total (38.1 overs)	..	119

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—5, 2—7, 3—77, 4—80, 5—102, 6—104, 7—109, 8—110, 9—119, 10—119.

BOWLING: Lever, 7.1—1—17—3; Lee, 7—1—18—3; Wood, 8—1—20—3; Simmons, 8—0—30—0; Hughes, 4—0—18—2; Sullivan, 4—1—6—0.

LANCASHIRE

* D. Lloyd, not out	..	61
B. Wood, l-b-w, b Snow	..	26
† C. Hayes, not out	..	24
Extras (b 4, l-b 6)	..	10
Total (1 wkt, 36.3 overs)	..	120

C. H. Lloyd, A. Kennedy, J. Sullivan, † F. M. Engineer, D. P. Hughes, J. Simmons, P. Lever, P. Lee did not bat.

FALL OF WICKET: 1—53.

BOWLING: Snow, 8—1—13—1; Greig, 6.5—2—11—0; M. Buss, 8—1—34—0; A. Buss, 8—0—27—0; Waller, 6—0—25—0.

Umpires: A. E. G. Rhodes and W. E. Alley.

Derby v Yorkshire

AT CHESTERFIELD

Yorkshire (4 pts) beat Derbyshire by four wickets.

DERBYSHIRE

L. G. Rowe, run out	..	11
A. J. Borrington, b Stevenson	..	37
* J. B. Bolus, c Hutton, b Old	..	0
A. Harvey-Walker, c Lumb, b Stevenson	..	2
H. Cartwright, b Robinson	..	17
G. Miller, c Hutton, b Stevenson	..	17
† R. W. Taylor, not out	..	25
S. Venkataraghavan run out	..	0
P. E. Russell, run out	..	21
Extras (l-b 10, w 1, n-b 1)	..	12
Total (8 wkts, 37 overs)	..	138

M. Hendrick, A. Ward did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—19, 2—26, 3—37, 4—57, 5—85, 6—93, 7—96, 8—138.

BOWLING: Old, 8—0—21—1; Nicholson, 8—0—30—0; Stevenson, 8—2—39—3; Robinson, 8—1—25—1; Oldham, 4—0—21—0; Hutton, 1—0—1—0.

YORKSHIRE

* G. Boycott, c Cartwright, b Venkataraghavan	..	46
J. H. Hampshire, c C. Taylor, b Ward	..	0
R. G. Lumb, b Hendrick	..	3
R. Hutton, c Ward, b Hendrick	..	22
C. M. Old, b Venkataraghavan	..	10
P. J. Squires, c Harvey-Walker, b Venkataraghavan	..	14
† D. L. Bairstow, not out	..	21
C. B. Stevenson, not out	..	5
Extras (l-b 13)	..	13
Total (6 wkts, 35.5 overs)	..	139

S. Oldham, A. L. Robinson, A. G. Nicholson did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—5, 2—68, 3—70, 4—78, 5—87, 6—118.

BOWLING: Hendrick, 8—1—33—2; Ward, 8—0—26—1; Miller, 5—1—19—0; Russell, 7—0—27—0; Venkataraghavan, 7.5—0—15—3.

Umpires: A. E. Fagg and A. G. T. Whitehead.

Golf



Phillippe Toussaint and wife, *all smiles after winning the first* prize of £4,000 at Fulford on Saturday.

Toussaint's win improves his earnings tenfold

By Peter Ryde
Golf Correspondent

If an outsider is to win a golf tournament, let him be a real outsider. It heightens the surprise and gives the story a "rags-to-riches" flavour. It also helps the writer who, in dealing with the partially

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RT

oadway Dancer steps up tempo

erre Guillot
Racing Correspondent
, Aug 18

ly beaten by Sky Com-
n the Prix Robert Papin
eeks ago, Broadway
ained complete revenge
rix Morny at Deauville
. Ridden by Yves Saint-
she took the lead two
out and quickly went
win by six lengths.
s followed by Janthina,
filly who had won her
ious race, with Princesse
head behind and two
n front of Sky Com-
In the Robert Papin,
s run on fast ground
econd time, *Sky Com-*
d won by a neck from
Dancer, with Princesse
ier neck away, third.
wet night the course
soft yesterday and this
the main factor in such
reversal of the form.
Broadway Dancer was
to have made consider-
ess, and her jockey had
that he would have won
had been an extra half
at Maisons-Laffitte.
she stayed on well. Sky
er was unable to last out
furlongs on yesterday's

ith, Free Round, Raise a Lady and Sky Commander, all four of them American bred, were the fastest away. When Broadway Dancer made her challenge on the outside, she was followed by Los Roques and the favourite Tell Me Later but she soon settled her pursuers and raced clear. Tell Me Later was a disappointment, dropping back to finish ninth. The composition of the field had suggested an all-American triumph, but second and third were both bred in *France*.

The winner was bought at Keeneland last July by the Office du Pour *Sang on behalf of Daniel Wildenstein* for £45,800. She is a daughter of Northern Dancer, the sire of Nijinsky, but her dam, Broadway Melody, raced in England and won four races including the 1,000 Guineas Trial Stakes at Kempton Park. Broadway Dancer is her second foal, but the first to race. Broadway Melody did not win *beyond seven furlongs and the best* of her relatives. Lad's Love and Nurmont Point, were both *sprinters*, but *Broadway Dancer* races as if she might stay a mile.

Lester Piggott, who rode the unsuccessful Tell Me Later, was again well beaten on the hot favourite in the Prix de Pomone. Furioso, who had finished second in the Oaks and fourth in the Irish equivalent, was backed from 5-1 to even money, but could finish no nearer than sixth, about 14 lengths behind Gazolina. The last-named, who had been expected to dispute favouritism, took up the running shortly after entering the straight and galloped home four lengths clear of Amira.

Five lengths, farther back, the English trained filly, Thalassa, just deprived the weakening Tabatière of third place. The other English runner, Northern Princess, finished fifth. Furioso had been in second place behind the pace-making Sumpa to the straight, but weakened quickly once Gazolina went to the front.

Piggott fared no better on Saturday, being beaten half a length on Boone's Cabin in the Prix de Meautry and trounced on *his* other two mounts, Myosotis and Mozanc. Previously the beaten *favourite in the Prix Robert Papin*, Myosotis was especially disappointing. He started at 5-3 on, but beat only one of his five rivals.

As expected Flirting Around proved too good for Boone's *Cabin*, Gerard Thiboeuf having something in hand, while Piggott was hard at work in the final furlong. The Yorkshire trained challenger, Mayday Melody, finished a sound fourth, and Fabled Diplomat was sixth, just ahead of *the second Irish runner*, Pepi Image. Flirting Around has now won four of his last five races.

PRIX MORNY (Group I: 3-y-o: £102,747: 9f)
Broadway Dancer, b f, by Northern Dancer—Broadway Melody (D. Wildenstein) B-H Y. Saint-Martin 1
JANTHINA, br f, by Petingo—Jalanda (J. Clerico) B-R J. P. Lelouch 2
PRINCESS LEE, b f, by Habitat—Princess Tora (J. Wertheimer) B-B ..... Head 3
ALSO RAN: Sky Commander (4th), Free Round, Blacksmith, Notable Achievement, Mr Tambourine Man, Los Roques, Tell Me Later Speedy Dakota, Raise A Lady, Clitera.
PARI-MUTUEL: Win, 5.70 francs; places 2.60, 4.90, 2.00. A. Penna. 6l hd, 1min 11.7sec.

PRIX DE POMONE (Group III: fillies and mares: £10,480: 1m 5f)
Gazolina, b f, by Val d'Aoste—Bendor (Mrs M. Seutin) 5-8-5 ..... C. Delosse 1
AMIRA, ch f, by Tompion—Intrigue (Mrs S. Tomkins) ..... G. Dubb 2
THALASSA, ch f, by Apalachee II—Enchantress (A. J. Richards) ..... J. C. Desaint 3
ALSO RAN: Tabatière (4th), Northern Princess, Furioso, Sanpernas, Liberty, Bonne Vitesse, Sumpa
PARI-MUTUEL: Win, 2.20 francs; places, 1.80, 6.50, 3. Laumain. 3l, Sl. 2 min 20.4 sec.

PRIX DE MEAUTRY (Group III: £8,183: 1m)
Flirting Around, b c, by Round Table—Happy Flirt (Z. Yoshida) ..... G. Thiboeuf 1
HOONE'S CABIN, br c, by Ford—Stay At Home (R. Sangster) ..... L. Piggott 2
TOUR NOBLE, ch f, by Habitat—Torbella (Mrs A. Head) 5-8-5 ..... Head 3
ALSO RAN: Mayday Melody (4th), Super Brave, Fabled Diplomat, Pepi Image, Johannesburg, Blunt, Ascot Heath.
PARI-MUTUEL: Win, 2.30 francs; places, 1.30, 2.10, 1.90. R. Carver. 3l, ¾l. Turn 11.3sec.

endergast's confidence growing for Ebor

el Phillips
orrespondent
appen to find the ingredi-
psom, Ascot and Good-
ade too rich, York should
r taste. York is some-
rred to as *the Ascot of*
, but anyone who puts
tress on that observation
can easily find himself in
r in Yorkshire, where
referred to as the York
uth. Yorkshiremen are
the racecourse on the
e and of this particular
and rightly so.
re quite a few who find
r meeting too much to
t York in August strikes
lance. The three days
loaded with good rac-
anks to Benson and
he first day has blos-
heir Gold Cup, run over
d a quarter tomorrow,
valuable prize by our
With the Yorkshire
the Lowther Stakes in-
the same card, what
one ask for? Dick Hern
Porchester, the Queen's
anager, have *until* 11
is morning to decide
o run Highclere in the
d Hedges Gold Cup or
kshire Oaks. The going,
irmed on Saturday, will
verning factor.
that they opt for the
Oaks. We saw at Ascot
what Dahlia *is capable*
I doubt whether High-
ld beat her if she is in
e of mind, even over
e and a quarter. I also
ether Highclere is cap-
peating Dibidale, but I would still like to see her try all the same. The field for the Lowther Stakes contains some of the fastest two-year-old fillies in this country, notably Cry of Truth, Lady Rowley, Silky and Tzaritsa.

Only 18 are still engaged in Wednesday's *Ebor Handicap*. I say only because there has always been a bigger field for the race *during the past 10 years*. But even with 18 it will be as hard as ever to back the winner. Last year one *of my favourite characters*, Paddy Prendergast, had a wonderful York. He brought five horses over from Ireland and won with three of them. Bonne Noel took the Ebor and now I detect the same brand of confidence behind Onward Taroo, who has not been beaten this season. In one way or another York owes a debt of gratitude to Dick Hern. Apart from caring for two of the four acceptors for the Yorkshire Oaks he also trains half of the field for the Great Voltigeur Stakes, run on Wednesday.

This race is used as a stepping stone for the St Leger and Hern won it last year with Buoy, who *was then placed at Doncaster*. On Wednesday he will be saddling Straight Flight in addition to *Bustino*, one of the favourites for the St Leger. They are owned by different people. When Bustino won the Lingfield Derby Trial I remarked that he struck me as being the sort who would be much more suited to the St Leger than the Derby, and for once I was not far wide of the mark. Apart from Straight Flight, Bustino's only other opponents on Wednesday will be English Prince and Straight As a Die.

Yesterday, Peter Walwyn's veterinary surgeon gave him the all clear to run English Prince after seeing the result of a blood sample taken from the colt on Friday, the day after he had worked so well on the racecourse *at Salisbury*. As *the majority must* know by now Walwyn's stable has been afflicted recently by the virus *that has caused* such havoc this season.

Obviously he is treading cautiously. But English Prince was one of the first to be smitten, soon after he returned home from Ireland, having won their Derby, and there are grounds for thinking that he is fit and well once again. In the circumstances he will be difficult to beat, not only on Wednesday but also in the St Leger. He seems to have precisely the right *credentials*.

The Gimcrack Stakes and the Nunthorpe Stakes are as always *the high spots on Thursday*, the third and last day of this particular feast. Last year, Ryan Price trained the winner of the Gimcrack Stakes and in his characteristically forthright way he told me at Salisbury last Thursday that he will win it again this year, this time with his most likable colt, Raffindale. Raffindale will excel, in my opinion, if he succeeds in pegging back Auction Ring. I was not alone in being deeply impressed by the way that Auction Ring won the July Stakes at Newmarket.

Sometimes I wonder why people bet on horses and Saturday was one of those days. As if we have not enough to contend with, with viruses and one thing and another, there was a storm before racing began at Newbury of such ferocity that *the roads leading to the course* were flooded. This was to have a marked effect on the racing *throughout the afternoon*. Horses that were able to establish their superiority in the early stages were hard to catch. The times of the races were evidence, as if one needed it, that the going had become thoroughly tesring.

The Geoffrey Freer Stakes was run 18 seconds slower than average. Realistic had been beaten by Ragstone. Freefoot and Peleid earlier this season, yet on Saturday he treated them with scant respect. *Ridden with the flair and opportunism* that we have grown to expect from Pat Eddery this season, he led into the straight and never really looked like being caught. Ragstone was obviously a bitter disappointment, but his connexions were inclined to blame the ground. Realistic's owner and trainer, Herbert Blagrave, put the race in a nutshell when he told me that he never thought that Realistic had any chance of beating Ragstone, but *you never win races of this* calibre unless you try.

Eddery won the next two races *as well on Pericet and Gaelic* and now he is only six behind Lester Piggott. As they begin another week, Piggott has ridden 102 winners in this country to Eddery's 96. With the future in mind there was a lot to like about the way that Dave Hanley's Ribero colt, Berfeit, won the Washington Singer Stakes. Giving weight to all of his rivals he ploughed his way through the mud like a promising stayer.

STATE OF GOING (official): Windsor: Good to firm. Leicester: Good to firm. Folkestone (tomorrow): Good. York (tomorrow): Good to soft.

Football

Stoke and Ipswich advertise potential

By Geoffrey Green
Football Correspondent

Whether it was a general sanction in the aftermath of the previous Saturday's unpleasant scenes at Wembley, or just because the sun shone invitingly for a picnic, the fact was that the new football season opened with its smallest aggregate attendance, barely 600,000, since 1966.

Referees, armed with a new league *directive on stern control*, wielded the big stick with some 30 or more bookings and two men sent off. But behaviour on and off the field was generally within bounds except in the environs of Leyton where the so-called camp followers of Manchester United—a blot on the land, a mob fiercely disclaimed by the club itself—*wrought their usual strong-armed* havoc inside and outside the Brisbane Road ground.

Shops and stations were damaged in their grisly path, involving the police heavily. No doubt forewarned, the local inhabitants kept away and an expected full house attendance of 33,000 proved little more than half that number.

*Notable were the efforts of Car*lisle United and Middlesbrough, newly promoted to the first division. Both won away without conceding a goal, Middlesbrough in particular suggesting by their victory at St Andrew's that they may establish a respectable hold in the top drawer. This was Birmingham City's first defeat at home since last October.

Luton Town, too, back in the championship for the first time *since 1960, began well by taking* the lead against Liverpool. But the FA Cup holders and league *runners-up last season in the end* were too experienced and goals by Smith and Heighway were signposts that they would again be in the running for a major honour.

Yet the feat of the day belonged probably to Stoke City who for the third year running scored three times to beat the reigning champions, Leeds United. Hudson, at last fulfilling his early promise now that he has left Chelsea and the bright lights, was the shining star of the victory, *tying up Leeds in* the second half and helping to create fine goals by Mahoney, *Greenhoff and Ritchie*. Stoke, *as I* suggested earlier, could be one of the teams of the season. It was they who ended Leeds' unbeaten run of 29 matches last year and their coming Uefa Cup-tie against Ajax, of Amsterdam, could be worth watching.

Ipswich Town, another side of potential, won at Tottenham to maintain their enviable record of not having lost an opening match of any season for 14 years. They are no longer the country cousins.

Both the City and relegated United did Manchester proud (*apart from the hooliganism at Ley*ton); Newcastle, Middlesbrough and Sunderland got off collectively *on the right foot for the north*east; but London had a bleak start. Of 11 metropolitan sides, six were beaten, Queen's Park Rangers and Charlton Athletic drew, and only Arsenal, Fulham and Brentford could win, which augurs little for the future of the capital unless Arsenal and Rangers can pull something out of the hat.



Luton's first goal in the elevated circles of the first division was scored by Butlin. His obvious leaping ability also brought the headed goal.

Judgment night tonight for Luton

By Norman Fox

Luton Town's disappointment at being the only one of the three freshly promoted clubs to lose in the first division on Saturday was really an encouraging sign of their ambition. They had the most difficult game of the three—matched *against the Cup holders, Liverpool*. They played a standard of football that was unmistakably first division; deservedly, they scored first, and they made Liverpool's defence lurch from hesitancy to panic yet still lost 2—1. In the circumstances, it will be more appropriate to assess Luton's future after tonight's less demanding game at West Ham.

Having been out of the first division for 14 years, in which time *they dived to the fourth division* and resurfaced, Luton needed to be done with Saturday's traumatic return as efficiently and quickly as possible. A heavy defeat lurked in many minds and a draw would have been a triumph. And a draw it should have been.

Liverpool survived only through experience. Not only were they faced with some disturbingly sharp, attacking football from Luton, but their own weaknesses must have *been disagreeable to Bob Paisley*, their new manager. He saw his defence hopelessly beaten in the air by Butlin, making the selling of Lloyd seem absurd, and liable to lose possession especially from the haphazard passing of Smith. The *situation is awkward because the* immediate problem is supposed to be the placing of Kennedy in attack. It is not the attack that needs attention.

Most of Liverpool's problems were caused by the gifted football of West and Anderson, who are Luton's most valuable assets. Both cover acres of ground and set up attacks by having the skill to hold the ball when seemingly trapped in midfield and releasing it when Aston finds freedom on either wing or Butlin launches himself into the air in the penalty area.

Understandably, Luton were caught out by some of Liverpool's more sophisticated set-pieces and by the unrelenting pressure that was placed upon them in the second half. In the second division they would have been safe by half-time. Anderson hit the bar *with a good header that Clemence* only waved to, and the same player broke through the defence *and after attempting a shot* was flattened by Clemence who seemed determined to stop ball and man, preferably but not necessarily in that order. Luton might have had a penalty but it soon seemed unimportant because a long throw from *Garner had the Liverpool defence* outwitted, especially Clemence who advanced too far and watched *Butlin's header fly over his* fingers.

Luton led for only five minutes and were then deceived by a free-kick that, with more first division experience, would not have beaten them. Hughes tapped the ball sideways to Smith who had a clear view of goal and, rather surprisingly, hit a shot straight into the corner.

From that point Luton seemed in increasing danger, noticeably on the right of defence. Heighway played on the weakness and thoroughly enjoyed being given *five yards in which to accelerate*. Predictably, he scored the winning goal, volleying in a shot from *Cormack's short centre after* splendid play by Callaghan.

LUTON TOWN: G. Horn; D. Ryan, S. Lill, A. Garner, R. Thomson, P. Anderson, A. West, G. Hindson, J. Husband, B. Butlin, J. Aston.
LIVERPOOL: R. Clemence; I. Smith, P. Thompson, E. Hughes, A. Lindsay, T. Callaghan, R. Cormack, B. Hall, K. Keegan, P. Boersma, S. Heighway.
Referee: H. Davey (Hucknall).

Chelsea need team to match new stand

By Geoffrey Green

Always open to correction, I *doubt whether any side has scored* an earlier goal than one in 1min 46sec on their initiation to the first division. Certainly it was the fast*est on the opening day of the* season and it helped the newcomers, the borderers Carlisle United, to their unexpected 2—0 win at Chelsea.

Joy and sorrow in a sense are indivisible: while one sits at your table the other sometimes lounges on the sofa, and for Chelsea it was very much a case of the latter. Here was their handsome new £2m East Stand—part of a grandiose reconstruction scheme of the future—opened for the first time to their supporters with deep pockets. Here also were Hay, of Scotland's World Cup team, and Sissons, two of their expensive *new acquisitions, introduced to an* expectant public. A welcome sun smiled, the pitch was richly carpeted *and everything in the Stam*ford Bridge garden looked rosy.

Yet all too soon a cloud was *hanging over the place and by the* end it was apparent that Chelsea needed a side to match their enclosure. A feast had been prepared but a ghost of the past turned up uninvited. In a strict sense Chelsea beat themselves. Wasteful in the prow—Garland and Garner were no more than leaden-footed labourers as they missed a fistful of half chances—they also sprung a leak at the stern. Houseman was a fish out of water at left back, Harris slow of thought, and Droy as immobile as a statue of Hercules. But saddest of all was the unhappy return of Bonetti under the crossbar. Seemingly afraid of his own shadow, he was at fault with both the Carlisle goals.

The first, that early streak of summer lightning, arrived when, in a muddle of indecision with *Droy and Houseman, Bonetti failed* to cut out Balderstone's free kick from the left after a crude tackle by Harris on the probing Laidlaw. The ball ran loose and so alone and surprised was Green, the Carlisle captain, that he was able to take two bites at the cherry before finding the net.

The second came a quarter of an hour from the end when O'Neill, running well on an overlap with Martin, completed a move (begun as usual by the intelligent Balderstone) by floating a long cross over Bonetti's head. An intended centre, I suspect, it was a fluke in essence, but effective enough against a goalkeeping howler.

Chelsea had most of the ball and Hay and Sissons, with probing little runs and crosses, did their best to activate their new col-

Breitner joins Real Madrid

Madrid, August 17.—The West German World Cup midfield player, Paul Breitner, has signed for Spanish football club Real *Madrid at an estimated transfer* fee of over £420,000. Breitner will join a fellow West German *international, Gunther Netzer.*—Reuter.

Football fixtures

FOOTBALL LEAGUE CUP: First round: Bristol City v Cardiff City (7.30).
FIRST DIVISION: West Ham United v Luton Town (7.30).
SECOND DIVISION: Millwall v Nottingham Forest (7.30).
SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Premier division: Chelmsford City v Cambridge City (7.0); Cranham v Hillingdon Borough. First division (North): Kidderminster v Tamworth; Stevenage v King's Lynn (7.30); Worcester City v Redditch (7.30). *South: Salisbury* v Waterlooville.

Show jumping

Smith makes history of a different sort

By Pamela Macgregor-Morris

Harvey Smith became the only rider to win the British jumping derby on three occasions at Hickstead yesterday. Having won it on *Mattie Brown in 1970 and 1971, he achieved his third distinction* on the German-bred Salvador, after a jump-off with his fellow Yorkshireman, Graham Fletcher, at 23, 12 years his junior.

It was in 1971 that Smith made history of a different sort, when, after his victory, he made a triumphant V-sign to Douglas Bunn, the owner of Hickstead, and *was threatened with the loss of* his £2,000 prize money. Now, unable to resist the temptation, he *staged a repeat performance*. "I thought, where's that Bunn? Let me give it to him again", he said afterwards. But this time it was all in good part, and Mr Bunn reciprocated, using both hands. The first prize money has risen to £2,500 *and Mr Bunn confirmed* that there was no question of its being withheld. "We are good *friends*; we *always have been*", he said: "I am glad that the best man won."

The band of the Welsh Guards set the scene in this magnificent arena, but ominous claps of thunder and overcast skies presaged a wet afternoon. The 10ft 6in derby bank has come under fire from several quarters in the past *14 years, but it proved itself yes*terday, when in spite of the wet conditions there were no falls or *other traumas*.

Eddie Macken, under a cloud on Saturday with a badly pulled muscle in his thigh (received on Wednesday night when he arose awkwardly from a chair, and aggravated by riding two horses in the derby trial on Friday) was put right with electrical treatment by Sir Charles Strong, a specialist in faradism—not to be confused with hobdaying, which has come into usage this season.

On Pele, he was strongly fancied to win the derby, sponsored by Wills, but, jumping second, he hit the vertical poles at the foot of the bank and faulted again going into the Devil's Dyke, and ended with only the prize for the most stylish performance.

Lionel Dunning took Fanny Hill safely all the way round the 15-fence course *until the last rustic* parallel, where a near pole fell, but took over the lead *until* Graham Fletcher achieved the first clear round on Buttevant Boy. Two horses later, he was joined by Smith with Salvador.

Michael Hickey on Nordel for Ireland and Paul Darragh on Hide*away were each eliminated for* omitting the fourteenth fence, and Paddy McMahon with Pennwood *Forgemill, runner-up to Hendrik* Snoek on Shirokko in 1972, made a bad mistake at the privet oxer and with two mistakes at the Devil's Dyke had a total of 16 faults

Macken's last chance went when *Oatfield Hills* repeated his 1973 error at the Dyke. David Broome, the winner in 1966 on Mister Softee, had *appalling luck, com*pleting a clear round only to incur three-quarters of a fault for exceeding the time allowed.

On the course specialist Trevarrion, Malcolm Pyrah had equal misfortune at the Bank. The mare slipped and came down the last few feet a good deal faster than either she or her rider intended. *Pony blood on her dam's side en*abled her to find a fifth leg and avert a fall, but she had no chance of jumping the upright which followed.

Hendrick Snoek and the 14-year-old Shirokko, who in 1972 became the first winners for West Germany and won the derby trial here on Friday, stood off too far and landed on the water tape to ruin his chances of a double win. Mr Banbury (formerly The Maverick) on whom Alison Dawes won her second derby last year, was not fit enough to compete.

Buttevant Boy went first in the decider and hit the parallels before making a mistake coming *out of the Dyke, for eight in 97.9* seconds. Salvador, on whom Smith was searching desperately for a *stride going into the parallels*, breasted them and, as Smith said later, gave himself a good school *in doing so. He never looked like* making an error thereafter, and his time of 94.2seconds gave him *a fence in hand if he had.*

BRITISH JUMPING DERBY: 1, H. Smith's Salvador; 2, G. Fletcher's Buttevant Boy; 3, D. Broome's Manhattan; 4, P. Schockemöhle's *Tallsman*.

Baseball

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Pittsburgh Pirates 4, Los Angeles Dodgers 3; San Diego Padres 4, Chicago Cubs 3; Cincinnati Reds 6, New York Mets 2; St Louis Cardinals 5, San Francisco Giants 3; Atlanta Braves 7, Philadelphia Phillies 6, Montreal Expos 3, Houston Astros 2.
AMERICAN LEAGUE: Cleveland Indians 4, Texas Rangers 0; New York Yankees 5, Chicago White Sox 1; Minnesota Twins 7, Boston Red Sox 4; Detroit Tigers 4, Oakland Athletics 3; Kansas City Royals 5, Baltimore Orioles 2; Milwaukee Brewers 4, California Angels 2.

ester programme

ALVILLE PLATE (3-y-o fillies : £276 : 1m)
41 Emmerdale Farm, S. Nesbitt, 9-3 ..... E. Hide 13
11 Town Girl, H. Price, 9-3 ..... A. Murray 6
00 Country Lass, H. Wragg, 8-8 ..... F. Eldin 8
30 Dimanche, M. Tarrin, 8-8 ..... J. Thompson 7
00 Donna Pavlova, L. Brittain, 8-8 ..... E. Johnson 9
Faiza, C. Searle, 8-8 ..... J. Seagrave 1
Lucy Walker, (a. Toft, 8-8 ..... T. O'Ryan 5
Moom, W. Wightman, 8-8 ..... P. Cook 10
Moon Ray, S. Mellor, 8-8 ..... T. Foster 11
Petit Secret, B. Hobbs, 8-8 ..... L. Gorton 12
Royal Escapade, R. Houghton, 8-8 ..... F. Morby 2
Sussan Layne, W. Payne, 8-8 ..... B. Connorton 16
Song in the Air, B. Hills, 8-8 ..... L. Piggott 14
Symphonic, I. Walker, 8-8 ..... A. Gracie 7
Talulla Tale, J. Walker, 8-8 ..... C. Dutfield 10
Tamud, G. Scott, 8-8 ..... C. Moss 4
n Girl, 9-2 Symphonic, 6-1 Song in the Air, 7-1 Royal Escapade, 8-1 Farm, Petit Secret, 12-1 Damaleti, Country Lass, 14-1 others.

RSBY STAKES (3-y-o : £510 : 7f)
32 Hay Bridge (D), J. Powney, 8-8 ..... L. Piggott 3
32 Mrs O'Dwyer, C. Ward, 8-8 ..... S. Salmon 5 8
30 African River, C. Searle, 8-8 ..... — 8
00 Avon Royale, A. Goodwill, 8-3 ..... — 4
00 Calrnghu, J. Etherington, 8-8 ..... L. Brown 10
00 Fell Swoop, P. Smyth, 8-5 ..... — 11
44 French Bridge, K. Payne, 8-5 ..... L. Durant 12
40 Lady Dunblane, P. Makin, 8-5 ..... E. Eldin 1
00 Lissy's Girl, (a. Toft, 8-5 ..... P. Cook 6
Royal Sport, P. Robinson, 8-5 ..... P. Tulk 13
Sea Emerald, D. Weeden, 8-5 ..... B. Raymond 7
Sir George, R. Hollinshead, 8-5 ..... C. Moss 9
Tracker Bible, J. Peacock, 8-5 ..... C. Asbury 11
ch Bridge, 11-4 Mrs D'Oevres, 6-2 Hay Bridge, 5-1 Royal Sport, enny, 12-1 Lady Delphine, 16-1 others

GHAM HANDICAP (£541 : 7f)
2 Habitation, R. Houghton, 3-10-5 ..... Mrs G. Houghton 4
4 Mallane (D), G. Hunter, 5-10-1 ..... Miss D. Leach 3
0 Black Cygnet, I. Balding, 4-9-4 ..... Mrs M. Robinson 5 16
0 Clare Blue, J. Thorne, 3-9-0 ..... Miss J. Thorne 17
0 Latin Barn (D), P. Moore, 4-8-12 ..... — 9
Major Tony, R. Turnell, 5-8-10 ..... — 14
Harry Churchills, B. Hills, 4-8-10 ..... Miss S. Hogan 18
Pat's Daughter, B. Cambidge, 5-8-9 ..... Mrs R. Maddocks 10
Feather Duster, D. Weeden, 5-8-9 ..... Miss D. Weeden 6
Regal Bingo, F. Freeman, 8-8-7 ..... Miss K. Freeman 19
Fiona's Pet, J. Berry, 5-8-7 ..... Mrs J. Berry 8
Darting Image, Cousins, 5-8-7 ..... Mrs C. Leah 15
Pasha, Goodwill, 5-8-7 ..... Miss L. Goodwill 12
Mirage Joe, M. Tate, 6-8-7 ..... Mrs L. Morris —
Jolie Dauphin, W. Colley, 5-8-7 ..... — 2
Cyclamen, Wightman, 5-8-7 ..... Lady N. Bovle 6
Ron's Girl (C), S. Norton, 4-8-7 ..... Miss J. Chandler 5 11
Learned Friend, K. Cundell, 5-8-7 ..... Miss S. Waterman 5 1
Ashley, Taylor, 4-8-7 ..... Mrs M. Alexander 7
ation, 5-1 Latin Barn, 11-2 Clare Blue, 6-1 Harry Churchills, 7-1 et, 10-1 CycLmate, 12-1 Mallane, 14-1 Regal Bingo, 16-1 others.

SHAM HANDICAP (3-y-o : £578 : 1¼m)
Pollinella, P. Walwyn, 9-3 ..... P. Eddery 10
Vladimir, B. Hills, 9-3 ..... G. Starkey 11
Hobbins, J. Manley, 8-13 ..... L. Piggott 1
Caxton Hall, B. Hobbs, 9-0 ..... J. Gorton 14
Tamerglow, T. Corbett, 8-12 ..... L. Wragg 8
Feather Top, M. Jarvis, 8-9 ..... B. Raymond 4
Garden Wall, N. Vigors, 7-13 ..... P. Waldron 6
Daniora, D. Ringer, 7-13 ..... S. Perks 11
Pennine Rose, F. Wiles, 7-13 ..... T. McKeown 18
Daisy Knot, A. Budgett, 7-13 ..... D. Durr 9
Lucy Anne (C), G. Gordon, 7-13 ..... D. Maitland 17
Enniscrone, W. Wharton, 7-12 ..... S. Salmon 5
Corn Pearl, S. Hall, 7-11 ..... L. Johnson 13
Badessa, W. Wightman, 7-11 ..... R. Cook 16
Fiery Face, F. Cundell, 7-8 ..... R. Tov 7
Young Stuart, D. Doyle, 7-7 ..... C. Eccleston 15
Pier Ring, (a. Scott, 7-7 ..... G. Dutfield 2
Bridle, (a. Toft, 7-7 ..... S. Webster 7
Argue The Toss, K. Whitehead, 7-7 ..... J. McKeown 8
ro, 6-1 Caxton Hall, 11-2 Feather Top, 6-1 Pollinella, 8-1 Cora Badessa, Tamerglow, 12-1 Vladimir, Bridle, 14-1 others.

Y HANDICAP (£671 : 1¼m)
1 Laird (C) (D), B. Hobbs, 5-8-11 ..... J. Gorton 10
2 Session Girl, T. Forster, 7-8-8 ..... E. Eldin 7
3 Slip Rule (D), S. Hall, 4-8-6 ..... E. Johnson 4
2 Apple of My Eye (D), I. Cundell, 6-8-1 ..... L. Piggott 1
2 Silverantler, D. Ancell, 3-8-0 ..... P. Eddery 3
2 Farsighted, J. Dunlop, 4-7-12 ..... A. Murray 12
2 Chinese Cod, P. Davey, 4-7-7 ..... L. Parkes 2
2 Complacent, G. Pergette, 8-7-7 ..... C. Eccleston 9
2 Lamon, M. Tate, 5-7-7 ..... R. Tov 5
2 Woodditton (D), H. Wragg, 7-7-7 ..... G. Dosnet 7 14
4 Glimmer of Hope, T. Waugh, 3-7-7 ..... R. Sill 1
Torbellino, R. Hollinshead, 7-7-7 ..... A. Horrocks 11
9-2 Sisodan, 5-1 Farsighted, 12-2 Slip Rule, 8-1 Apple of My Eye, God, 14-1 Glimmer of Hope, Woodditton 16-1 others.

WORTH PLATE (2-y-o : £690 : 6f)
1 Cardinal Wolsey (D), J. W. Watts, 9-4 ..... T. Hart 7 11
1 Inze Baba (D), B. Hills, 9-1 ..... L. Piggott 5
0 Thrifty Trio (D), D. Weld, 9-1 ..... Rice 15
2 Colin Clout, B. Hobbs, 8-11 ..... P. Cook 7
0 Virginia Drive, J. Peacock, 8-11 ..... C. Moss 1
0 Great Ball, D. Hanley, 8-11 ..... R. Edmondson 8
1 James Joker (D), R. Hollinshead, 8-11 ..... J. Ives 6
0 Mascalero, G. Toft, 8-11 ..... P. Durr 10
0 Mr George, R. Hannon, 8-11 ..... B. Connorton 16
4 Stetchworth Lad, P. Robinson, 8-11 ..... P. Tulk 13
Timothy Titus, O. O'Neill, 8-11 ..... C. Asbury 11
1 Virginia Drive (D), Doug Smith, 8-11 ..... E. Eldin 2
0 Norias, J. Watts, 8-11 ..... P. Eddery 3
0 Hope Cottage, N. McGaurt, 8-8 ..... A. Murray 9
0 Tudor Van, W. Stephenson, 8-8 ..... D. Ryan 4
Baba, 5-1 Thrifty Trio, 11-2 Virginia Drive, 6-1 Cardinal Wolsey, 8-1 , 12-1 Stetchworth Lad. Norias, 16-1 Mr George, James Joker, 20-1

THDAY MAIDEN STAKES (2-y-o : fillies : £421 : 5f)
0 Bien Etonne, R. Hannon, 8-11 ..... — 12
0 Blue Movie, W. Wharton, 8-11 ..... G. Dutfield 23
Carliqueal, O. O'Neill, 8-11 ..... C. Asbury 22
Coyashka, S. Hall, 8-11 ..... E. Johnson 20
0 Cricket S, R. Houghton, 8-11 ..... F. Morby 3
0 Crimson Dawn, B. Hills, 8-11 ..... — 19
0 Gipsy Style, N. Vigors, 8-11 ..... P. Cook 7
0 Golden Orb, R. Hollinshead, 8-11 ..... T. Ives 24
0 Injudicious, R. Turnell, 8-11 ..... A. Murray 10
0 Katie Louise, G. Toft, 8-11 ..... B. Connorton 11
La Pellegrena, R. Armstrong, 8-11 ..... G. Starkey 16
Love Levee, C. Bewicke, 8-11 ..... D. Maitland 1
Mainstreet, G. P. Gordon, 8-11 ..... S. Salmon 17
4 Meralee, R. Elsey, 8-11 ..... P. Eddery 15
0 Miss Kilbrice, R. Armstrong, 8-11 ..... P. Tulk 24
2 My Ruth, P. Robinson, 8-11 ..... T. Durr 9
0 My Kingdom, H. Cottrill, 8-11 ..... P. Waldron 21
0 Pikeila, V. Mitchell, 8-11 ..... J. Curant 18
0 Poppet Time, C. Searle, 8-11 ..... T. Roarty 14
0 Rendella, F. Freeman, 8-11 ..... J. Seagrave 2
0 Sharon-Ann, M. W. Easterby, 8-11 ..... — 4
0 Skye, W. O'Gorman, 8-11 ..... C. Eldin 13
Starlit Way, W. Wightman, 8-11 ..... C. Moss 6
0 Tessy's Girl, M. Tate, 8-11 ..... D. McKay 15
0 Welcome Sara, D. Ancell, 8-11 ..... D. Weeden 22
Belle, 100-30 Crimson Dawn, 9-2 Coyashka, 11-2 Morette, 8-1 Blen Mainstreet, Cricket S, 14-1 La Pellegrena, 16-1 others.

Windsor programme

2.30 LONG ACRE PLATE (2-y-o : £276 : 5f)
407 30 Double Whiskey, T. Waugh, 9-0 ..... C. Williams 8
104 Honest Penny, C. Marks, 9-0 ..... D. Pugh 7 19
108 0 Policy Lad, R. Collingridge, 9-0 ..... G. Sexton 1
109 00 Prospect Rainbow, J. Winter, 9-0 ..... A. Taylor 15
111 Tin Soldier, B. Hanbury, 9-0 ..... J. Dalrymple 7 3
112 30 Vilgora, A. Stevens, 9-0 ..... A. Barclay 11
114 0 Ellis Smile, R. Jarvis, 8-11 ..... M. Thomas 12
116 0 Fishy Tale, L. Heavey, 8-11 ..... G. Baxter 9
117 0 Fleur du Feu, C. Mitchell, 8-11 ..... G. Ramshaw 18
118 203200 Friendly Queen, R. Hannon, 8-11 ..... P. Perkins 16
119 00 Ghita, H. Candy, 8-11 ..... M. Mercer 14
121 0 Ginsy's Spell, Miss Wilmot, 8-11 ..... S. Spendlove 7 20
123 00 Hey There, J. Holt, 8-11 ..... — 3
125 Merrion Square, C. Smyth, 8-11 ..... N. Cook 7 6
126 Miss Willing, C. Mitchell, 8-11 ..... R. Wernham 5 9
127 000 Misty Echo, F. Taylor, 8-11 ..... G. Lynch 12
128 00400 Penhill Point, J. Cann, 8-11 ..... J. Johnson 5 10
129 0 Starkist, J. Dunlop, 8-11 ..... Ron Hutchinson 5
130 Tavella, R. Armstrong, 8-11 ..... W. Carson 14
131 0002 What A Picture, P. Makin, 8-11 ..... P. Waldron 15
3-1 What A Picture, 4-1 Ghita, 5-1 Starkist, 6-1 Friendly Queen, 8-1 Vilgora, 9-1 Tavella, 10-1 Fishy Tale, 12-1 Double Whiskey, 16-1 others.

3.0 COOKHAM APPRENTICE STAKES (£295 : 6f)
202 0300-00 Kings Cutter, T. Darling, 4-8-7 ..... M. Banner 3 4
203 0-00030 Knox, Miss Wilmot, 4-8-7 ..... S. Spendlove 5 11
204 0-04000 Mabsabrabkab, P. Taylor, 5-8-7 ..... S. Charlton 8
205 000000 Offa's Mead, J. Bradley, 3-8-7 ..... M. Williams 1
206 0-04401 Pilbara Dust (D), D. Marks, 4-8-7 ..... D. Pugh 6
208 213300 Martelle Park, Mrs Dingwall, 5-8-3 ..... A. Senior 9
210 000300 Timekeeper, J. Tunstall, 7-8-0 ..... J. Errington 10
211 200000 Kevhencha, P. Milner, 4-8-0 ..... G. Morgan 2
221 000230 Fair Garelle, A. Bashman, 3-7-11 ..... D. Nicholls 11
216 000000 Tair Gwenol, F. Blunn, 3-7-11 ..... D. Parkin 13
217 000-000 Miss Domina, P. Makin, 3-7-11 ..... G. Allen 3 6
15-8 Pilbara Dust, 11-4 Fair Garelle, 6-1 Kevhencha, 7-1 Offa's Mead, 8-1 Hongkong Air, 9-1 Mabsabrabkab, 16-1 others.

3.30 JUNIORS HANDICAP (2-y-o : £587 : 6f)
301 001 Strictly Private (C), J. Winter, 8-12 ..... B. Taylor 9
302 211403 Nalvasha (D), R. Hannon, 8-9 ..... P. Perkins 7
303 1000 Mark Jason, R. Smyth, 8-7 ..... W. Carson 1
304 010 Desert Fire, Mrs D. Oughton, 8-2 ..... G. Ramshaw 12
305 00200 Red Court, A. Stevens, 8-0 ..... A. Barclay 4
306 010 Deck of Cards, W. Marshall, 7-10 ..... M. Kettle 6
307 0200 Teresa Way, W. Wharton, 7-9 ..... A. Bond

Protecting your property

a Special Repo

Security comes first —then insurance

by John Gaselee

The protection of property against theft or fire is sometimes all-important. This can be so in the case of state secrets, and also the secrets of commercial companies, in view of the amount of industrial espionage. It is clearly of the utmost importance also to prevent highly secret, or dangerous, goods from being stolen.

Where security has such importance special equipment and methods will be used, almost irrespective of the cost. That is understandable.

With the main bulk of industrial and commercial business, however, and with private houses, there has to be a compromise. It would not be economic for security to be of such a high order. There is usually some risk of loss by theft or fire, but this is a calculated risk, and it is taken in the light of the costs involved.

The reason for this is simply that the expenses of security, or the costs or losses arising from its absence or inadequacy, should not be a large part of a company's expenditure. Security and losses are "overheads", but, generally, the overall cost must be kept as low as possible.

This means that the cost of the security must be considered in relation to other expenses. For a commercial company, these include the cost of "running" the risk, that is meeting all losses from its own resources, without any insurance, or the cost of buying insurance. This may be arranged either through the commercial insurance market, or, with large companies, through their own "captive" insurance companies.

Assessing these different aspects is a far from easy exercise. This is because one has to take into account not only the physical loss of property which could occur, but also the consequential losses.

While consequential loss insurance may be arranged to maintain a company in much the same financial position during the period of rebuilding and reequipping after a serious fire, there is always the risk that the prolonged absence of a product from the market might result in the permanent closure of a company.

One point which needs to be remembered in making such assessments is that the picture is constantly changing. Thieves, for instance, are becoming much more expert. There have been important technological advances in the equipment which they use, and expert thieves are not only much better equipped than in the past, but also stand to gain much more.

Extensive thefts can be made through the use of a company's computer. For instance, arrangements can be made for a computer to pay substantial amounts each month to those who have no entitlement to the money. There have been cases in which such deception has continued for a long time, and there is no means of telling how much large companies may be paying out in this way.

Fire wastage figures have increased dramatically. Partly this has been due to inflation and the greater values at risk. New processes and larger units have also contributed to the higher cost. It seems likely too that there has been a deterioration in general "housekeeping" standards throughout industry and commerce. It is this aspect which is taking on increasing importance in fire risk.

As a result of these changes security which was considered adequate a few years ago is likely to need to be brought up to date. In any event, no longer is the level of security provided solely at the discretion of the company. Where insurance is arranged (as it is in most cases), insurers are taking an increasing interest in security.

At one time insurers tended to rely on charging a higher rate of premium where they considered security to be of a low order. Now, however, there is an increasing tendency on the part of insurers to specify minimum security requirements and to decline to provide insurance unless those requirements are met. Where security is better than the minimum required, this is likely to be reflected in a lower rate of premium.

Nevertheless, there are plenty of occasions when insurers are criticized for not allowing discounts off premium rates for greater security precautions. Often, for instance, insurers are thought to be too conservative about fire protection. During the past few years insurers have made it plain that they consider sprinklers to be the best form of fire prevention, and thus, normally, the best discount will be obtained where an approved sprinkler system is installed.

Insurers make the point that, when there has been a large fire in premises in which a sprinkler system was installed, usually it has been because the sprinkler system was turned off, or was faulty. Experience has shown that sprinklers can be all-important in the fight against fire, and insurers maintain that a sprinkler is the only device which, automatically, will start to extinguish a fire. It is often the first few minutes which are important.

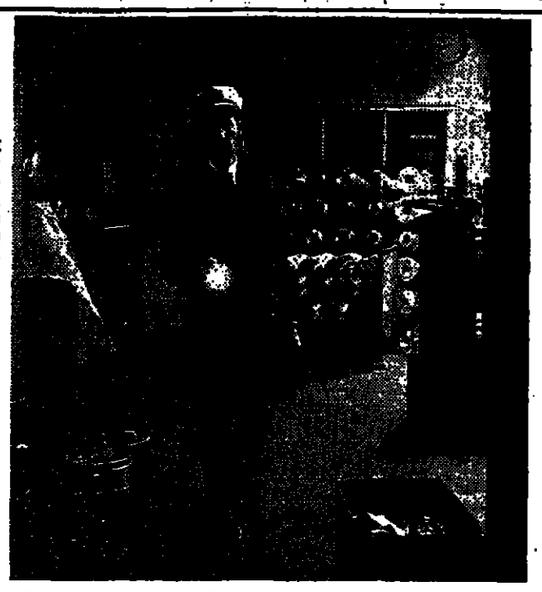
Much the same thinking is to be found in connexion with protection against theft. Here, where possible, insurers prefer to have first-class physical protection, with alarm systems as a second line of defence.

Although insurance is likely to complement security arrangements often there will be no need for insurance where a company can afford to take the risk. Clearly, it is pointless to be involved with the administrative work connected with insurance and claims where losses can be met as part of the normal running costs. Incidentally, claims experience often improves where there is this form of "self-insurance". This is because questions may be asked by management when payments have to be made which, otherwise, would have been paid as a matter of course by insurers.

When making decisions concerning self-insurance, it is usually important for a company to run the risk only of normal claims which can be met fairly easily, and to continue to insure for those losses which could have serious financial repercussions for the company. Often, a satisfactory way of achieving this is for a company to run part of a risk itself and to arrange insurance with a substantial deductible.

In general, therefore, a company should achieve a reasonable degree of protection without relying too heavily on insurance. Insurance should be considered as no more than a long-stop. If there is a loss of any kind, it will have repercussions on the company, even if full insurance is in force. Thus it will be much more satisfactory to prevent a loss occurring.

Nevertheless, since any form of protection cannot be fully effective, particularly when the human element is taken into account, insurance can act as an important last line of defence. In this event, its cost is likely to depend on what is being insured, that is its attractivenes to thieves or its fire potential, and the estimated effectiveness of the earlier lines of defence. Selecting the right balance is not always easy, and this is where independent consultants may be able to give useful advice.





Someone to watch over you: night guard in a factory. Right: Securicor men collect cash takings from a garage.

An industry now worth £90m a year

by Alan Hamilton

According to the estimate of the Police Federation, there are now as many private uniformed security men in Britain as there are policemen. Security is now a £90m a year industry, and continues to grow at the rate of 15 per cent a year. It has come a long way since its modest beginnings in 1935 when a small firm called Securicor, seeking to find employment for ex-Servicemen, offered a service of men on bicycles to keep an eye on houses while their owners were away on holiday.

The major security companies, which account for about one-third of the 100,000-strong private army of law guardians, have expanded their activities well beyond the traditional roles of carrying cash and watching factories, and now operate in areas which in some cases are sufficiently sensitive to cause mutterings of disquiet among police and public.

In the words of a director of one of the best-known companies in the field: "The police can only give a general protection to the community; sooner or later private firms will move into any area not covered by the police, where there is a need and a profit."

Because the most rapidly growing kinds of crime are violence and terrorism, it is in these areas that the security industry is now finding the greatest potential for expansion. Since the recent bomb blast at the Tower of London, Securicor guards have been employed there to examine visitors' belongings. And at Heathrow airport, some 500 of the same company's uniformed staff are employed in checking passengers' luggage and watching parked aircraft, as well as the more traditional work of preventing theft in baggage and cargo halls.

Most controversial of all, security guards are employed by the Home Office to look after immigrants who may face short periods of detention or appearance before a tribunal. There has been criticism of the practice of guards waiting outside the tribunal door to escort the unfortunate to a waiting aircraft should his appeal fail.

The fear most often voiced by such bodies as the Police Federation and the National Council for Civil Liberties, is that in cases such as these the security guard may easily be mistaken by the innocent as an official agent of authority, where he has in fact no more powers than an ordinary citizen.

The large and respected security companies are well aware of such dangers. They point out that their employees are merely acting as agents of the Home Office, or of a particular airline, and the retired senior police officers who fill many of the companies' managerial posts and directorships are always at pains to ensure that their staff do not overstep their strictly limited authority.

But for all these new departures, the great majority of the security industry's work is much more straightforward and quite uncontroversial. The industry's principal answer to terrorism, violence and theft is what it calls "security methodology"; in plain language that means looking at a particular security problem as a whole, and providing a comprehensive consultancy service to deal with it.

If a new building is to be made safe from bombers, thieves and vandals, the security company whose advice is being sought likes to be in at the very beginning, looking over the architect's shoulder. Then it can give its views on the siting of strongrooms, the design of entrances and exits to provide the unwelcome visitor with something of an obstacle course, and the use of bullet-proof glass, alarms and other hardware.

At a later stage the consultants can advise on the establishment of anti-collusion procedures to make it more difficult for staff to gain access to a secure area, thus guarding against a possible "inside job". Such measures are particularly relevant in the case of computers, where valuable commercial data could be retrieved or a machine programmed not to register withdrawals from a bank account. Consultants will even advise on how to make the writing of a computer programme proof against tampering.

The methodology approach covers everything, from ensuring that a new building designed to incorporate a synagogue does not also include that gift to bombers, an underground car park, to advising a firm on how to deal with incoming mail.

But the biggest losses in business and industry do not arise from theft or bombings. They come from fire. The security consultant is now equally concerned with protection from fire as from felony, and he claims to be able to offer more detailed advice than the general recommendations of the local fire prevention officer. The largest of the security companies has as the head of its consultancy service Sir Frederick Delve, a former chief officer of the London Fire Brigade.

Guarding buildings is one thing; guarding people is another. If you walk in fear of kidnap or attack, security firms will provide you with a bodyguard. If you are throwing a party for several millionaires and the crowned heads of Europe, they will keep an eye on that too, both to check the invitations and patrol the jewelry. Distinguished visitors to a recent party at Royal Ascot had to pass the scrutiny of a Securicor man before they were allowed near the champagne.

Reputable security firms have a major asset in their uniformed staff, all of whom are screened with the greatest care. One major firm has taken advantage of this to offer a security cleaning service, providing hand-picked charwomen who can be admitted to clean the most closely-guarded areas with confidence. The service has been a notable success; one of its biggest clients is Buckingham Palace.

Other items in the industry's total security service include the provision of "guardettes"—women store detectives—keyholding for shopkeepers, two-radio for lorry drivers high-value loads, provi of identity cards, and use of vaults, especially ful for businesses opera on Saturday, when banks are not open receive their takings ing up wage packe another popular and ing service.

Another major area growth is in the tran business, and not onl the transport of amounts of cash, a that will decline as people use cheques a called "plastic m Security firms are al well equipped with sive fleets of radio-co led armoured vans, and are being used more more simply as a fas highly reliable parcel vice.

Computer data, organs for tran artwork for adve agencies, television film, examination pap travel at some th another in the securi panies' vans. The generally the guarant 12-hour delivery an in the country.

For all the new being offered by dustry, the tradition of providing watchmen for factori business premises, a massive potential growth. The industr mates that only 10 p of business and in premises are ad guarded at night; cent are still at ris cially the unattend tory next door guarded one.

A word about dog several unhappy in culminating in the death of a young Scotland, the major ies have abandoned of free-roaming guar and all their anim now on the leash, u eye of a trained The same, unfor cannot be said fo smaller companies.

Because security sensitive area and tremendous abuse major companies field would welcome tion to introduce s of licensing system, a company could only after it had the Home Office of fides and capability job.

"There are too small fish in this who are equipped nothing else but t customer's money", tor of one nationally company said.

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هكذا من الاصل

Computers combat the criminals

by Michael Mortimer

Security hardware can be divided into two groups, area or perimeter. Area protection surveys a particular region but most devices on the market today fall into the perimeter category by preventing or giving warning of an attempted unauthorized entry.

First line of defence is e lock which provides nited access to key olders. Locks vary widely complexity but the prime terrent is their strength the difficulty of forcing m. Most people have d to pick the simple le lever lock of a suite, but tackling an anced lock with more a hundred million ers (Combinations of t- positions) is another ier.

e proximity lock is one ant development. Author staff carry coded radio ns. Sensors at each door fct the presence of a on wanting to enter and out a signal asking for tification. The token's onse is checked by a computer and if the n has clearance for that the door will automati open.

though expensive, the m is flexible and can pdated immediately by g in any change to a 's status. Various s of access can be proed into the computer, the managing direcry to all departments keeping the copy in the administration The computer will also e a report of any unrized attempts to enter cted areas.

access device using a rprint identification n is being used in the d States. Fingerprints "photographed" by a resolution flying spot or (similar to a televicamera) and the infor- is broken down into ital code. A computer es the fingerprint st those held on file releases the door if s a successful match.

degree of security his type of system is and can be improved the use of single access—the system if more than one person tries to enter—and personal codes which are keyed in.

Closed circuit television has been used for some years to watch particularly sensitive areas such as lorry parks. Advanced cameras using photomultiplier tubes have resulted in systems to provide reliable pictures using only starlight as the light source.

Another innovation in television monitoring is the motion detector. This can be hooked into a closed circuit system taking a static picture such as an empty room, a safe or a corridor.

The picture from the camera is first stored in a solid state memory which then compares every resulting picture with the first image. Any motion inside the camera's range of vision triggers an alarm which can show as a flashing marker on the monitor display. If several cameras are used the camera number can be superimposed on the picture.

Light or infra-red barriers have progresed a long way since they were first introduced. Gone are the bulky lenses and lamps and in their place are miniature solid state LEDs (light emitting diodes). These are similar to those found in the displays of many of today's pocket calculators.

Because the LED reacts quickly to changes in voltage and current it is possible to modulate the signal (change its intensity at a known rate). This modulation provides the added security of the alarm triggering if anything other than the correctly modulated signal is aimed at the receiver.

Laser beams can also be used to set up infra-red barriers and distances of up to 10 miles have been claimed making them ideal for window protection on long buildings.

As well as barriers, infra-red detectors play a major role in area protection. There are two types of intruder detector, active and passive. The active system works on the same principle as a microwave detector as it transmits a known signal into the area and measures the amplitude returned.

A passive infra-red sensor receives a heat "picture" of the space it is guarding. Normal changes in temperature are quite slow and cause no reaction. If a change of sufficient magnitude or high rate of change takes place, such as an intruder crossing the protected zone, the detector triggers an alarm. Because the sensor operates in a passive mode it is impossible for the intruder to detect its presence before triggering an alarm. It makes this detector difficult to defeat.

Microwaves can be for either area or perimeter protection. Both systems operate in the same way except that the perimeter fence uses a narrow beam similar to a beam of light. The use of solid state technology has made this type of system much more reliable and made portable microwave fences possible.

Secure communications between the sensing element and the alarm point are essential. Simple systems cause an alarm routine should any sensor fail or the line is broken. Faults in alarm wires have always presented a problem to security companies as systems were unable to differentiate between a faulty circuit and normal operation.

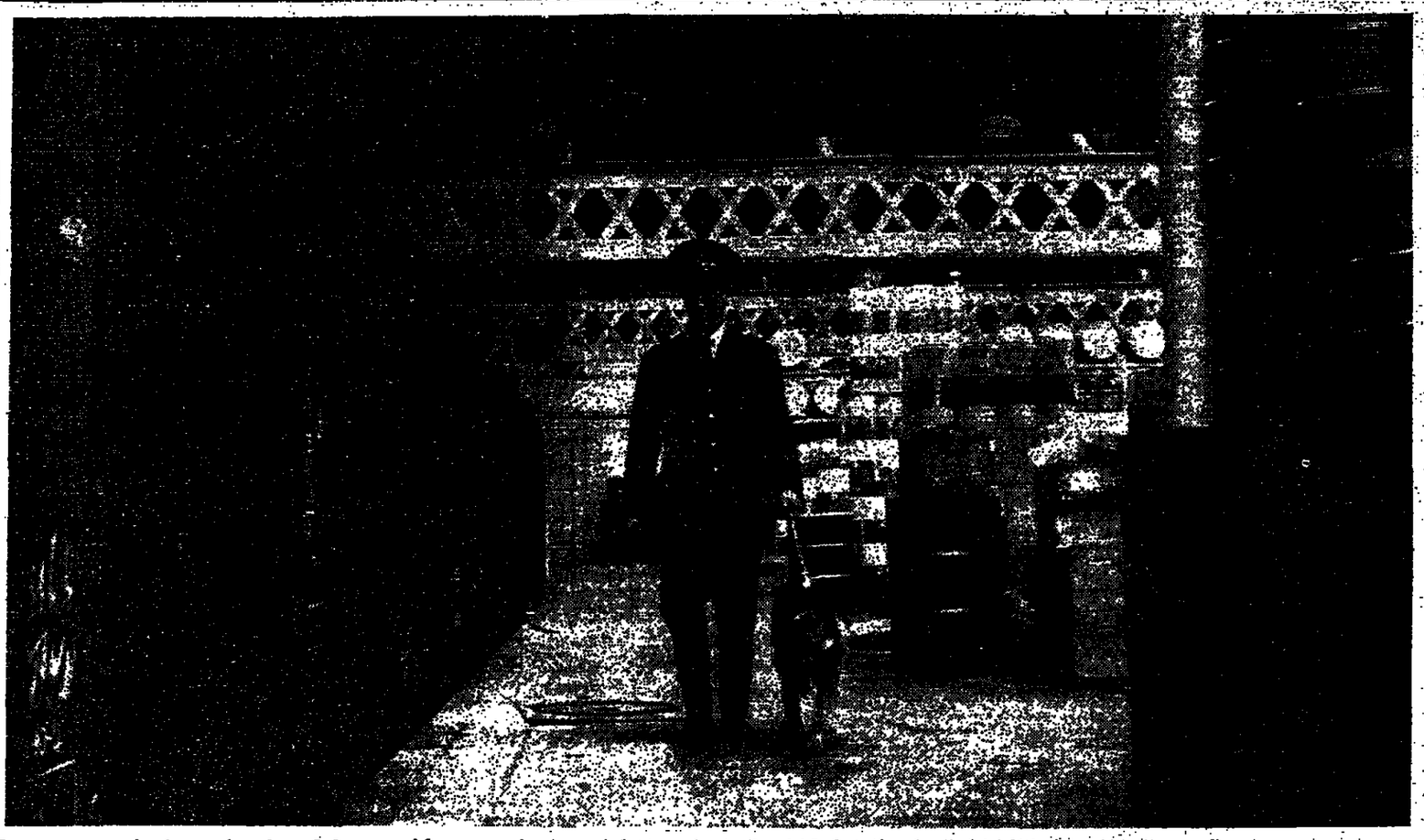
Several methods are being introduced to circumvent this. The simplest answers are balanced or modulated lines, or a combination of both. A balanced line means that the control unit has been adjusted to take into account the resistance of the line and the sensor.

Any change caused by the line being cut or something added to it will cause an alarm. Modulation means that the carrier signal is a known frequency which the intruder would have to know about.

A system using a minicomputer and solid state registers the size of a 1p coin at the sensing head is being tested in the United States. The computer transmits a pseudo random number to the sensor which is then modified by the register using a tailor made formula, such as doubling it, before retransmitting it to the computer. This "handshake" function takes place several hundreds of times a minute making it almost impossible to tap the line without the aid of another computer.

Future development will probably see more computers used in less expensive protection systems. False alarms, the bugbear of both police and security companies, can be radically reduced through the computer anticipating the next alarm circuit to trigger if there really is an intruder on the premises.

This semi-intelligent system will do a great deal to increase the chances of catching thieves and reducing the workload of law enforcement agencies.



Large companies have abandoned the use of free-roaming guard dogs and now keep their animals on a leash.

Everything is vulnerable to the opportunist thief

by Alan Bailey

The estimated value of cash and property known to have been stolen last year in the Metropolitan Police district was nearly £36m. All but £4m resulted from burglary, either forcible entry or walk-in, robbery and assault with intent to rob, and theft from the person and of or from motor vehicles.

These estimated values relate to cash and property known to have been stolen. Although large enough, they still represent only a proportion; there are goods and money stolen but not missed and stolen where the police are not informed—often for understandable reasons. Multiply all of this for the national figures and the people of this country are probably relieved of £1m a day by thieves of one kind or another. Only 12 per cent is recovered.

Everything and everyone are vulnerable. The old woman who keeps her rent money in a a jamjar in the kitchen, the rent man who collects it and the rent office where it is counted before banking are all vulnerable. The office left unattended, the back door left open while the housewife works upstairs, the open window in one room while the family watches television in another are all invitations to theft.

The business house that still sends one wages clerk to the bank at the same time every Thursday to cash a cheque for the week's wages, the family that forgets to cancel the milk and the newspapers for the period of a holiday, the man who boasts to strangers about his collection of valuable coins—each is folly on a large scale.

For the truth of the matter is that we are all too trusting. Few of us believe it could happen to us until it does, and we are difficult people to convince. Inspector John Casey and Inspector Bernard Major of the London Crime Prevention Department have together 46 years of experience in the crime war and are engaged full-time on advisory services to business and the general public to prevent crime. They are two of seven officers at headquarters and 82 in the divisions responsible for educating the public, as they put it, to "think security".

Last year the Crime Prevention Service in London undertook 16,500 security surveys, gave 1,500 talks, took part in radio and television programmes and issued masses of literature. Yet most of us still pay insufficient attention to the problem.

Inspector Casey is particularly concerned about the upsurge in opportunist crime: for example, two men walking into an office representing themselves as agents for a cleaning contractor and then making off with personal valuables, typewriters, calculators, money and any other attractive goods lying about. This kind of thing has become all too common.

People, Inspector Casey says, must be prepared to challenge. The polite inquiry about a caller's business is often enough to send the villains hurrying from the premises. Office workers must put valuables in drawers; even an unlocked drawer is a deterrent. And office equipment—in these days electric typewriters, calculators and similar tools are worth a small fortune—can be secured by a chain to a desk. It should always be someone's responsibility to ensure that all windows and doors are secured at night.

Cash and other valuables in transit present a particular problem, especially if the business house commits the sin of maintaining a regular timetable. Like the police themselves, thieves rely on information and there are plenty of sources. Rent collectors, tally men, insurance agents and milk roundsmen are types of people with a regular calling-time who are in particular dangers.

Alarm cases for money and valuables—the cases emit smoke and noise—are available in a number of styles, including the tradesman's pouch, and the more expensive can be hired for £1 a week. Small safes which can be bolted into cars or vans and to which collections can be transferred are becoming more common. And most firms now pay their staffs by cheque or direct credit.

People are carrying less money about with them thanks perhaps to credit and bank cheque cards, but Inspector Casey says there is a big turnover in such cards and their illegal use now has a crime classification of its own.

Big business having taken its security seriously, the wrong-doers have turned their attention to small business and to households. The pickings are leaner but the opportunity is greater. As small businesses in turn take more care, the attack is likely to be concentrated on the private house. It is here that carelessness on a grand scale is found.

Garages are left open while a family is out shopping, and garages are often used as workshops where tools, electric drills, expensive lawnmowers and bicycles are stored. Doors and windows of houses are left open. Many householders merely turn the key and leave it in the lock, ignoring the bolts because they are too stiff or too high to reach easily. Inspectors Casey and Major repeat their message: think security.

If something can be carried, protect it. Secure your television set to the table on which it stands or to the wall. Learn all you can about the security of your home and property and practise what you have learnt. If in doubt consult your crime prevention officer: your nearest police station will put you in touch with him and he will be pleased to give advice, whether the call comes from business premises or a household.

Think security—and adopt a good-neighbour policy. At holiday times tell your neighbour and the police that you will be away. If you have valuables put them in a bank during absences. If you have jewelry or paintings, photograph them so that the task of tracing them is made easier if they are stolen.

The first paragraph in every constable's handbook says that "the primary object of an efficient police force is the prevention of crime". The primary responsibility of an owner is to protect his property, or certainly to make it rather more difficult for thieves to take than is done at present.

And a final word of warning from Inspector Casey. The statistics show that crimes by children between the ages of 10 and 16 are increasing. There is no need to look like a villain to be one. Many look like cherubs.

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Golden rules to safeguard the home

In the average home there is a much greater risk of theft than of an outbreak of fire. Many people, particularly those in the higher income brackets, have been burgled, perhaps more than once, but a serious fire in a private house is comparatively rare.

There is no universal solution for protection against theft. Each house must be considered separately. First, one needs to consider the type of thief who may be attracted by the house. Does it contain items of particular value—such as pictures, silver, collections of coins, stamps? If so, it is likely that the house could attract an expert thief operating in that sphere. He will know what is there, may well have found out a great deal about the house already, and will be looking for chinks in the overall protection of the house.

Where there is no such target for an expert thief, it may be reasonable to do no more than deter the casual thief on the lookout for easy pickings. If security is of a reasonable standard the chances are that the casual thief will decide to leave the house alone and move on to another which is not so well protected—and there are plenty which fall into that category.

The position of the house, and one's own habits also, must be taken into account. Clearly a secluded house whose owners are frequently away for quite long periods (which can be easily discovered) will need greater protection than a terraced house in a busy street.

Whatever forms of protection are employed in a private house, it will be virtually impossible to prevent a really determined thief. But, naturally, the greater the efficiency of the equipment the greater the chance that it will be successful, and that many potential thieves will be deterred.

Police forces are as anxious to prevent crime as to catch criminals. To this end they have crime prevention officers. All too often these officers are called in after a theft to advise how to avoid a repetition. They would much prefer to be consulted before an attempted theft since, in this way, it may be possible to prevent any theft ever taking place.

One of the advantages of consulting a crime prevention officer, perhaps in conjunction with a security firm, is that he has much experience of the ways of criminals and the backing of the police force. Another is that he has no particular axe to grind, and is not anxious to sell a large quantity of security equipment. A crime prevention officer, therefore, is one of the comparatively few experts who will be unbiased. Even an insurance company's surveyor may err too much on the side of caution in his enthusiasm to prevent his employers having to meet a theft claim.

Security requirements differ according to the house; but, as an absolute minimum, one should think in terms of good quality locks being fitted to all outside doors. Usually these should be mortice deadlocks. There is no point in having a good lock on the front door and an inferior one on the back door—particularly since the back door may be most convenient for a thief. On a door that normally will be locked from the inside, in addition to the lock there should be bolts at the top and bottom.

Ground-floor windows, and others which are accessible, should be fitted with a lock. Anti-climb paint on drainpipes is also a deterrent.

Comparatively little equipment is needed to protect a home from fire. A well-directed bucket of water is often the best way of stopping a small fire becoming a large one. Also a fire blanket can be useful.

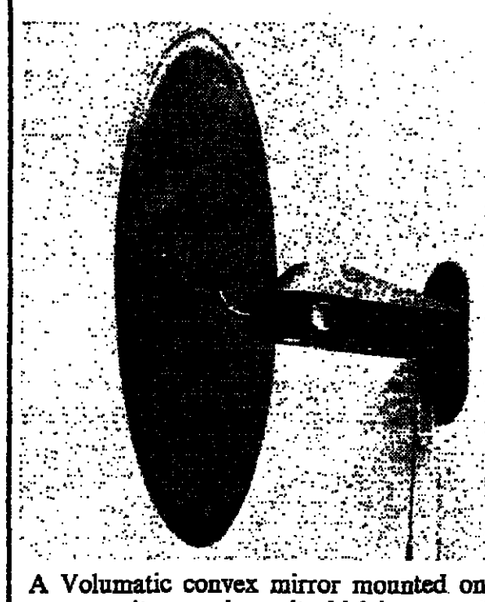
Fire protection is essentially a matter of common sense and taking care. Electrical apparatus of one kind or another is often responsible for a fire. Make sure, therefore, that the electric wiring in the house is checked regularly by a competent electrician, and have the house rewired when this is necessary. To be on the safe side, remove the plug of the television set and other apparatus from the socket when it is not in use.

Guards should be placed over open fires if a room is left unattended, and curtains should not be hung where they could be blown near a fire or heat—such as the kitchen stove. Smoking in bed can be responsible for fires, and is a habit that should be discouraged, particularly among the elderly.

If a fire should occur it will not be easy to stop it spreading, especially up a staircase. It can be a good plan to use fire retardant paint in the normal course of decorating the house, and fire resistant doors will help to contain a fire. If a fire breaks out in the home and it cannot be put out straight away, the fire brigade should be called, doors should be shut and the house should be evacuated straight away. It is important to have as many exits as possible from a house, particularly if the fire should be at night, since it may have gained quite a hold before it is discovered.

Here there is the problem that devices for keeping out thieves may be a hindrance to getting out of the house in the event of a fire. Generally, however, there are ways of overcoming this difficulty, and one of them is to keep the relevant keys by one's bedside at night.

J.G.



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The tragedy and the wonder of a journey to the summit of Lenin Peak

Christopher S. Wren, a 38-year-old New York Times correspondent in Moscow, was a member of the American team of climbers that scaled the Soviet Union's third highest mountain, the 23,405-foot Lenin Peak. The climb was beset by an earthquake, avalanches, blizzards and ultimately came upon the greatest tragedy in Soviet mountaineering history—the bodies of seven of the eight members of a Russian women's team who had perished in a storm.

Even from a distance they seem to scrape against heaven. Close up, they tower into baffling combinations of ice, rock and snow. The Pamirs, sprawling from the Soviet Union into China, Kashmir and Afghanistan, represent more than just another remote mountain range. Their geographical and political inaccessibility has for years fascinated travellers, particularly mountain climbers.

Last month, for the first time, an American expedition was permitted into the recesses of the Pamirs, which dominate the central Asian republics of Kirghizia and Tadzhikistan. The occasion was an international mountaineering camp run for western climbers.

I participated as one of 19 members of the American expedition, which was led by Peter C. Schoening, a 46-year-old chemical engineer. The contingent was made up of experienced climbers, chosen from among more than 120 applicants.

Mountain climbers from 10 nations are converging on the camp. The French carry their Beaujolais wine in poptop aluminium cans. The West Germans bring along a willowy Munich fashion model who, they point out, is a climber, too. The English, wearing headbands, beards and granny glasses, produce a cassette recorder and a wealth of Beatles tapes.

The camp is being run by the Soviet Mountaineering Federation, reportedly to raise foreign currency to send Soviet climbers abroad. The fee includes air fare and may be the best value in the Soviet Union. The food is hot and plentiful, and even climbers who wander in after hours get fed. A tank truck belches hot shower water. The Soviet mountaineering authorities want to see us happy. I am told they are losing money on the camp.

We are always conscious of Lenin peak above us, rising 23,400 feet. At night, it blocks the early moon. The peak has been climbed perhaps more than any other mountain its size—nearly 1,300 climbers by the time we arrive—but its presence still continues to fascinate.

Across a small stream, atop a grassy knoll, two Soviet paratroopers are buried in simple graves topped by red stars. On June 27, 1968, a headstone explains, 10 paratroopers made an "experimental jump" in the cold, thin air on to the summit of Lenin Peak. Four were killed when they smashed into rocks. Two were buried on the mountain and two below. The following year, a Soviet climber noted, 48 more paratroopers were dropped successfully on the peak.

The Americans have come to pioneer a new ascent. A team headed by Schoening will climb Lenin Peak by a tested route, then swing south to some untouched peaks. Another team, led by Mr John Evans, will try to push a new route up the sheer east face of Lenin Peak.

A third team, headed by Robert Craig, will attempt a first ascent of the massive north face of 19th-Party Congress Peak, 19,200 feet high. The peak was named for a Communist Party convention held in 1952.

The fourth team, led by Professor Jocelyn C. Glidden, will ascend peak 6852 by a new route, then traverse over the summit to Lenin Peak. I join this team. Peak 6852, named for its height in metres (22,475 feet) was called Moscow-Peking Peak when Soviet-Chinese friendship seemed more enduring.

A vast, dark glacial moraine still separates us from the mountain. But for the outcrops of ice, it seems like an arid desert as we pick our way over the slag and sand. To our right, a sandstone cliff has been carved and fluted by the wind.

Though we have brought along some American freeze-dried rations, most of our food comes from the Russians. The hot breakfast cereal becomes *monotonous*. But the food is the best that the mountaineering federation can offer and the highlight is rich, black caviar.

There is an impudence to sitting unwashed and unshaven on the snow, smearing a heel of coarse bread with layer upon layer of the world's finest caviar and then licking the final grains from one's fingers.

To reach peak 6852, we must climb over 19,000-foot Krylenko Pass, which separates Lenin Peak and Spartak Peak. As we move up the snow face, the altitude leaves me dizzy. We flop our load at a camp at 17,500 feet and go back down for another load. The next day we return.

The camp is on the edge of a crevasse, under a serac or ice cliff. We meet the Evans group there. Their stove has broken down and four of them are descending to have it repaired. Two climbers from the team stay with us.

We hear two loud cracks beneath our feet, as if the crevasse has shifted. There is dead silence, then it thunders down over us—ton upon ton of snow. Some team members jump or are blown into the crevasse, which is filling with snow. I am knocked to my hands and knees. Everything goes dark as the snow pours over the serac. It rises and hardens around me. I try to flail away for breathing space while coughing the powder from my mouth. I cannot see and can barely breathe.

It lasts a full minute. Then it is ended, the biggest avalanche I have ever seen.

It has ripped up a slope 1,000 feet wide and at least 4,000 feet long. Below us, snow debris is piled 30 feet deep. Only later do we learn that an earthquake triggered the slide. I try to push myself free of the wet snow and look about. Everyone is there. It seems incredible that no one was swept away.

We help dig each other out. The ice serac deflected the full fury of the avalanche over our heads, at the least several hundred thousand tons of snow, we calculate later.

The tents are smashed. Much of our gear is buried. We take turns digging for it while one person listens for avalanches. What is salvaged gets thrown on a snow shelf inside the crevasse. We look down the slope for the four who left with the stove. "They never had a chance", someone says. It has begun to snow hard. Visibility has dwindled. We vote to take a chance and descend as fast as possible.

We pack what we can carry, including a salvagable tent, and our sleeping bags. The other gear, including food, is piled in the crevasse and marked with long wands. We emerge from the safety of the serac and begin climbing down, spread in a line to sweep the slope for survivors. We find only one flattened tube of suncream. We are in a white-out, with the snow swirling around us permitting no visibility. An avalanche crashes somewhere to our left, another to our right. We cannot see what is below us. I feel that we will never get down.

Silently, we trudge down the glacier, until the tents of some Japanese and Scottish climbers loom through the falling snow. The first American to arrive lets out a violent whoop. John Evans emerges from a tent and says that they were low when the avalanche hit and were able to ride it out. Two Japanese climbers set out to deliver word that we have all survived.

The next day, I return to base camp. Wet snow has covered the edelweiss. Vitaly Abalakov, considered the Soviet Union's best climber, reports that it is the worst weather he has seen in five visits to the Pamirs. The appraisal is later revised to the worst weather in 25 years. The Russians begin calling all climbers back to camp.

The next morning, I wake up to a foot of new snow outside my tent. A cluster of Americans is huddled around the camp's radio. "There has been a serious accident", John Evans tells me. One man has been killed in Robert Craig's team, hit by an avalanche on 19th-Party Congress Peak as they slept. The three others have lost their equipment and have retreated to an overhanging crevasse at 16,700 feet.

The Russians report that helicopters summoned for a rescue have been unable to clear the mountain passes. Two rescue parties set out, led by two Leningrad climbers. By evening, Bob Craig radioes that they have salvaged enough to survive the night. They will try to descend without climbing equipment the next day.

An MI-4 helicopter lumbers in. The weather is still too bad, its Aeroflot pilot says, but the next morning he drops equipment to the stranded climbers. We can see the Americans scramble down to get the equipment. By 1 pm, they have roped up and are moving with the ice axes across the face to the north east ridge. By 9 pm we receive word that they have linked up with rescuers and are safely down.

As the weather clears, we make new plans. The Russians advise us that conditions remain too unsettled for face climbs but that ridge routes are permissible. We reconstitute the American teams for new ascents: Peter Schoening and John Evans will lead new parties up the west ridge of Lenin Peak. I decide to link up with a party of Soviet climbers on the more direct north-east route. But first we return to Krylenko Pass to try to retrieve our gear. Before noon two large avalanches hurtle down. We decide recovery is too dangerous and give up the plan.

I fetch more food from base camp and meet the others on the trail. On the way, we meet two of the Soviet climbers we had hoped to join. They have been called back to look for a party of Estonians missing on Lenin Peak's east face. We later hear that three Estonians were found dead on the east face and that two others, seriously injured, later died. Three of us attempt our own direct route up the north-east ridge, but after 2,000 feet of climbing we run into avalanche-prone snow and have to back down. The next day we return to the more familiar route.

We are joined on part of our next day's ascent by a half-dozen Polish climbers. The slope becomes trickier, perhaps because the weather is worsening again and the altitude has exhausted us. We leave the Poles and traverse under the face to the north-east ridge. A new storm envelopes us. We have to grope for the trail. Thunder echoes in the clouds below us. At last we reach the ridge and pitch our tents at 19,300 feet.

It is storming too hard to move the next day. Several French and English climbers descend from the summit ridge and we offer them tea. The French produce the last can of wine, which we share.

We break camp the next morning and slowly climb the rocky ridge. The altitude makes it an effort to move. A party of descending Soviet climbers tells us that a Soviet women's team is pushing to the summit above us. We gain the summit ridge, but the snow is blowing harder and soon we can go no higher. We pitch our tent in a white expanse, knowing only that it is at nearly 22,000 feet.

The next day dawns sunny and cold, exactly what we had wanted. By now, we are drawn to the summit by instinct, for our mental and physical alertness has deteriorated at such high altitudes. As we set out a gust carries me several feet, but soon the wind subsides. Another group of climbers, six Japanese, come into view and we take turns in the lead.

Within three hours, we are at the last steep snow face that leads to the summit itself. The Japanese have halted. A body is stretched on the snow before us. With a chill of recognition, I know it is Elvira Shatayeva, the women's team leader with whom I sat and talked one evening several weeks earlier.

The Japanese call base camp on their radio. We are told to begin searching for the seven other members of the team. We begin climbing the last slope. One by one we find six, frozen in a desperate attempt to descend. The eighth seems to have been blown over the mountainside. It appears that the storm caught them the day before, ripping apart their tents and scattering their equipment.

Our search leads us to the summit. We snap the traditional summit photograph, but we are eager to get down. As we descend the face, balancing on the front points of our crampons, we mark the seven bodies for later recovery with willow wands that we had originally brought along to mark our route.

I have set down what I saw happen, yet I worry that it offers a darker side of mountaineering. After all, 12 Americans stood on the summit of Lenin Peak. Two others accomplished the first ascent on the north face of the 19th Party Congress Peak.

It is tragic that 15 deaths overtook us in the Pamirs—the fifteenth was a Swiss woman climber who died of hypothermia on Lenin Peak's west ridge—and that nearly all were beyond our control. Part of the tragedy is that they numbed the subtler senses of discovery of the mountains and of ourselves.

Christopher S. Wren

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American climbers on the Krylenko Pass en route for Lenin Peak.

Lord Chalfont

Obsolete strategy that keeps five million men under arms

There is a pleasant and almost certainly apocryphal story about a Chinese diplomat at a recent conference in Paris. Asked what he thought had been the impact of the French Revolution on the political development of China he considered the matter briefly, but with becoming gravity, and then replied: "It is too early yet to say."

I mention this to illustrate what seems to me to be an admirable scale of historical values; and to suggest that it might usefully be applied by anyone seeking to assess the effect upon western security of the events in the eastern Mediterranean. The somewhat precipitate decision of Greece to withdraw its armed forces from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization provoked, not altogether surprisingly, the "gaping hole" syndrome, a reaction implying that the removal of the Greek Army had created a gap through which the red hordes of the Warsaw Pact would sweep irresistibly south and presumably into the sea, accompanied by helpful cries of "You should have turned right at Mount Olympus."

If this seems a shade facetious, it is only because it is clear that in the short term the Greek withdrawal has no serious military significance at all. In the current political climate armed aggression by the Soviet Union or its allies is what strategic analysts would call a scenario of zero probability—in other words it is not going to happen. Even if it did, no one seriously supposes that the Greek armed forces would sit in their barracks drinking retsina or go out and help the invaders with their traffic control. Like the French, who withdrew from the military structure of Nato eight years ago, they would fight, and their allies would fight with them.

The real significance of the Greek action, and the hostility between Greece and Turkey of which it is a function, is political, not military; and its impact is long term, not immediate. One of its most important effects is to bring into focus the question of the strategic concept upon which the Atlantic Alliance bases its defence. This is not to suggest that it is possible yet to think in terms of doing without Nato. Although it may seem to many people dangerous, wasteful and even slightly mad that the West should be spending more than £15,000m a year to keep over five million men permanently under arms, the fact remains that the Soviet Union alone has 3,500,000 men in its armed forces and the Warsaw Pact has over 50 armoured and mechanized divisions permanently deployed in central Europe. Until there is some general agreement which will allow the level of forces on both sides to be reduced it would be foolish to suppose that the West could unilaterally dismantle its collective security arrangements. It is however possible to argue that western defence is based upon some totally obsolete assumptions, and that the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in its present form is cumbersome, inflexible and irrelevant to the nature of the threats which it should be designed to meet.

The principal weakness of Nato is that it is not designed to take account of and react to the prevailing climate of East-West relations or to the emergence of sudden dangers. Its posture is that of an alliance constantly planning for a general war—although in fact it would be ill-prepared to fight one if it should occur.

In the 1960s the alliance moved with ponderous reluctance from the strategic doctrine of massive retaliation to that of "flexible response". In doing so it moved too far and became committed to a totally unrealistic concept, largely derived from an over-academic attitude to strategic analysis, which envisaged a comparatively protracted period of conventional war followed by controlled "escalation", beginning with the selective use of battlefield nuclear weapons.

The military apparatus designed to implement this doctrine consists of a top-heavy and over-rigid command structure, dispositions based on the post-war occupation zones rather than on considerations of tactical defence, and a proliferation of battlefield nuclear weapons the use of which would almost certainly lead to all-out nuclear war. What is clearly needed is a radical reassessment of the fundamental aims, structure and organization of the alliance.

Any plan for the future defence of Europe must begin from the dual premise that the involvement of the United States continues to be crucial but that for a complex of economic and political reasons the American military presence in Europe is almost certain to be substantially reduced in the fairly near future. Yet, the alliance must clearly maintain the capacity to defend itself in certain crises without recourse to nuclear weapons.

The most obvious conclusion is that the European powers should make good, man for man and tank for tank, any forces which the Americans decide to withdraw. The sombre fact is, however, that no country in Europe has the political will to face the financial and social implications of such a course of action. Nor, indeed, is it clear that this is any longer the best way to preserve the security of western Europe.

Yet it is clear that Europe's defence with a substantially smaller number of troops can carry with it all the deterrent of the "trip-wire" posture—*less there is a complete reappraisal of the whole linear concept which underlies the present military deployment.* This is not to suggest that a forward strategy—the holding of vital areas of West German territory—should be abandoned; simply that it should be achieved in a different way.

A possible method was outlined as long ago as 1960 by Sir Basil Liddell Hart, who advanced the concept of a citizen militia, of the Swiss type, manning a deep network of defended posts in the forward zone supported by highly mobile regular formations. He would be wryly amused to know that, as so often happened in his lifetime, the ideas which he first seemed so *avant-garde* are now the common currency of military debate.

Variations and refinements of his theory were discussed at a seminar held at the Nato Defence College at Latina in 1972; similar ideas have since been advanced by many of the best military tactical experts.

The general concept of a relatively static complex of local defence manned by reservists and involving the extensive use of guerrilla techniques is an attractive possibility. It would enable regular forces and national military budgets to be safely reduced; it would lift the nuclear threshold above its present dangerous level; it would even allow the state of readiness to be varied according to the change in the political climate; and it could make full and effective use of modern technological advances in wire-guided anti-tank missiles, one-man anti-aircraft missiles and other highly flexible types of military equipment.

As Alistair Buchan has pointed out in his recent book *End of the Post War Era*, a policy which would place a heavy burden on the shoulders of the mainland European powers—and, especially those of West Germany. Furthermore it would require a fundamental reassessment of the relative expenditure in national budgets on regular and reserve forces. But at least it offers a realistic scheme of defence as an option for western Europe more attractive than those of suicide or surrender which would exist in the event of war fought on current Nato organization and strategy.

Whether or not it is true, as Thomas Hobbes wrote, that "the multitude sufficient to confide in for our security, is not determined by any certain number—the political facts of life—that the West is not able, or is unwilling, to provide the military resources needed to maintain adequate non-nuclear defence based on Nato's current strategic doctrine. If the Cyprus tragedy provokes a drastic appraisal of alliance strategy it will not, after all, have been an unrelieved disaster for the West.

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Life under the 'other government' of South Vietnam

You recognize a government, Winston Churchill once said in approximately these words, not to confer a privilege but to secure an advantage. The standard British practice is that a government is recognized if it controls the bulk of the territory and people over which it claims to rule. Moral approval is not implied (although there are "special cases" notably Rhodesia).

In the American tradition, morality does come into it. Typically, the United States did not recognize the Bolshevik regime in Russia *until 1933*; not to mention the Chinese People's Republic. (If memory does not fail, *The Times* similarly withheld "recognition" of the Bolsheviks and, for years, covered Soviet affairs from Riga.)

Of late, a new principle has come into the game: you recognize a "government" to show you hope it will eventually come out on top in a struggle for power. Alternatively, that you *believe* it will come out on top and want to get in early with friendly relations.

The most striking examples of this new principle are Guinea-Bissau (where at least those who bet on the revolutionaries could see that the Portuguese were nearing exhaustion, and won their bet), and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam, or PRG for short.

The PRG case is the more arresting. At this writing, it has been recognized by 40, 41 or 42 countries, depending on how legalistic one's definitions are.

Appropriately, one of the recognizing "nations" was the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, which exchanged ambassadors (no less) with the PRG on May 25. North Vietnam, which created the PRG in the first place, gave its own recognition, along with the other communist countries (which all, for some reason, made the same decision at the same time) in June, 1969. The Allende government in Chile did its recognizing in September, 1972, but the PRG (and North Vietnam) suspended relations with Chile when Allende was overthrown a year later.

The point of this preamble is this. The PRG may be revolutionary, and it is certainly provisional, but it lacks all the normal qualifications for recognition. Its sovereignty is a myth, its territory consists of ill-defined enclaves in South Vietnam (which has a government of its own, recognized by that great majority of nations that do not recognize the PRG), and its people are few. The PRG is, in fact, a propaganda myth.

It is of course not easy to know precisely what goes on in the bits of land which the PRG is said to rule over. The only places that are open to selected *foreign visitors, by courtesy of* Hanoi, are the "model" Vietcong settlements of Dong Ha and Cam Lo in the communist-occupied northern section of Quang Tri province, just south of the old demilitarized zone created by the Geneva settlement of 1954 to divide north from south Vietnam. Those who have been there have seen rows of prefabs, erected for the benefit of foreign diplomats and journalists. As an example of development, Dong Ha also offers a small ice-cream factory.

Life being what it is in PRG areas, about 10,000 people slipped away to places under Saigon's control last year, and the flow continues, despite all obstacles, including summary execution for unauthorized journeys. By piecing together the stories they bring, and cross-checking them, it is possible to build up a reasonably accurate, though inevitably incomplete picture of life under the PRG.

Historically, the Vietnamese are a people of watered plains and seashores. They grow rice, and they fish. About 95 per cent of the 20 million people of South Vietnam are clustered on 12 per cent of the land, but it does not follow that the remaining million is in PRG areas. Essentially, these areas are where the North Vietnam army happened to be when the cease-fire of January, 1973, enabled the Americans to pull out of the continuing war. They are carved out of the inhospitable mountain, jungle or malarial swamp which the bulk of the population avoids.

Lacking population, the PRG has had to import it, by Hanoi's force, from North Vietnam and Cambodia. There appears to be a plan to infiltrate as many as two million North Vietnamese to improve the PRG's chances in any future political competition.

Since the cease-fire, the North Vietnamese have been building roads to link the demilitarized zone with the PRG enclaves in Loc Ninh, Thien Nguon and Xa Mat, in Tay Ninh and Binh Long provinces.

The coercive methods of the local communist cadres are reminiscent of Mao Tse-tung's "Chinese Soviet Republic" in Kiangsi province in the 1930s, and of the early days of North Vietnam's Democratic Republic. "Liberated" villagers are required to sell 40 to 50 per cent of their rice crop to the cadres, at less than market price.

The cadres are in fact the only people who are "more equal" in the Orwellian sense. The other local residents are divided into three categories: "revolutionary families", with relatives working for the Vietcong; "enlightened families", formerly with Saigon links but now cooperating with the PRG; and "suffering families", with relatives still working for Saigon.

There is a descending order of treatment. In Loc Ninh, two-thirds of the people are of "suffering families", and are ostracized by the rest as potential spies.

North Vietnam controls all imports. Loans to buy imported goods are financed by local branches of North Vietnam's National Bank, repayable in man-hours. Surveillance is constant and the draft age is 15.

Two further attributes of sovereignty lacked by the PRG are a capital city (presumably in deference to the South Vietnamese air force), and a currency. All trade is in South Vietnamese piastres, Cambodian riels or North Vietnamese money negotiable in communist-controlled markets. The ironical outcome is an inflation of 150 to 200 per cent—about three times that in the Saigon-controlled areas.

Will the 40 or so governments that recognize the PRG find in time that they have bet on a winner? The answer, to some extent, lies in President Ford's willingness to continue to give South Vietnam the arms to defend its sovereignty against Hanoi's continuing mission of armed conquest.

Brian Crozier

The Times Diary

A brave show in Mablethorpe

James Bros Circus is a small circus—one of half a dozen or so of the same size touring the country—and it has a brave, slapstick charm. The fire-eater swallows his flames without singeing his fringe but the baby elephants—five-year-olds from India—are not at all sure-footed and tend to bump into one another and walk in the wrong direction.

Stuart Reid followed the circus to Mablethorpe, Lincolnshire, and filed this report on its performance:

James Bros Circus—which is run by Jimmy James, who does not, in fact, have a brother—is at the south end of Mablethorpe in the Trusvill Caravan Park where a notice says: "Tourists Welcome (with dogs)". Forty-three people, mostly children, paid between 10p and 50p to watch the five o'clock performance on Friday night. The tent can hold an audience of 300. It was a courageous show, given the forlornly small audience.

There was a lot of effort and dedication, though not much reward for the artists. Things went wrong. The juggler, Trevor Freestone, dropped his clubs three times and each time he dropped one his sequined assistant, known as Miss Monica when she is on a trapeze and Bonita at other times, smiled more bravely.

After Freestone's performance, two baby bears waddled into the ring on their hind legs and an old woman in dark glasses played *If you go down in the woods today* on a gloomy electric organ. The bears slid down a slide, one on his tummy and one on his bottom. Then they walked on a rolling drum and one fell off. It did not worry him. He opened his mouth and stuck out his long pink tongue.

The elephants, Barbara and Sugar, have been training for a few months only and the ringmaster said that we should not expect any miracles. We got none. The elephants were not keen to cooperate with the clown who was putting them through their paces and at one stage Barbara turned her back on Sugar and refused to walk around the ring, much to the anger of the hitherto amiable clown. Both elephants refused to kneel and they wore mean looks in their tiny eyes.

Later, Freestone, who once trained paraplegics, redeemed his juggling bungle with a magnificent balancing act. It was heartening to see him smile as the audience applauded him. He gave a small, and, happily, successful somersault as he left the ring.

The clowns delighted the children, as did the whole show. Children are blind to dashed hopes and to tricks that go flop. As ever the main aim of the clowns was to pour water down one another's trousers—boom, boom.

The razor swallower (the ringmaster in a different jacket) did his trick neatly and Gill James, wife of Jimmy, pulled the blades, attached to a piece of string, from his mouth without spilling any blood. This is not always how it works. Sighed Gill: "There have been horrible days when I pulled half his tongue out. Horrible things like that."

Jimmy James, his father and three sisters started the circus 10 years ago. Highlight of the show was a comedy car act performed by Jimmy and his father. Two years ago the family split up, and the sisters went to another circus. James senior died and Jimmy was left with the family business. He still does the car act, with one of the clowns.

For the past two years he has been touring and doing the season at Mablethorpe with Gill, who, as he told me, has been to college, but is thoroughly taken with the circus life. They share a large caravan with their daughter, Gela.

When I spoke to them on Friday night, Jimmy was sitting down to a salad dinner and watching colour television. He was trying to take his mind off things until the next performance at 7.30. He said: "The number of people in there this afternoon makes you disheartened." And Gill added: "They wouldn't have covered the cost of running the diesel set."

They are not making money—in fact they are in debt to the bank—but they insist that they are not in the business for money. "We don't take money out of the business and go to the Riviera like a lot of businessmen." A lot of businessmen, on the other hand, do not have the freedom that the Jameses claim they enjoy.

If it is a freedom, it is a precarious one. They can take to the road, and they do not often need to work during the day, but they are always worrying how the next town will react to their show and how they are going to get through the winter.

It looks as though they will be all right this winter. They have been given a pantomime job in East Grinstead and that will earn them £300 which should keep them in food until they start touring again in spring and return to Mablethorpe for their two-month summer season.

Average audiences for this season have been 100. They say they get best business when they are lucky enough to attract a Scouts' outing or a few coaches from a children's home. It is clearly not a financially rewarding life and the humiliation of the small audiences and the tricks that go wrong must be hard to bear, but it is a life that the Jameses say they would not give up.

"It gets hold of you", said Jimmy. "I don't know why. Maybe it is waking up in the night and hearing the lions roar. That's what helps keep you going." At the moment, though, the lions are not roaring for Jimmy and Gill. They have two cubs—not old enough to roar—and Gill has to feed them with a bottle and teat.



Today's well illustrated pair of road signs were photographed in Northumberland by Andrew Cooper of Sutton Coldfield.

Messy

Searching for the perfect hamburger, Norman Kolpas goes west: Gatsby's is a welcome haven from the pedestrian circus of drag artists, transients and package tourists in the Earl's Court Road. Its original name, The Hungry Years, is still over the door, and it has kept its perplexingly nostalgic Thirties atmosphere rather than attempting any Jazz Era glitter. It is all brown woods with dimly lit photo blowups of Roosevelt, bread lines, and Dillinger Dead or Alive. Good cassette rock music plays at a listenable volume.

The menu offers a greater variety than any restaurant I have so far reviewed. There are 13 different burgers, in quarter- or half-pound versions, all with fries or baked potato and salad or slaw. I ordered the main feature, a three-tiered double-burger (£1.20) topped with just about everything the other twelve selections before it have, and called, naturally enough, The Great Gatsby.

Those three heavily-laden tiers measured about four inches high. Two beef patties, chewy with a few bits of fat but fresh and properly cooked, were lost in a swamp of fruit chutney, thousand island dressing, fried onions and melted cheese, which dripped all over the plate with every messy but enjoyable bite. Fries were to my liking: very crisp, and the salad, limp chopped lettuce and two sad slices of over-ripe tomato, was covered with a thick Roquefort dressing.

In addition to the three standard milk shake flavours, Gatsby's offers coffee and banana. My coffee shake (30p) was thick with non-dairy fat ice cream and generously flavoured, but it only measured about a third of a pint. I was left drinking the iced water.

Excellent authentic cherry-topped American cheesecake (30p), and stewed coffee with milk (12p brought the bill to £1.92. VAT and service were extra.

Next: The Beanery.

Dressing up

Asked for your *tour de hanche* or your *longueur de manche* would you be inclined to look for someone on two legs wearing a yellow jersey and knowing the language, guess that someone wanted to throw a tape measure around you?

Such is the ambition of a small London firm of theatrical and television costumiers, who are sending out measurement forms in three languages to try to persuade Europe—France and Germany in particular—that, when dressing-up, British is best. The move into Europe, complete with glossy brochure, is the firm's attempt to step up exports—but not want them back after use, which makes up some 35 to 40 per cent of their business. The measurements, by the way, are for the hips and the arse respectively.

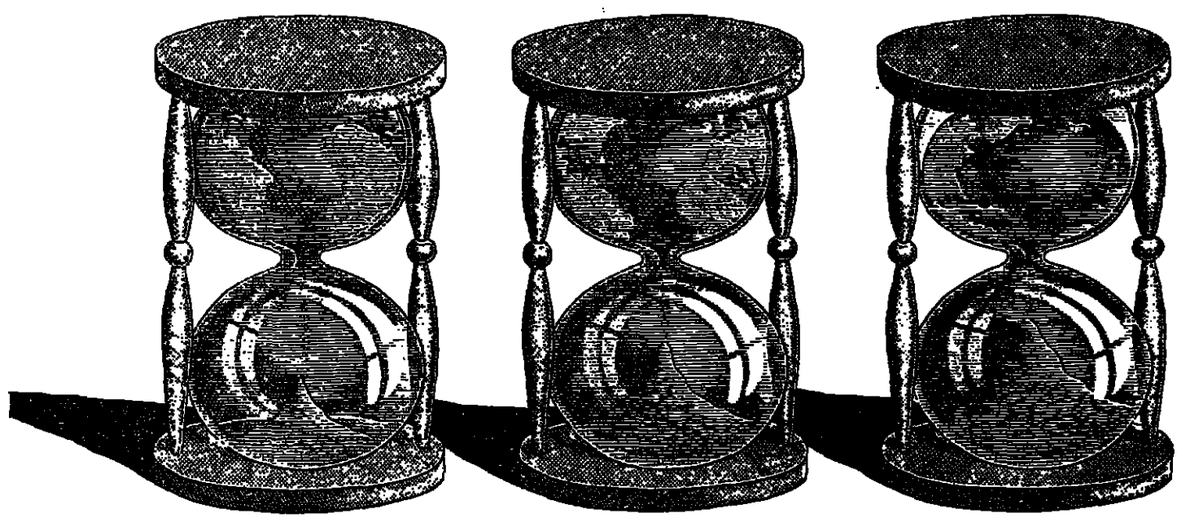
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A world enough?

The World Population Conference opens in Romania today. At the heart of its agenda, and the subject of this Special Report are the consequences which must follow as the 3,600 million inhabitants of this earth are compelled to make room for at least 2,200 million more. Some of the forces behind this imminent crisis are discussed below by Lester R. Brown



Bill Sanderson

of us is immune to the ts of population growth, dless of where the th actually occurs. person added to orld's population, how poor, exerts an addi- claim on the earth's energy and other ces.

anding food produc- requires either fossil or animal draft power. so demands growing ties of fresh water. Land is required for living space as well as for food production. Even minimal needs for clothing and shelter exert additional claims on the earth's resources.

In an earlier age the addition of another person to the population was of little consequence, since resources far exceeded man's wildest visions of potential needs. But we must now recognize that continuing population growth, even at a moderate rate, will henceforth aggravate inflation, magnify the scarcity of energy and food and increase pollution. In the developing world, rural unemployment is rising at alarming levels, generating a massive movement of people from the countryside to cities unprepared for them. One can say with a disturbing degree of confidence that all of these problems will worsen in the absence of a crash effort to slow world population growth.

United Nations projections of population to the end of the century show three alternative levels of population in the year 2000 —6,000 million, 6,500 million and 7,100 million. The middle-level projection, viewed by the United Nations demographers as the most likely, assumes a world population growth rate of 2 per cent until 1985, followed by a gradual decline to 1.7 per cent by the end of the century.

The low and high projections reflect corresponding variations in assumed growth rates. The disturbing factor is how long it will take to reach population stability under these assumptions. Even under the "low" variant, population does not stabilize until near the end of the twenty-first century, at just under 10,000 million.

The explicit assumptions underlying these alternative projections are almost exclusively demographic in nature. They deal with such matters as fertility behaviour and life expectancy. They do not examine the effect of these various population levels, supported at acceptable levels of consumption, on the amount of waste generated, the extent of pressure on oceanic fisheries, the amount of energy this would require, the thermal pollution it would generate and the stress on food producing ecosystems, or the level of unemployment.

As of the mid-1970s, it has become apparent that the soaring demand for food, spurred by both population growth and rising affluence, has begun to outrun the productive capacity of the world's farmers and fishermen. The result is declining food reserves, soaring food prices, and increasingly intense international competition for exportable food supplies.

As the world demand for food climbs, constraints on efforts to expand food production become increasingly apparent. The means of expanding food supplies from conventional agriculture fall into two categories: either increasing the amount of land under cultivation, or raising yields on existing cropland through intensified use of water, energy, and fertilizers. In either direction, we face scarcity problems.

Global resource scarcities have a heavy impact on economic and political relationships among nations, in part because they affect so directly the living conditions within individual countries

continued on page II

odest targets but a grand step forward for mankind

unley P. Johnson

s not the first world tion conference: there een others—in Geneva 5, Rome in 1954 and de in 1965. But these specialist gatherings demographers, socio- economists and de- ient planners met and ged views in a private y.

harest, 1974, by con- s an affair of govern- The so-called "inter- al community" is in- , and delegates will with their official The conference must y rate as a remarkable ement; if only for the that well over 100 ies have decided to frankly and openly, a subject which for governments have pre- to avoid—the explo- rowth of the world's tion, its causes and its uences.

ar the most important n the agenda is the Population Plan of (WPPA). If adopted, vill take its place de other major United documents, such as harter on Human the International pment Strategy and eclaration on the Environment.

ourse, there are al- hose who doubt the efficacy of these generalized statements of good intentions. The words "plan" and "action", it could be maintained, ought to imply a clearly defined movement towards clearly defined goals. It must be admitted that the draft of the WPPA which is now before governments lacks this kind of clarity.

Goals of promoting human welfare

Countries which "consider that their present or expected rates of population growth hamper their goals of promoting human welfare" are invited, if they have not yet done so, to "consider setting quantitative population growth targets and to formulate and implement policies for achieving them which are consistent with basic human rights and national goals and values".

Countries which aim at achieving moderate or low rates of population growth "should try to achieve them through a balance between birth and death rates at low levels".

Finally, there is the ritual bow in the direction of the "pro-natalist" lobby: "Countries wishing to increase their rates of population growth should, particularly where mortality is high, concentrate unusual efforts on the reduction of mortality and consider, where appropriate, encouraging immigration."

The calculation is made in the draft WPPA that if governments which have population growth objectives —whether to increase, decrease or maintain present rates — are successful in achieving these aims, world growth will decline from 2 per cent to about 1.7 per cent. Since even this would result in a further doubling of population in 41 years, there is a long way to go.

One of the problems is the phenomenon of "demographic inertia". Even if countries which have population policies and programmes implement them successfully, and even if other countries—perhaps as a result of the World Population Conference—adopt such policies and programmes, decline in fertility levels in these countries will not be fully reflected in declines in population growth rates until some decades later.

For less developed countries, even if replacement levels of fertility—approximately two children for each completed family—had been achieved in 1970 and maintained thereafter, their total population would still grow from a 1970 total of 2,500 million to about 4,400 million before it would stabilize during the second half of the twenty-first century. Under these circumstances, the population of the world as a whole would grow from 3,600 million to 5,800 million.

In one sense then, these are modest targets, if indeed they can be considered as targets at all. In another sense though, the very fact that this kind of thinking is to be found at all in the official draft of the WPPA represents a grand step forward for mankind. It is a culmination of a process which has over the past decade brought the problem of population to the centre of the world stage. That process in the early days often depended on the dedication of individuals with or without institutional backing.

Moved ahead with assistance

Eminent demographers like Frank Notestein, Ansley Coale and David Glass helped establish the facts of the population situation, and bodies like the United Nations and the World Bank were quick to grasp the implications for economic and social development. Philanthropists like John D. Rockefeller III, and the Rockefeller and Ford Foundations, with men like David Bell and Oscar Harkavy, moved ahead with technical assistance programmes at a time when government aid was still not being committed on a massive scale.

After 1966, when the United Nations adopted an historic resolution urging aid for population and family planning through the United Nations agencies, the picture changed. The work of bodies like the International Planned Parenthood Federation, under the leadership of Julia Henderson, and of the Population Council led by Bernard Berelson, remained important, but the focus of the effort shifted.

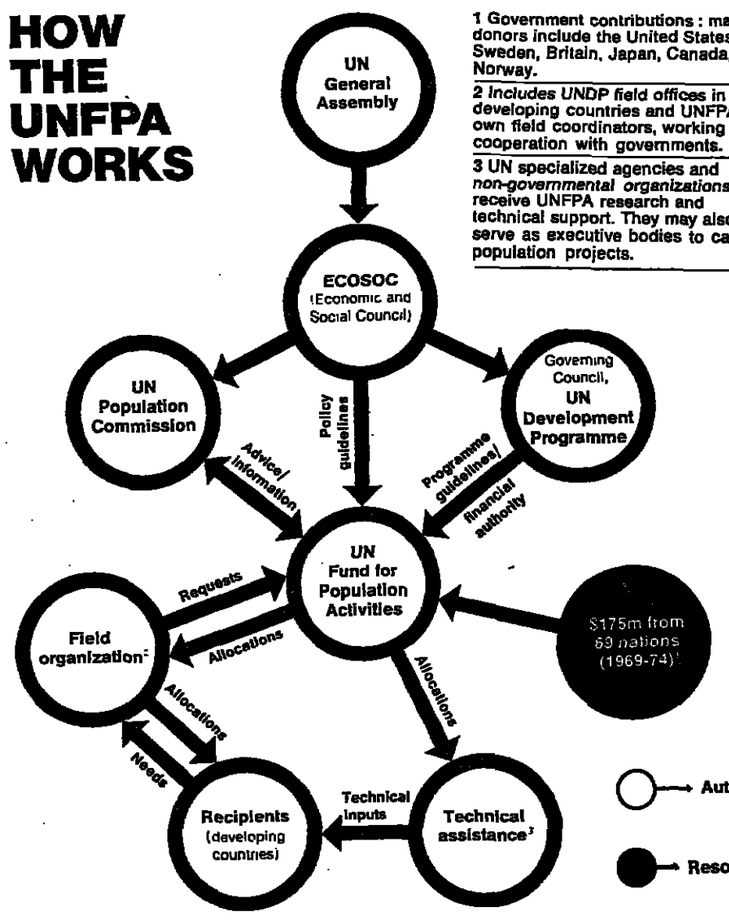
In 1967 a United Nations Fund for Population Activities was set up, and in 1969, following a report of a national policy panel of the United Nations Association of the United States under the chairmanship of Mr Rockefeller, the resources of the fund were greatly expanded. It was given strong leadership with the appointment as executive director of Mr Rafael Salas, who as executive secretary of the Philippines had been responsible for the transformation of Philippine agriculture through the introduction of "miracle" rice.

Mr Salas has now been given the responsibility of achieving a new miracle. The United Nations Fund for Population Activities is not only the largest source of aid in the population field—coordinating and supporting the efforts of the other United Nations agencies like WHO, Unesco and FAO, as well as providing large-scale grants direct to governments; it has also been entrusted with the whole campaign for World Population Year. The WPY campaign, directed by Mr Salas and his able aide, Mr Tarzie Vittachi, has provided the backcloth against which the events of Bucharest are to be set.

Most significant of all, perhaps, is the leadership which has come from the developing countries themselves. In the early years it was the Asian governments, subjected as they were to intolerable demographic pressures, who pushed for more, and more effective, assistance.

The key man at Bucharest, Dr Antonio Carrillo-Flores, is a former Foreign Minister of Mexico. As secretary-general of the conference, assisted by Mr Ralph Townley, he has been responsible for coordinating the ideas. If the lions lie down with the lambs, if Brazil and Tanzania adopt the WPPA as well as Singapore and India, much of the credit will fall to Dr Carrillo-Flores. He, like Mr Salas, has travelled thousands of miles persuading governments to come to Bucharest prepared to help rather than hinder. Let us hope that 10 days from now his efforts—and those of countless others—will have received the reward they deserve.

HOW THE UNFPA WORKS



1 Government contributions: major donors include the United States, Sweden, Britain, Japan, Canada, Norway.

2 Includes UNDP field offices in developing countries and UNFPA's own field coordinators, working in cooperation with governments.

3 UN specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations receive UNFPA research and technical support. They may also serve as executive bodies to carry out population projects.

road to Bucharest: Peter Strafford interviews three key men for whom the conference is the climax of a long endeavour



iers careful to ct every n's sovereignty

Antonio Carrillo- the Secretary- of the World Popu- Conference, is an en- and energetic Mexi- 55. He is well aware many political pitfalls surround the subject lation growth, and he en busily travelling the world trying to that no one slithers y of them.

I saw him in his in New York, he confidently about the lan of action which n drawn up for the nce. The plan had amined at a series of l consultations, he id the response had ry favourable. He d it to be adopted in st, perhaps with nendments.

what, I asked, would practical outcome? t thing he hoped for, ed was that from now link between popu- growth and general ic and social prob- ould be established. ecently, questions of ion had either been or not incorporated social and economic policies drawn up by governments.

It would, of course, be up to each government to look at the situation in its own country and to make its own decisions. In drawing up the plan of action, it had been decided that the scheme should be flexible, because of the variable nature of populations around the world. The drafters had shown an "exquisite respect" for national sovereignty.

The plan of action did, however, provide a structure and some general guidelines; and if it was criticized for not being bold—as it had been—this was because the aim had not been to draw up a bold plan, but one that would receive general consent in a number of controversial areas.

"I honestly believe", Señor Carrillo-Flores said, "that it is easier to induce political action when you do not give the impression that the international community or the developed countries are trying to impose their will on the others."

As things stood at present, most of the world's people lived in countries where the governments were trying actively to reduce the rate of population growth. But there were others—in Africa, Latin America, the Arab world, Asia and even Europe—which wanted to increase their populations, and these attitudes had also to be taken into account in the plan of action.

The plan did not, therefore, make any recommendations as to what population growth rates should be. It simply took the various countries' own estimates and concluded that, though there would be little change between now and 1985, the rate of population growth should decline after that provided the various government policies were successful.

It would be a mistake to identify population questions simply with birth control. Many other things were involved, and a country did not have to be committed to reducing its growth rate. Population policies should be seen as being essentially directed towards preserving human rights and safeguarding the health of mothers and children, independently of a country's desire to reduce its population growth.

It was something new for governments to assume responsibility for trying to influence demographic factors. In the past, in various western countries, the process by which a population grew sharply for a time and then levelled off had taken place without any action by governments, and often in spite of their action.

How population growth could be reduced was one of the great issues of the time. There was, of course, a line which governments should not cross—that of a respect for fundamental human rights.

He had discussed the whole question with the Pope, and had presented it in terms of an attempt to create social justice. There would be a delegation from the Vatican at the conference. The Pope had accepted it as legitimate that a government should have a population policy, designed to promote economic and social development, and that people should be given the information which would enable them to decide the number and spacing of their children.

The main point of difference between the Pope and a number of member governments was over the use of artificial methods of contraception. But even here, the Roman Catholic church had taken a fairly tolerant attitude—and it was well known that in the developed countries, most Roman Catholic women did practise this form of family planning.



Fighting traditional views to improve conditions of man

The United Nations Fund for Population Activities, set up in 1967, is almost a newcomer but its resources and its programmes have grown sharply year by year. Mr Rafael Salas, the fund's executive director, comments happily that the curve of its growth is almost as rapid as the curve of population growth.

This swelling of the fund, he told me, is an outcome of the increased awareness all over the world of the problems concerned with population. It began with the Asian countries, which were primarily interested in reducing their growth rates through family planning; but it was followed by the realization that population programmes implied more than family planning, and that they included such objectives as obtaining hard data on the structure and density of population in given areas.

One result has been that censuses are being carried out with help from the UNFPA in no fewer than 20 African countries this year, all of them for the first time. The fund recently helped to complete a census in Sudan, and it is now assisting with another in Upper Volta, a country in the drought-stricken Sahel area, where figures are vitally needed.

Mr Salas is an active and forthcoming Filipino who was closely involved in handling the "green revolution" in his own country before going to New York. In the "green revolution" he was dealing with the sudden increase in the production of rice arising from the cross-breeding of strains. In New York, his work is different but he feels there are some similarities.

In both cases, he told me, the aim has been to improve the living conditions of man, and in both he has had to overcome traditional views. At the UNFPA, he has to convince people of the need to curb their desire for children, and adopt a viewpoint in the interests of contemporary society.

Mr Salas feels that population planning is an essential part of the economic improvement of the developing countries. Assistance in this area is a form of aid from the developed countries, and the fund is now involved in every aspect of population policies, from the taking of censuses to research into fertility.

The secret of making the UNFPA acceptable, Mr Salas said, was that it had no preconceived notion of what a population policy in any country should be. It did not try to impose its views on governments but was prepared to contribute to the population policies of all developing countries, different though they were.

Mongolia, for instance, wanted help in lowering its infant mortality rate, a policy that was liable to lead to a population increase. But Mongolia was a sparsely populated country, and negotiations between it and the UNFPA were almost complete.

Other countries, such as Brazil and Argentina, made no secret of wanting to increase their populations, but this was a matter for their governments, and the UNFPA would not try to dissuade them. In the case of Argentina, one idea was to encourage immigration — a policy which the fund favoured because it would relieve the population pressure elsewhere.

The only insistence was that governments had to be committed to a greater responsibility for population programmes. The UNFPA provided a certain amount of money for a programme, and then required the country concerned to make an effort on its own—to solve its own problems in the long run.

At present, Mr Salas said, the fund was providing assistance to about 90 developing countries and had 1,000 projects under way. It had elaborate wide-ranging agreements, covering many different disciplines, with 16 countries—India, Ceylon, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia, the Philippines, South Korea, Iran, Egypt, Kenya, Costa Rica, Chile, the Dominican Republic and Mauritius.

These projects covered diverse activities from fertility surveys and sex and population education to a seminar on family planning and questions of population for people related to the Roman Catholic church.

The biggest agreement was the one with India recently announced by which the UNFPA is to make a grant of $40m towards India's family planning programme. The grant is to be spent over five years and has come at a time when the Indian family planning programme is undergoing a searching reappraisal, partly because of budget restrictions.



Just five minutes away the other show in town

The United Nations conference is not the only show in town in Bucharest this month. There is also a Population Tribune in the faculty of law of the University of Bucharest, and its organizers hope that, at least at times, it will be more interesting for those concerned with population questions than the conference itself.

Mr Stephen Viederman, the programme director, told me that the tribune was only a 20-minute walk—or a five-minute bus ride—from the conference. He hoped that many of the participants, from the delegations or from the various organizations represented at the conference, would find their way to the faculty of law and take part in the programme.

About 150 people, all with some special knowledge of questions related to population are being brought to Bucharest. They will give talks, and take part in discussion groups and seminars. At least half the time will be made available for the audience to raise questions that interest them, and the hope is that the tribune will develop into a real give-and-take.

The tribune will be a carefully organized operation, with three separate sessions running concurrently each day. There will be simultaneous translation in English, French, Spanish, Russian and Chinese at each session. Those taking part will be able, if they wish, to keep an eye on developments at the main conference by means of closed-circuit television.

The tribune is even organizing a daily newspaper, *Planet*, which will publish 10 or 11 issues during the conference. It will be written mostly in English, but will also have sections in French and Spanish. It will deal with the various events of the conference and related activities, and will be distributed to the 4,000 or more people expected in Bucharest for the occasion.

There will also be a reference library available on matters relating to population growth, and this library will remain in Bucharest after the conference in the new demographic training centre being set up there by the United Nations. A book exhibition is being arranged with books for sale, and information services will be provided by such bodies as the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

There is no intention that the tribune should produce any resolutions or a plan of its own—though any groups taking part will be free to do so. The aim is simply to have an exchange of information about the whole range of population questions which will be of value to the participants when they return to their various home countries.

Much of the emphasis will be put on the developing countries and their difficulties. About two thirds of the people who will take part in the programme will come from those countries.

The organizers are hoping that it will be possible to keep the discussions firmly focused on population problems as such. Even so, there is a wide range of themes to be discussed, on such topics as the relations between population growth, social justice and development, relations between population and the environment, and relations between population and the family.

Participants will discuss the issues raised by government population policies and their impact on family planning, or in a wider sense family wellbeing. They will discuss the ethical, cultural and social aspects of population growth, and will examine implications of the "green revolution". Subjects for discussion will include the role of women, contraceptive technology and research, the migration of labour from one country to another, the problems of the really poor, attitudes towards sex, and the law as an instrument of policy.

One of the aims of the tribune is to discuss issues that are hardly dealt with in the draft plan of action at the main conference and will not be much mentioned there. One of these, for instance, is abortion, and the aim, as on all topics, will be to hear all points of view.

Financial support for the tribune has come from some of the big American foundations—Ford and Rockefeller, from the International Planned Parenthood Federation, and the Population Council, an American body. Support has come, too, from the Swedish, Norwegian, Dutch and West German governments. The latest to help is the International Beekeeping Technology and Economy Institute, which is to translate and print the final programme.

COURT CIRCULAR

BALMORAL CASTLE

August 18: Divine Service was held in Crathie Parish Church this morning.

The Reverend Thomas Nicol, DD preached the sermon.

The Queen will open the new headquarters of the Royal Academy of Dancing at Vicarage Crescent, Battersea, on November 6.

Marriages

Sir Theo Crawford and Miss P. Chater

The marriage took place on Saturday, August 17, at St Peter's Church, Parham, between Sir Theo Crawford, of Surbiton, Surrey, and Miss Priscilla Chater, of Pulborough, Sussex. The Rev John Chater officiated.

Mr R. Thompson and Miss M. M. McKay

The marriage took place on Saturday at the Convent of the Sacred Heart, Tunbridge Wells, Kent, of Mr Roy Thompson, son of Mr and Mrs A. Thompson, Warren Drive, Hfield, Sussex, and Miss Margaret McKay, elder daughter of Sir John McKay, The Mount, Long Slip, Langton Green, Tunbridge Wells, Kent, and the late Mrs G. G. McKay. Father K. Mulvey, OP, and Father W. Howell took part in the service.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of French lace and woven cotton. Her short, bouffant veil was held in place by a camellia and she carried an open posy of marguerites, gentians and lilies-of-the-valley. Her sister, Miss Janine McKay, and Miss Clair Fearis attended her. Mr Graham Davis was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride. The honeymoon is being spent touring in Great Britain.

Today's engagements

Exhibition: Ancient Palestine, 3100 BC to AD 640, British Museum, 10-5.

Display of costumes used in the BBC television series *Elizabeth R*, Kings Wine Cellar, Hampton Court Palace, 9.30-5.30.

Exhibition: "I'll put a girdle 'round about the earth . . .": centenary of the birth of Guglielmo Marconi, Science Museum, 10-6.

The Queen's Life Guard, mounting ceremony, Horse Guards, Whitehall, 11.

Birthdays today

Sir Alexander Brebner, 91; Sir Lionel Brett, 63; Right Rev Dr G. A. Ellison, 64; Mr David Ennals, 52; Lord Evans of Hungershall, 75; Air Vice-Marshal P. R. Gordon-Finlayson, 60; Mrs Justice Heilbron, 60; Mr Richard Ingrams, 37; Sir Alec Kirkbride, 77; Sir Hubert Pitman, 73; Professor Gilbert Ryle, 74.

Latest wills

Latest estates include (net before duty paid; further duty may be payable on some estates):

Barker, Mr Christopher Leonard William, of Bexhill on Sea (duty paid, £30,016) £117,762

Greenberg, Mr Simeon, of South Kensington, member of the Stock Exchange (duty paid, £22,547) £87,252

Gurney-Dixon, Lady, of Lyndhurst, Hampshire, widow of Sir Samuel Gurney-Dixon (duty paid, £33,310) £117,360

Roberts, Mr Norman Puleston, of Newton Abbot, solicitor (duty paid, £11,140) £72,221

Stanton, Mr Percy Thomas William, of Thorpe Bay, Essex (duty paid, £25,750) £285,555

Forthcoming marriages

Mr S. X. Benito and Mme L. Pecher

The engagement is announced between Simon Xavier, son of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs F. M. Benito, of Altea, Alicante, Spain, and Lyndsey, elder daughter of Mrs J. C. Hatherill-Stephenson and the late M D. Pecher and stepdaughter of Mr J. C. Hatherill-Stephenson, of Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire.

Mr A. H. Bevan and Miss S. J. Porter

The marriage will take place on August 24 between Alex, son of Professor and Mrs C. W. L. Bevan, of Cardiff, and Sarah, daughter of Mr and Mrs P. Porter, of Denford, Northamptonshire.

Mr D. P. J. Crabtree and Miss J. E. Ritchie

The engagement is announced between David, elder son of Mr and Mrs P. N. Crabtree, of Lane End, Boston Spa, Yorkshire, and Jean, daughter of Dr and Mrs J. A. Ritchie, of Portaway, Braunton, Devon.

Mr R. A. Douse and Miss C. L. Hayes

The engagement is announced of Raymond, son of Mr and Mrs R. C. R. Douse, of Victoria, British Columbia, and Christine, daughter of Mr M. J. Hayes of Melbourne, Australia, and Dr J. J. Hayes, of Moreton, Cheshire.

Mr D. R. Evans and Miss J. J. Orwin

The engagement is announced between David Richard, elder son of Mr and Mrs D. C. Evans, of Kingston, Jamaica, and Jennifer Jane, only daughter of Mr and Mrs W. D. Orwin, of Beaconsfield, Buckinghamshire.

Mr J. P. M. H. Evelyn and Miss A. P. Lindsell

The engagement is announced, and the marriage will take place quietly in London on September 26, between Patrick Evelyn, of Wotton, Surrey, and Anne Patricia, daughter of Mr and Mrs R. C. Lindsell, of Northwood House, Sharpthorne, Sussex.

Mr D. F. Hill and Miss J. A. Biddlecombe

The engagement is announced between David Forster, son of Captain D. C. Hill, DSO, RN, and Mrs Hill, of Bockendon Grange, Westwood Heath, Coventry, and Jennifer Ann, daughter of Major J. Biddlecombe and of Mrs D. Biddlecombe, of Well Cottage, Seal, Kent.

Mr D. E. Johns and Miss A. M. L. Hollis

The engagement is announced between Duncan Edward, son of Mr and Mrs S. H. Johns, of College Farm, Wasperton, Warwick, and Anne Margaret Lorraine, younger daughter of Colonel E. G. Hollis, OBE, of Georgetown, Guyana, and Mrs B. Hollis, of 1 Trinity Road, Whetstone, Leicester.

Mr C. E. McWhannell and Miss W. S. Robertson

The engagement is announced between Colin Ellis, younger son of Mr and Mrs G. G. McWhannell, of 5 St Anne's Terrace, St Heller, Jersey, and Willa Smith, younger daughter of Mr W. S. Robertson and the late Mrs Jean Robertson, of Byeways, Dunbar, East Lothian.

Mr S. H. Maxwell and Miss E. F. Minor

The engagement is announced between Stuart Hamilton, younger son of Mr and Mrs Sam Maxwell, of Taumarunui, New Zealand, and Elaine Francis, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs F. E. Minor, of Gayton, Wirral, Cheshire.

Mr C. J. R. Patterson and Miss A. E. Butler

The engagement is announced between Colin, eldest son of Mrs R. Patterson and the late Mr J. A. C. Patterson, of Isfield, Sussex, and Ann Elizabeth, only daughter of Mr and Mrs W. R. Butler, of Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire.

Memorial service

Sir Frederick Brundrett

A memorial service for Sir Frederick Brundrett will be held at St Martin-in-the-Fields at 11.30 am on Wednesday, September 25. Those wishing to have seats reserved for the service should apply in writing to the Naval Personnel Division 2, Ministry of Defence, Room 208, Archway Block South, Old Admiralty Building, Spring Gardens, London, SW1A 2BE, not later than September 10.

3 Course Dinner in London 7½p

(The Friendship is free)

London is a lonely, friendless place for the homeless and for many of the old people who have been left behind in dismal rooms. Some are just bewildered by life today, some are problem people. All of them need friendship, even more than material aid—though plenty need a simple square meal.

The Hoxton Centre, with aid from Help the Aged, provides both. Friendship from hardworking young people like 'Kipper' who does a round among down and outs till the small hours; and Judith who gives old Mrs White almost the only visits she gets. "Loneliness", says Judith, "can do terrible things to old people. We hope to show her that somebody cares."

Their devoted, realistic help enables us to provide a nourishing meal for 7½p (yes, even in 1974), holidays at exceptionally low cost, and soon a workroom where they can make friends and a little money to eke out their pensions.

These young workers are giving their lives to helping those in great need. We need to back them with the essential funds they need. Please send your generous gift quickly to:

Hon. Treasurer,
the Right Hon. Lord Maybray-King,
Help the Aged, Room T9L
8 Denman Street,
London, W1A 2AP

*£150 names a Help the Aged flat in memory of someone dear to you.

Missionary societies agree to work together

By Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent

The two greatest Anglican missionary societies, which historically were mainly responsible for the extension of the Church of England into a worldwide communion, often seemed to be more rivals than partners. In that they reflected the divisions within the church itself: the Church Missionary Society is traditionally supported by the evangelical and low church constituency, the United Society for the Propagation of the Gospel by the Anglo-Catholic and high church establishment.

Faced with overwhelming difficulties in common, the two societies have now agreed to work together wherever possible. That is not the compromising of distinct positions under the pressure of necessity, although some voices may still be raised to call it so, but it reflects the growing sense in the Church of England generally that the high and low styles of churchmanship are two sides of the same coin.

For a long time the Church of England's proud claim to be both a Catholic and a Protestant church concealed the reality of two warring factions that were either Catholic or Protestant in tradition.

Civil wars are always the most bitter. The friction still comes to the surface from time to time, whether at the top in certain doctrinal discussions at General Synod level, or parochially with the appointment of an incumbent of one churchmanship to a parish with a tradition of the other. But it is undoubtedly lessening, and this may be partly because greater low church contact with and understanding of Roman Catholicism has diminished the suspicion felt towards Anglo-Catholicism.

It is no longer unusual to find evangelical Anglicans making common cause with Roman Catholics, and finding not just causes but ideas in common, too.

The latest report of the joint working party drawn from the CMS and the USPG has just been published. At one point the setting up of the working party was heralded as a first step towards merging the societies, but the report finds that an irrelevancy at the moment.

It said: "The working party agreed that to discuss a merger of the two societies at this stage was to evade the real issue before us. That was quite simply, how to restructure the societies and perhaps the whole missionary set-up of the church, to meet the new situation in world mission.

"We are the servants of world mission. This mission is no longer simply from Europe outwards—it is from everywhere to everywhere, from the whole Church to the whole world; it is no longer simply 'in foreign parts'—home and overseas missions are one.

"It is no longer from the enlightened to the benighted—the young churches have grown up and have their own gifts to share; it is no longer a frontal assault on heathenism—it is a confrontation with a worldwide secularism and a confrontation in which we sometimes find we have strange allies. It can no longer neglect, if it ever did, social and international justice, but must struggle to find a true balance of proclamation and service.

"These are some aspects of the new phase of world mission. It is a situation that may demand closer association of our two societies, or may demand their demise or may demand their transformation into something new, or may demand a new form of association with the synodical structures of our church."

The report respects traditional parish loyalties to one or other society and sees no point in riding roughshod over them. But the need for closer cooperation at local level emerges strongly. "More important than talk of structural union is the need to work together to detect what is going to be the significant unit of church life for the rest of the century, and what our creative relationships to this unit should be."

Both societies will continue to put their traditional role, sending missionaries and related forms of help abroad, as their first priority. But both see other roles emerging from the changing missionary scene: the training of overseas nationals who will return to their own countries to be leaders there, and the receiving of missionaries from overseas to Britain. It is recognized at last that Britain is itself missionary territory.

Four practical areas of cooperation have so far emerged from the working party's discussion: preparation before a missionary goes out; preparing the local church to receive and care for the missionary; helping the missionary on his leave back in Britain; and reorientation of missionaries who return to take up pastoral work in Britain.

The working party points out that it is still in existence and more can be expected from it in the future. "At the level of our councils and staffs, rivalry no longer exists. We are convinced that at all levels, including that of the parish, we can be seen to be complementary to each other and determined to cooperate in meeting the new era of world mission."

The Anglican communion overseas, which now numbers more than half the world's total of Anglican communicants, is in many areas still heavily dependent on help from England, though increasingly also from America, Canada and Australasia. Parallel to this new spirit of cooperation at home, world Anglicanism is improving cooperation in the traditional mission areas.

In the long run the importance of these two societies to the Anglican communion may turn upon their ability to adapt to a changing world, and the rapprochement between them is a sign of that adaptability. They are the principal links between overseas Anglicanism, particularly in the third world, and the mother Church. One day this link may prove vital to the survival of the Church of England itself.

Academic record set by Balliol

Balliol College has set a record by taking 33 first-class honours degrees in the 1974 final honours schools examinations of Oxford University.

But the title of top college in the league tables based on the examination results is in some dispute. St Anne's College had the greatest proportion of first and second-class degrees, while Corpus Christi, last year's undisputed champions, scored most points in the so-called Norrington table.

The proportion of first-class degrees went up again this year. It is 12.6 per cent, compared with 12 per cent last year and 11.3 per cent in 1972. But the improvement was due entirely to the men.

Their average went up from 12 per cent to 13.2 per cent. The women's dropped from 12.1 per cent to 9.9 per cent, although last year was an exception.

The top six colleges for firsts were: Balliol, Corpus, Merton, Wadham, New and University. For firsts and seconds they were: St Anne's, St John's, Corpus Christi, Hertford, Exeter and St Catherine's.

The accompanying results table gives the number of candidates from each college who obtained degrees in the final honour schools except those who exceeded the statutory number of terms before sitting their examinations.

The second gives percentages for each college and positions based both on the percentage of firsts they got and on the percentage of firsts and seconds.

The third gives positions based on a points system devised by Sir Arthur Norrington, former President of Trinity College. The system awards three points for a first, two for a second and one for a third.

The tables ignore the performances of candidates from Campion Hall, Greyfriars, Linacre, Mansfield, Regent's Park and St Benet's Hall, from which entries are too small to make a fair assessment.

RESULTS TABLE

Men's colleges	I	II	III	pass	Total
Balliol	35	71	16	2	122
Brasenose	11	75	18	3	107
Christ Church	19	96	26	2	143
Corpus Christi	16	41	5	0	63
Exeter	10	87	13	0	111
Hertford	16	81	11	0	114
Jesus	16	78	17	2	113
Keble	16	108	27	1	152
Lincoln	2	82	13	4	85
Magdalen	17	71	18	3	111
Merton	30	50	12	0	92
New	20	87	22	1	131
Oriel	3	61	22	3	91
Pembroke	6	77	20	5	111
Queen's	13	66	21	3	103
St Catherine's	15	86	21	1	123
St Edmund Hall	11	103	19	5	137
St John's	11	88	10	2	111
St Peter's	10	76	16	1	103
Trinity	4	59	12	1	76
University	22	86	17	3	128
Wadham	21	70	17	3	111
Worcester	13	91	16	2	122
Total	336	1791	393	48	2569

Women's colleges	I	II	III	pass	Total
Lady Margaret Hall	19	91	23	1	127
St Anne's	9	125	9	0	143
St Hilda's	10	98	18	0	126
St Hugh's	18	105	21	1	145
Somerville	16	80	22	1	119
Total	65	498	93	5	661
Total all colleges	401	2289	487	53	3230

PERCENTAGES

Men's colleges	I	II	III	pass	I	Pos I&II
Balliol	27.1	58.2	13.1	1.6	1	10
Brasenose	10.5	69.2	16.8	2.7	16	25*
Christ Church	13.3	67.1	18.2	1.4	11	22
Corpus Christi	25.6	65.1	12.5	—	2	7*
Exeter	9.0	77.6	11.5	—	20	5
Hertford	14.0	71.0	9.6	0.8	7	5*
Jesus	14.2	69.0	15.0	1.8	8	16
Keble	10.5	71.0	17.8	0.7	15	19
Lincoln	2.7	77.1	15.3	4.7	3	11
Magdalen	15.5	66.7	16.1	1.8	7	17*
Merton	24.4	61.0	14.6	—	3	8*
New	18.7	66.9	14.2	0.2	3	13
Oriel	5.5	67.0	24.2	3.3	1	8
Pembroke	8.1	69.1	18.0	4.5	2	22
Queen's	12.6	64.1	20.4	2.9	12	27
St Catherine's	12.3	69.9	17.1	0.8	7	6
St Edm Hall	8.0	75.0	13.9	3.1	2	11
St John's	9.9	79.3	9.0	1.8	17	2
St Peter's	9.7	73.8	15.5	1.0	10	17
Trinity	1.3	77.6	17.1	3.9	23	5*
University	17.2	67.2	13.3	2.3	6	12
Wadham	18.9	63.1	15.3	2.7	14	17*
Worcester	11.4	73.0	12.0	3.5	13	8*
Average	13.2	69.5	15.4	1.9		

Women's colleges	I	II	III	pass	I	Pos I&II
Lady M Hall	9.5	71.7	18.1	0.8	19	20
St Anne's	6.3	86.0	6.3	1.4	26	1
St Hilda's	7.9	77.8	14.3	—	23	7
St Hugh's	12.5	72.6	14.4	0.7	7	11
Somerville	13.5	67.2	18.5	0.8	10	21
Average	9.9	75.1	14.5	0.7		
Average all colleges	12.6	70.5	15.2	1.7		

NORRINGTON

Men's colleges	P Max poss	per cent	Pos
Balliol	297	466	70.2	2
Brasenose	199	321	62.0	21
Christ Church	273	429	63.7	18*
Corpus Christi	153	195	78.5	1
Exeter	217	351	61.8	11*
Hertford	230	342	67.3	3
Jesus	221	339	65.2	14*
Keble	291	456	63.8	20
Lincoln	171	255	67.1	4*
Magdalen	217	351	61.8	11*
Merton	172	246	69.9	3
New	268	402	66.7	5
Oriel	179	273	65.6	9*
Pembroke	201	309	65.0	12*
Queen's	192	309	62.1	23
St Catherine's	279	432	64.6	15*
St Edm Hall	260	411	63.3	21*
St John's	219	333	65.8	8
St Peter's	198	300	66.1	18*
Trinity	125	204	61.3	25
University	257	384	66.9	6
Wadham	220	324	66.1	7
Worcester	240	369	65.0	14
Totals:	4084	7707	53.0 (av)	

Women's colleges	P Max poss	per cent	Pos
Lady M Hall	231	381	60.6	21*
St Anne's	294	429	68.5	2
St Hilda's	244	378	64.6	13*
St Hugh's	287	438	65.5	10
Somerville	230	357	64.4	17
Total	1281	1983	64.7 (av)	
Total all colleges	6268	9690	64.7 (av)	

* Equal placings

Science report

Aging: Mortality and immune response

Tests on old people in Australia have revealed that death in old age is associated with certain indices of resistance to infection. That is the case even when infectious disease is not the cause of death, which suggests that the failure in immune responsiveness is an indication of a more general aging process.

The tests were conducted by Dr Ian Roberts-Thomson at the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research in Melbourne on 199 adult volunteers. In the first stage of the investigation, Dr Roberts-Thomson and his associates compared the results of three different tests of immunity in a group of healthy people under the age of 25 and a rather larger group of healthy people over 60.

On the basis of their discovery that the immune responsiveness of the young volunteers was significantly brisker than that of the older ones, they went on to correlate the immune responsiveness of a much older group of volunteers with their mortality over a two-year period.

The three tests were aimed at assessing from different angles the very complex machinery underlying resistance to infectious organisms and other invading foreign particles. One was a skin test of what is known as the delayed-type hypersensitivity (DTH) reaction; another involved tests on blood samples in culture; and the third was a test of antibody production.

Positive results in all those tests depend on the competence of the body's white blood cells to respond in certain ways to provocation with a foreign organism or protein.

To produce large quantities of antibody against the invader, the white cells must proliferate. That was the basis for the tests on cultured cells from blood samples. Certain chemicals known to cause proliferation of normal white blood cells were added to the culture plates and the response of the cells recorded and compared.

The antibody tests, which were done on serum samples, extended the evaluation to the actual production of antibody by the antibody-secreting cells.

The DTH skin test, which does not depend on antibody production, is a measure of immune "memory". A mixture of five foreign antigens was used to provoke the immune system and the skin was tested some weeks later to see which antigens the cells "remembered". Most healthy people react with reddening of the skin to two or more.

On all three of these tests, there were significant differences between people under 25 and those over 60. Only the DTH reaction was used in the evaluation of the 52 volunteers over 80. They were all people who were living in homes for the aged.

By the end of the two-year follow-up, 34 of them had died, most of them from bronchopneumonia, cerebral haemorrhage or thrombosis, or heart failure, of which only the first could be ascribed to infection. None died of cancer.

Dr Roberts-Thomson divided the 34 into two groups according to the results of the DTH test. One consisted of people who gave positive reactions to none of the antigens or only to one. The other consisted of people who reacted to between two and five of them. Of the 52 old people tested, 80 per cent fell into the first group and 34 per cent into the second.

The significance of the findings for the biological basis of aging, which is still not understood, lies in the way in which it may link actual mortality with the cellular processes which must underly aging.

There is an unresolved controversy among biologists on whether aging is genetically programmed or happens by a random series of accidents. If it is genetically programmed, aging and death are simply the predetermined consequence of the succession of developments which begin when the fertilized egg begins to differentiate into the various tissue types.

The alternative is that random changes in the vital machinery of the cell add up over time to reduce its efficiency to the point at which it is no longer viable.

Inefficiency in the cellular processes underlying the immune response not only leaves the elderly person relatively defenceless against infection, but may be symptomatic of the growing inefficiency of cells in all of the body's tissues.

By Nature-Times News Service.

Source: *Lancet*, August 17 (ii, 368; 1974).

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Appointments in the Forces

Royal Navy

ADMIRAL: Sir Andrew Lewis, Retd List, Sept 8.

VICE-ADMIRAL: Sir Michael Fell, Retd List, Oct 7.

REAR-ADMIRAL: I. G. W. Robertson, Retd List Oct 7.

SURGEON REAR-ADMIRAL (D): J. Hunter, Retd List, Oct 12.

CAPTAINS: K. B. Birkett, Min of Def with Dir Gen Ships as Dy Dir Eng (Marine), Jan 7, 75; K. W. Bradley, Min of Def with Dir Gen Ships as Asst Dir, Design (Electrical), Jan 31, 75; P. J. D. Northey, Flag Offr Scotland and N Ireland as Chf Staff Offr (Admin), Jan 22, 75.

COMMANDERS: J. Hamilton, Min of Def with Dir of Naval Security, Sept 10; A. Casdagli, Min of Def with Second Sea Lord, Sept 2 (granted acting rank of Capt, Sept 2 to Dec 30); A. A. Waugh, Hermes as exec. offr, Jan 6, 75; C. D. Farley Sutton, Norfolk as Marine Eng Offr, Oct 3; W. Marcel, Bristol as supply offr, March 26, 75; J. Y. Rose, Excellent as Cdr NBCD Policy and Trials Section, Dec 6; D. J. Lean, Staff of UKMILREP/DMS, Jan 7, 75.

INSTRUCTOR-COMMANDERS: D. C. Blacker, Oceanographic Staff Offr in SHAPE, (in acting rank of inst capt), Dec 15; D. V. Fowke, Warrior as Staff of C-in-C Fleet as dep FIO/FMelo, Nov 22.

SURGEON COMMANDER: K. H. McCrettis, Centurion for duty with Admiralty Med Bd, Aug 12.

The Army

BRIGADIER: W. E. Townsend to be CEO HQ BAOR, Aug 23.

COLONELS: T. B. Palmer to be Col GS (W), Tech Int (A), MOD, Aug 23; R. L. Peacock to be Col GS(Int) HQ UKLF, Aug 23; A. D. Rouse to be Col GS, I of E(A), Aug 25.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS: J. P. Blake, R Signals, to be GSO1(W) System Implementn, DI to NEMA, Aug 23; T. A. Boom, SG, to be Asst Army Instr, RCDS, Aug 23; A. A. Fabrie, O O Hldrs, appt CO O O Hldrs, Aug 15; P. S. Kerr-Smiley, O O Hldrs, appt CO Scottish Inf Depot, Bridge of Don, Aug 12; J. McGready, RHF, appt CO JIB, Shorncliffe, Aug 5; A. C. W. Peck, OBE, to be AQMG (Trg/Man), HQ UKLF, Aug 22.

Royal Air Force

AIR COMMODORE: M. C. S. Shepherd to D of Ops (AD and Overseas), RAF, Aug 27.

GROUP CAPTAINS: H. V. Craig to HQ 18 Gp (TAC), Aug 19; F. J. Cabourne to HQ STC as Gp Capt Ops (AD and GS), Aug 23; R. L. Tavender as OC RAF Gatow, Aug 23.

WING COMMANDERS: J. F. B. Jones to MOD(AFD) as PA(I)RAF), Aug 19; A. J. Bendell to 17 Sqn, Bruggen, as OC, Aug 16; A. G. Tye to SHAPE as SO Logistics Div, Aug 24.

SQUADRON LEADER WITH ACTING RANK OF WING COMMANDER: D. R. Seale to RAF Brize Norton as OCAW, Aug 23.

25 years ago

From The Times of Thursday, August 18, 1949

From Our Own Correspondent

Frankfurt, Aug 17.—Although no formal decision has yet been made by any of the German parties, enough has been said in public since the elections on Sunday to make the prospects of a coalition between the Christian Democrats and the Socialists in the new Parliament exceedingly slim. The linch-pin in such an axis would be the Ministry of Economics, and Dr Adenauer, who is summoning his party leaders to a conference at his home this weekend, is believed to have Professor Ludwig Erhard, the exponent of free economy, firmly in mind for the post. The Socialists could not accept such an appointment without destroying their principles.

Preparations are now being made in the provinces to call the Landtage together to elect delegates to the federal convention on September 9. This convention will choose the federal president.

Pipers meet for the gathering of Glen Finnan

By Seton Gordon

The Glen Finnan gathering attracts many pipers, and Pipe Major James MacGregor had the distinction of winning both the pibroch and the open march competition yesterday. His pibroch was the "MacGregor's Gathering" and his march was "The Braes of Castle Grant".

The Chief of the gathering this year was Lord MacDonald of Macdonald. He was introduced by Sir Donald Cameron of Lochiel.

Afterwards the flag of the gathering was raised by Angus MacPherson, the celebrated piper and judge, who is in his 98th year, and a rousing Gaelic song of the rising of 1745 was sung by Mr Ronnie MacLellan.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:

INLAND REVENUE: Mr M. I. Prevett, a deputy chief valuer at the Valuation Office, is to succeed Mr W. A. Hobbs as chief valuer. Mr C. H. Tinsley is to become a deputy chief valuer. In the Scottish branch, Mr J. Beggs will succeed Mr M. L. Barclay as chief valuer. Mr J. Gilchrist becomes an assistant chief valuer.

£50,000 winner

The weekly £50,000 Premium Savings Bond prize, announced on Saturday, was won by number AT 570108. The winner lives in Stirlingshire.

The 25 £1,000 winners are:

1 AT 990401	5 LN 648596	8 RK 040158	
2 BT 289153	6 LP 081234	4 RM 094135	
3 BZ 870857	7 MK 169286	5 RS 100808	
4 DN 993819	1 MS 851358	6 RT 019214	
5 FK 107841	2 MT 247	1 RT 057168	
6 JS 367158	3 MP 031709	2 VF 458161	
1 KB 199028	4 QK 042127	3 VZ 829051	
7 LP 053044	7 QW 264424	31 ZP 107 07	

Specimen chess game in British championship

The following game was played in the ninth round of the British chess championship at Clacton-on-Sea last week. In the final round, last Friday, seven players tied for first place. A play-off for the title will be arranged later this year.

ENGLISH OPENING

White: B. Webb		Black: W. R. Hartston	
1 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	20 Kt-Kt3	B-B3
2 P-Q4	P-B4	21 B-R5	P-Q4
3 P-B4	PxP	22 PxP	PxP
4 KtxP	P-QKt3	23 Kt-B5	Q-Q5
5 Kt-QB3	B-Kt2	24 KtxQP	R-Q1
6 P-K3	P-Q3	25 B-KB6	R-KR4
7 P-Kt4	P-K3	26 P-KR3	Kt-K1
8 B-Kt2	B-K2	27 P-Kt5	PxP ch
9 Q-Q2	Q-Q2	28 K-Kt1	Q-R7 ch
10 P-KR3	Q-R1-Q2	29 K-B1	K-Kt6
11 Q-Q2	P-QR3	30 R-B4	RxP (Kt5)
12 KR-Q1	Q-B2	31 Q-Kt1	Q-R5
13 QR-B1	QR-B1	32 R-B8	Q-Kt3
14 P-B5	P-QR4	33 R-Kt8	Q-R3
15 Q-KB2	KR-Q1	34 Q-R2	P-QR4
16 K-R1	B-B1	35 Q-R5	R-Kt3
17 Kt-B2	P-K4	36 Q-Kt6	R-Kt3ch
18 PxP	KtxQBP	37 K-Kt2	RxKt
19 BxKt	RxB	resigns	

Collective and cooperative enterprises in Israel

By a Special Correspondent

The farming structure of Israel is quite different from that of any other democracy. It has evolved from the early years of the century when non-socialists Jewish settlers from Europe adopted cooperative principles on a socialist pattern. Ninety-two per cent of the land is state-owned and 73 per cent of it is farmed by 282 collective enterprises (kibbutzim). Most of the rest is occupied by 352 cooperative farming settlements (moshavim), grouping 60 to 120 farms each.

Farmland is leased at a nominal rent by the National Lands Authority to both types of settlement, on a renewable term of 49 years. In the moshavim it is both parcelled and allocated by the moshav's management committee, elected annually by the farmers. They hold their land and a house on the same leasehold terms. With family help they earn an independent living and make their own farming decisions, holding the farm conditionally on its being kept cultivated only with family labour or mutual moshav help when necessary. The farmer can sell his investments in the place to an incoming tenant approved by the community or leave the farm to a son or his widow on condition that she remarries. Fragmentation is not permitted.

The moshav community is responsible to the farmer for minimum subsistence so long as he fulfils his obligations to it, including payment of an annual membership fee, democratically determined, to cover community investments and repayment of loan capital from banks or other agricultural investment organizations. The management committee maintains the moshav's production, marketing and municipal services, the latter being paid for by direct taxation. Civic services, such as health, education, culture and religion, are all available.

As with the collective settlements, moshavim are specialized in their production. Dairying moshavim provide about seven and a half acres a farm, carrying 10 or more Israel Friesian cows and growing part of their fodder. Usually an acre or so is in citrus orchard or vegetable cropping. Field crop farms may be 10 or more acres. About two thirds is usually irrigated, for sugar beet, vegetables for canning, groundnuts or cotton, the rest being devoted primarily to grain.

Some moshavim specialize in intensive vegetable, fruit or flower production for export and those holdings are smaller. In hill districts the terrain usually dictates a holding of three to four acres, producing deciduous fruits, grape vines for wine or dessert and poultry meat or eggs.

Credit for farm investments and inputs is supplied by the moshav. As a consumer cooperative affiliated to the nationwide wholesale cooperative organization of the labour movement, it supplies all household and farm requirements and to avail himself of those services the farmer must be a member of the labour union. As a producer cooperative the moshav markets the produce and provides facilities such as cold storage, transport, grading, sorting and packing. It sells fresh produce to a central cooperative society on a commission basis. Industrial crops of cotton, sugar beet and others are sold through commodity marketing boards.

The moshav keeps the farmers' accounts and its operations are controlled by an elected local commission and supervised by the Audit Union of Cooperative Societies. The union also provides guidance and supervision, particularly for new moshavim. Each moshav is affiliated to one of several national organizations.

The organizational pattern applies to all but a few moshavim, which are collectives resembling kibbutzim in most respects. Kibbutzim constitute colonies of workers engaged in agriculture or partly in agriculture and light industry. They hold the land collectively, working it for their own subsistence and the profit of the kibbutz. In return for their labour they receive their keep, accommodation, a clothing allowance, pocket money and free education for their children. In ill health they and their families are cared for by the medical fund of the labour union, membership of which is obligatory. They work an eight-hour day, six days a week, and draw a grant when going on holiday but have no share in the assets or profits, which belong to the kibbutz.

Members of a kibbutz, both men and women, make its decisions, meeting weekly in a general assembly. The management functions through 10 to 15 committees, a farm manager, secretariat, work organizer and branch of wo teams, all elective and frequen changed in membership. Inte kibbutz meetings and seminars co tribute to the kibbutz member' experience and there are one-yea courses for training in farm man agement. Advisory institutions are available for almost every phase of kibbutz life and federations of kibbutzim are the national repre sentatives. One often hears a justification of the kibbutz sys that it has produced two P Ministers, numerous minister successive cabinets, including culture, and leaders in spheres of public activity.

The landholding size of a k varies from hundreds to tho of acres, according to its p tion specialization, which al finances its income. In 1 settlement engaged in mixe culture, occupying 1,400 ac worked by 436 members, e gross £355,400 from fiel fruit and livestock and a plus of £137,000. Howev today would be less fa lower returns and high tion costs. Those factors reduced the income of moshavim, though at t end of the scale it is s for an intensive growe flowers for export to in a season exte November to May.

Agriculture

By a Special Correspondent

OBITUARY

HERR JAN TSCHICHOLD

Influential typographer

Jan Tschichold, the distinguished typographer, has died in Switzerland, at the age of 72. Stanley Morison and he were the two most influential typographers of the twentieth century—Morison as historian and purposeful adviser and director of others' skills, Tschichold above all as teacher and practitioner.

He was born in Leipzig, the son of a signwriter, and came to books and type from calligraphy which he began to teach at the precocious age of 18 and to which he gave a lifetime's study and affection. In 1923, outraged by the low standards of jobbing typography and inspired by what he had seen at the first Bauhaus exhibition at Weimar, Tschichold launched the battle for a revolution in typographic design. It was a time of manifestos, and his, entitled *Elementare Typographie* (followed three years later by his first book, *Die neue Typographie*), was a trumpet-call for simplicity and clarity—the effects of which were profound. In later years, when he had returned to a traditional style of the utmost purity, he was sometimes accused of having betrayed the revolutionary concepts of his youth; but he insisted that there was no fundamental conflict between his modernism and traditionalism, both being informed by the same sense of order and reason.

In 1926 Tschichold had accepted a teaching post at the Munich College of Printing, but with the advent of Hitler he was at once under attack for the alleged *Kulturbolschewismus* of his ideas. Like Morison 17 years before him, though in much more alarming circumstances, he was briefly imprisoned. He found refuge in Switzerland, but the country whose grateful citizen he was to become nine years later did not welcome him at first. He had to struggle hard to establish himself, though his reputation abroad was growing. A course of lectures in Denmark in 1935 was soon followed by an exhibition in London under the auspices of the firm of Lund Humphries. But his most fruitful period in England, and perhaps the summit of his work as a book designer, was to be the three years he worked for Allen Lane at Penguin Books in the late forties. The strict typographic rules he devised and the high standards he demanded for mass-produced paperbacks may at the time have seemed dogmatic: in retrospect they are seen to have been of lasting benefit to British book production in general. For many years after his return to

صورة طبق الأصل

When breeding becomes a competitive weapon

ick Parsons

normity of the popula- problem tends to et its many facets. The l analysis is subtle h to divide the world the developed and developed countries, e United Nations and bodies publish demo- ic data for individual ics, but that is as far oes.

do anything like jus- the complexity of the m, it is necessary to uch farther: at least limensions of analysis equired, indicated by erms race, place, na- d culture.

se factors tend to be tually reinforcing con- tions—for example, a al group tends to be trated in a geogra- region, to be of one and to be culturally eneous. Where this is ir interaction tends to little demographic sig- ce.

re on the other hand re not mutually rein- , or at least rea- y neutral and compat- omplications can arise may exacerbate the tion problem. rs can then become portant weapon in the armoury of one or more of the protagonists, and the phenomenon called "competitive breeding" takes place.

The minimal preconditions *for this are two groups, each* with a sufficient sense of common identity and purpose, coupled with an awareness, real or imagined, of the other as a threat, and a conviction that outbreeding the "enemy" is at least a potentially victorious strategy. This last condition presupposes a threshold size for the smaller of two groups, below which competitive breeding will probably appear unrealistic to the smaller group and a matter of indifference to the larger. This appears to be the case in Britain where the birth rates of new recruits *to the coloured minority* (2½ per cent of the total) rapidly decline, from the high levels in the countries of origin towards Britain's *much lower levels.*

An interesting marginal case is that of the coloured population of the United States where, at 15 per cent of the total, the blacks might be thought too few to compete with the whites in numerical terms. Some black militants, at least, think *otherwise. Extremists* manage to identify the most modest proposals for the provision of family planning facilities for their group with the eugenic excesses of Nazi Germany.

Dick Gregory, an American exponent of Black Power, has announced: "My answer to genocide is eight black kids and another one on the way".

Policies such as this are all too often pursued at a national level. Napoleon is said to have remarked: "The most useful woman is she who can produce the greatest supply of cannon fodder". Both the Nazis and the Italian Fascists had strongly pronatalist policies and in 1940 a bulletin of the Japanese Government contained the words: "If we give heed to the glorious mission of the Japanese race, the one thing of which we can never have enough is the . . . superior people belonging to the Imperial nation".

British readers should not feel smug at the spectacle of such naked chauvinism, because as recently as 1916, Mr Walter Long, a president of the British Local Government Board, announced: "They must do everything in their power to recover the birth rate, as it was never more essential that our great race should expand and cover the globe".

There are many scores of countries and sub-national groups which feel under pressure to breed competitively. North Korea is trying to catch up with South Korea, Tamils compete with Sinhalese in Ceylon, the Soviet block feels it is slipping back in comparison with Western Europe, within the Soviet Union the white Russians feel under threat from their Asian compatriots, in British Guiana Indians, blacks and "Europeans" compete with each other. In Rhodesia and South Africa the whites, appalled by the coloured birth rates, are striving to increase their own numbers.

Even in France successive governments and ministers have urged their reluctant countrymen to take action appropriate to ensure their eventual numerical supremacy over Britain, West Germany and all other neighbouring demographic rivals. Perhaps the most extreme modern example is provided by Argentina where the official policy is to double the 1974 population of 25 million by the year 2000.

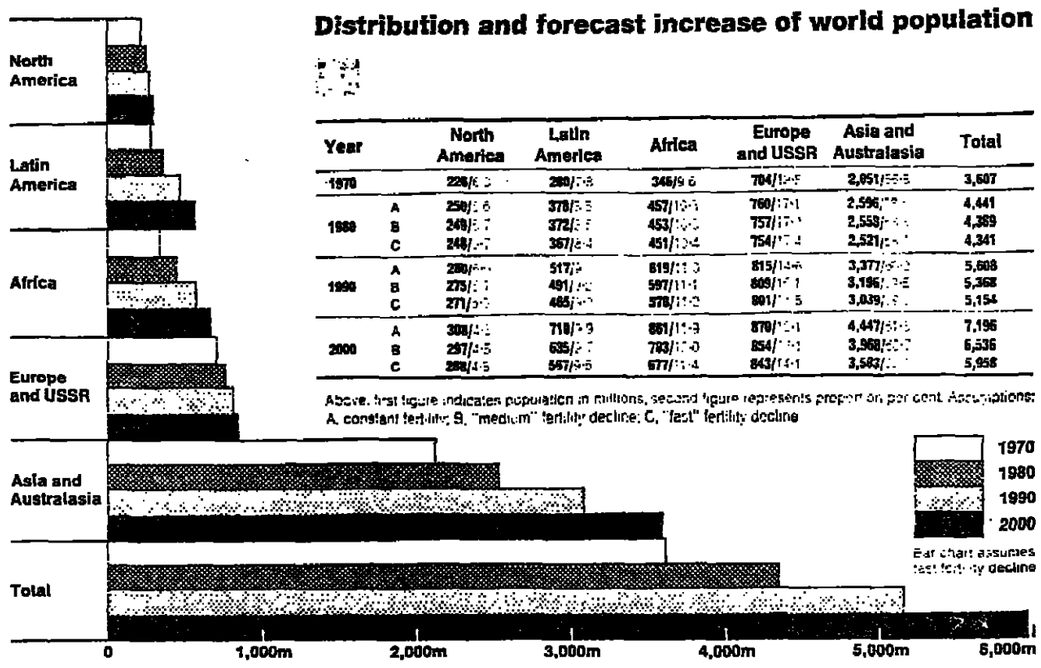
There is in biology a principle of "competitive exclusion" which states that of two populations competing within the same ecological niche, the one with the slightly better reproductive performance, if permitted to expand without control, will drive the other out. A basic mechanism—requiring instinctual components within individual members—results in a breeding competition, until one or more groups are exterminated or the intervention of other forces brings about a new equilibrium.

This principle cannot be applied to man without qualifications. Man is the only creature who can envisage the future, consciously planning to swell the numbers in group A to dominate or destroy group B; and he can also deliberately control reproduction in the pursuit of other goals.

In the face of the technologically based population explosion and a naive and dangerous degree of pronatalism, it is to the latter difference that we must look for sanity and survival. The Bucharest conference should help us all to move in this direction, and soon towards internationally agreed *population quotas.*

The author is lecturer in social institutions, School of Social Sciences, Brunel University.

Distribution and forecast increase of world population



Year		North America	Latin America	Africa	Europe and USSR	Asia and Australasia	Total
1970		226/6·3	280/7·8	346/9·6	704/19·5	2,051/56·8	3,607
1980	A	250/5·6	378/8·5	457/10·3	760/17·1	2,596/58·4	4,441
	B	248/5·7	372/8·5	453/10·3	757/17·3	2,559/58·5	4,389
	C	248/5·7	367/8·4	451/10·4	754/17·4	2,521/58·1	4,341
1990	A	280/5·0	517/9·2	619/11·0	815/14·5	3,377/60·2	5,608
	B	275/5·1	491/9·0	597/11·1	809/15·1	3,196/59·8	5,368
	C	271/5·2	485/9·3	578/11·2	801/15·5	3,039/58·8	5,154
2000	A	308/4·3	718/10·0	881/12·3	870/12·1	4,447/61·3	7,196
	B	297/4·5	635/9·7	783/12·0	854/13·1	3,968/60·7	6,536
	C	288/4·8	567/9·5	677/11·4	843/14·1	3,583/60·2	5,958

Above, first figure indicates population in millions, second figure represents proportion per cent. Assumptions: A, constant fertility; B, "medium" fertility decline; C, "fast" fertility decline

All three of these projections, first published by the World Bank (Finance and Development, vol. 10, no. 4), assume declining mortality rates. The concept of fertility is based on the number of births during a woman's reproductive period, at current rates.

"Constant" fertility assumes that rates will remain at their present levels until 2000. "Fast" decline assumes that rates will fall by between 1 and 3 per cent annually until replacement level is reached, and could amount to a halving of the rate in 30 to 40 years.

ome progress but family planning still depressingly inadequate

roline Moorehead

me developing coun- he population doubles 35 years: a village of people becomes one of in a period slightly than has elapsed he end of the Second War.

e resources to support multiplying numbers ople cannot be in- indefinitely, even- fewer people must be There are different f bringing this about: new-born children, n, delaying mar- preventing widows emarrying, or the var- ontraceptive methods from the primitive is used in many pre- societies to the IUDs given away free ansistor radios. Of all se contraception is the most acceptable.

pioneering work in planning was carried Europe and North a, and the first asso- was founded in The lands in 1881. Mar- Sanger in America arie Stopes in Britain gued for birth con- the early 1920s. ng that decade in Britain five separate birth control societies were formed and opened clinics all over the country. Their slogan was "children by choice, not chance," and by 1930 they had turned themselves into the National Birth Control Council. In 1939 this became the Family Planning Association; implicit in its title was a concern not only with limiting the size of families but with helping couples who wanted them to produce children.

By the beginning of the 1950s it had become obvious to family planners in some countries, notably Britain and Sweden, that what was needed was a campaign to link family planning programmes all over the world. So in 1951 a first international conference was held in India to which 14 countries sent delegates and observers. Nehru blessed the movement with the words, "the approach should be scientific and the aim social good", and the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) was founded, with headquarters in London, and a budget of £1,500.

All IPPF funds continued to come from private sources until in 1965 the organization took a leap forward: first the Swedish and then the British governments agreed to give it a grant. It has a budget of $41m for 1974—95 per cent of it government money, collected from 13 governments and spent all over the world—and 84 Family Planning Association members, all of whom decide their own policies and raise most of their own money, but who are linked and kept informed by the IPPF, which works closely with the United Nations Fund for Population Activities.

Only three national programmes

While family planning statistics still present a depressingly inadequate picture, it has to be remembered that before 1960 only three countries (Japan, China and India) had national family planning programmes. Today the number has risen to more than 40. In 1968, Human Rights Year, 30 heads of state signed the United Nations General Declaration on Population, which identified family planning as a basic human right. Not long afterwards representatives from 84 countries agreed to link population growth and human rights. Contraception on any significant scale is still in its very early stages.

In many countries pressure on the government to provide birth control has come from the private sector—a group of doctors or nurses, or a women's movement. The pattern is fairly universal: a group of people become increasingly aware of a need for family planning, and form a pressure group, set up some form of association and agitate for reform.

The association then approaches the IPPF for help and advice, but it has to achieve some permanence *before it is accepted as a* member. This means expanding into the provinces and setting up national groups.

In a country where several rival groups start up, the IPPF tries to persuade them to merge, before favouring one. In the Philippines, for instance, one family planning group grew out of a rural reconstruction scheme, another from the Roman Catholic Church. The groups came together, interested the Government in their plans, and in 1970 an official programme was launched. Today there are just under 1,700 family planning clinics, and a fast developing sex education programme.

But just what sort of contraception a country provides and allows—free, on prescription or over the counter, in towns or spread through rural areas—and just how committed it is to selling the idea of it, depends entirely on the nature of the country.

In strongly Roman Catholic countries the impression given is often one of hedging: solve all the other problems, people say, and the population problem will look after itself. Opposition to international efforts to restrain population growth is led by countries with relatively large natural *resources, like the Soviet* Union and Brazil, which believe they need more people to develop to the full. It also comes from countries which are cautious out of a traditional belief in strength in numbers, and because their natural resources may yet yield riches. At the other extreme you find enthusiasm for contraception and world collaboration in birth control in small crowded countries which feel pressure on their space, from countries with high growth rates and already massive numbers of people (China, India), and those countries like the Scandinavian states committed to a view that there is a population crisis.

More detailed argument

Meanwhile, in Britain, the argument has become more detailed. The debate is no longer over whether there should be family planning, but who should benefit from it. Until 1967 the FPA clinics were officially supposed to advise only married people—or "premarrieds", young women whose *marriage date was firmly* fixed for a few weeks ahead. The ban on unmarried women included the divorced and separated. (When, in 1964, Helen Brook opened the first of her centres for unmarried women, critics were quick to suggest that such clinics could imply some sort of official sanction for premarital intercourse.)

Much of the fuss today centres on whether or not contraceptives should be given to girls under 16. However, the Brook centres were doing this long before the Government finally gave doctors instructions this year to help young people under 16, without telling their parents.

With the National Health Reorganization Bill, family planning became part of the National Health Service on April 1, although none of the clinics (the FPA alone now runs 946) is to be handed over until next April. A phased 18-month programme will deliver all services into the hands of the area health authorities. But with the new Bill has come one crucial difference: family planning is now free for everyone.

It is not only the reorganization that has caused the FPA, the Brook Advisory Centres and other family planning organizations in Britain to study their aims and their futures more closely. They have all been running for some years and their original goal, to give women the right to regulate their own fertility, has been achieved, by and large.

But they are still left with a strong watchdog role, to see that services do not decline, and, most important, with an educational function, that of training teachers in sex education and getting the subject much more widely discussed in schools.

The IPPF is also tending to draw away from supporting clinics all over the world. They believe that their new role must be as a catalyst, pressing governments for reform and putting increasing amounts of money into education. They also say that they are uniquely placed, with their independent status, to experiment in contraception and birth control.

There is a growing feeling, too, both in Britain and in FPAs all over the world, that a strongly medical orientation is perhaps wrong for birth control: the people who want contraception are not sick. Many would like to get advice and equipment not from hospitals and surgeries but over the counter, and so the IPPF has experimented with by-passing medical deliveries and distributing contraceptives via midwives, teachers, barbers and so on.

But one crucial fact applies to birth control all over the world: family planning campaigns on their own are noticeably unsuccessful in developing countries. For them to have any real effect they have to be accompanied by massive programmes of social and economic development, as countless experiments in places like South Korea, Taiwan and Singapore have shown.

How do you convince someone who relies on his children for their labour and support in his old age that he should stop having as many as he can, if he does not believe that many will survive childhood? So the paradoxical situation has arisen that family planning programmes seem to come into their own only after a country has started on the road to industrialization and the population has begun to fall anyway. The role left to the IPPF and other international family planning groups may indeed in the end be no more than that of a holding operation.



This year Mother Earth will have another 80,000,000 mouths to feed . . .

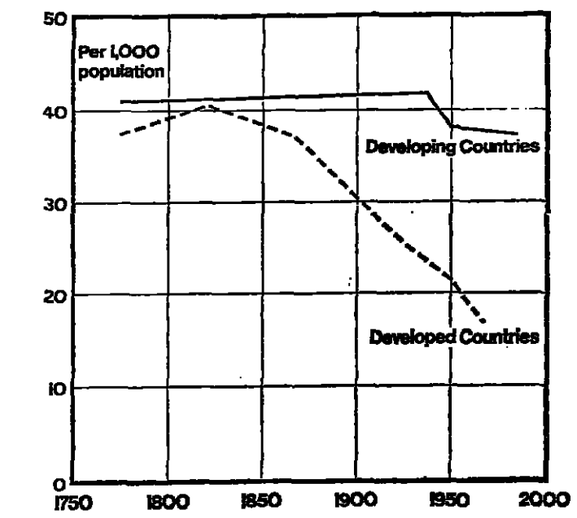
Every month this year about 10 million babies will be born throughout the world. At the same time about 3 million people will die. The result will be a world population increase of 7 million. This means that it will be swelling by about 200,000 each day, or about 2½ each second.

The most critical problem of the world today is the population explosion. Bangladesh, which is the most densely populated country in the world, recognizes the urgent need to respond effectively to the challenge posed by this problem. We know that we will have to balance our population against our limited resources or we will be condemned to stagnation or decline in our living standards.

My Goverment is therefore determined to take necessary measures which will help to slow down, and eventually stabilize, our population within a reasonable period.

But it is not easy for any single nation to solve this problem alone. The importance of international cooperation can not therefore be overestimated. *We on our part will surely make positive contributions* towards the success of the World Population Conference.

Sheikh Mujibur Rahman
Prime Minister of the Peoples Republic of Bangladesh.



WORLD POPULATION YEAR 1974
United Nations Fund for Population Activities
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India: doubts over government programme

by Michael Hornsby

About 15 per cent of the world's inhabitants now live in India, which, however, constitutes only a little more than 2 per cent of the world's land area. This year India's population, which grew by 2.2 per cent annually over the past decade, rose to more than 580 million. By the turn of the century, if there were no decline in present fertility levels and the death rate continued to fall, the country could find itself with a population of 1,230 million.

India's present birth rate of 38 births for every 1,000 people means that a baby is born every one and a half seconds, 57,000 babies are born every day, and 21 million are born every year. More than 22 per cent of babies are born to families already possessing five or more children.

With the mortality rate running at 16 deaths for every 1,000 people, eight million deaths occur every year. Thus India's population is growing annually by 13 million people.

The basic arithmetical cause of this growth is that modern medical science has dramatically lowered the death rate without as yet effecting any comparable reduction of the birth rate. The turning-point for India came in about 1920, when the annual birth and death rates were almost the same, standing at 49.2 and 48.6 for every 1,000 people respectively. Since then the gap between the two has steadily widened and may have to widen further before it can be narrowed.

For India's death rate is still very high by international standards (neighbouring Ceylon's is about half that of India). The incidence of infant mortality is particularly high, two fifths of all deaths in India being of children under the age of five. The uncertainty of survival, in a society that traditionally values the large family, is thought to be an important inducement to parents to have more children than they actually desire.

India has had a government-sponsored family planning programme since the early 1950s, though it has been pursued with seriousness only in the past eight years or so. During the fourth five-year economic plan, which concluded earlier this year, expenditure on family planning accounted for somewhat less than 2 per cent of the total plan outlay.

In the current five-year plan some £280m has been allocated to family planning, or less than 1 per cent of the total plan outlay of £29,000m.

In part this reflects the still low budgetary priority accorded to family planning as well as the general economic difficulties facing the country. It also reflects growing doubt about the effectiveness of the birth control programme pursued so far and about whether the results justify the sums of money—in absolute terms quite large—being spent on it.

Only last year the Government was obliged to abandon its target of reducing the birth rate to 25 for every 1,000 people by 1980 in favour of the (still optimistic) goal of 30 for every 1,000.

Although there is doubt about the reliability of India's birth rate statistics, it is generally accepted that there has been some decline in fertility over the past decade. But it is far from clear to what extent the family planning programme should take the credit for this.

Through a variety of methods, including mass sterilizations, intra-uterine device (IUD) insertions, abortion and distribution of condoms, diaphragms, foams and jellies, the Government claims to have "protected" 15.6 per cent of the 103 million couples in the reproductive age group and to have "averted" 16,600,000 births as of March of this year.



Family planning propaganda appears everywhere in India. This sign illustrates the theme of the ideal size for a family—two children.

Such concepts are, however, regarded with great scepticism by most demographers. Certainly the Government's methods of calculation seem somewhat arbitrary. It is assumed, for example, that three IUD insertions plus 12 annual uses of other contraceptives are equal to one sterilization.

For this purpose it is further assumed that 72 condoms distributed are equivalent to one year's use by one couple—a highly dubious piece of guesswork. Even in the case of sterilizations it is known that many of those treated have been demographically irrelevant (for instance men with wives over the age of 45).

The whole programme is now undergoing a radical reappraisal. One effect of this has been the sharp curtailment of the previously much-advertised mass sterilization camps offering high cash incentives; as a result the number of persons sterilized in 1973-74 dropped to 910,000 from 3,120,000 the previous year.

Partly designed to curb expenditure, this development also reflects a change of emphasis. Hitherto population growth has been accepted as a main cause of Indian poverty, and efforts have been concentrated on the search for the most effective contraceptive technique for the Indian masses.

This clinical approach is now widely felt to have failed, or at least to have neglected socio-economic factors that are ultimately more important in determining the level of fertility in a particular community than any purely mechanical means of birth control.

It is also now recognized that the relationship between population and poverty is much more complex than had been assumed and that greater efforts must be made to persuade people to accept birth control as part of a wider programme designed to raise standards of health and of living.

On the macro-economic level the causal relationship between population growth and poverty seems incontrovertible. The ever-growing number of people who must be supported on a fixed quantity of land and only slowly expanding supplies of food and capital resources has negated much of the modest economic growth India has enjoyed since independence, with the result that a greater proportion of the population is probably now living below an austerely drawn poverty-line than at independence.

At the level of the individual family, however, this perception does not necessarily translate into a desire for fewer children. In urban areas the decline in fertility has been more marked than elsewhere, reflecting not merely the greater education and receptivity to birth control of town dwellers but also the economic advantages, in urban conditions of high inflation, unemployment and housing shortages, of reducing family size. These pressures, however, do not operate in the same way in the countryside, where 80 per cent of Indians live.

Many non-economic factors come into play. Among these are the value placed on fertility in Indian culture and the tradition of early marriage. On average Indian women are only 26 by the time they have had their third child. But there is a good deal of evidence to suggest that there is also a strong economic incentive for both the agricultural landed class and the landless to have large families. Until this situation changes birth control policies are unlikely to be successful.

For the landed farmer children, while still at school, can look after the cattle and help with the housework. Later, boys can replace hired labour, effecting savings that outweigh any increase in household maintenance costs. Moreover, the cost of having a child declines with each addition to the family while the benefits increase. A large family is also virtually the only form of social security for parents in old age.

The landless labourer depends mainly for his livelihood on employment during the critical harvesting and sowing seasons. Children, both male and female, can do useful work at these times.

Whatever new approach emerges from the present reconsideration of family planning policy, 1,000 million Indians by the year 2000 is a very real and, some would say, unavoidable prospect unless, perhaps for the first time in world history, population pressure leads to a Malthusian rise in mortality.

West Africa: way is shown by Ghana

by Patrick Gilkes

Politics and population are intertwined. That is a central feature of the West African scene. Family planning is all too often regarded as a political matter and not something involving health or medical facilities. The classic case of such interaction is Nigeria. There, the 1963 census was thought to be politically motivated and the coups of 1966 and afterwards resulted substantially from the Ibo and Yoruba minorities' fear of domination by the Hausa in the north.

The creation of a 12-state federation removed some of the worst fears, but already the 1973 provisional results have come under heavy criticism. There was an open attack in July this year by Chief Owolowo: "Seriously to suggest that the figures are true is to deny ordinary common sense. . . ." He followed this up by advocating a return to the 1963 figures as being the least bad as a basis for political representation. Other voices were quick to put forward the view that the northern states, which have the largest increases, would dominate any future democratic government.

There are certainly some surprises in the provisional results. The population of the west and south-east states has actually declined from 1963; and the six southern states show an average increase of only 7 per cent compared with the average of 50 per cent shown by the northern states over the 1963 figures. Part of the problem is that the revenue allocation by the Federal Government is based on the wealth that the states produce and does not bear any relation to population. The returns will intensify calls for a revision of the method used.

In such a supercharged atmosphere it is not to be expected that family planning would make much headway. It is true that the Government has shown some awareness of the need for a population policy, openly supported by a number of those on the Supreme Military Council, and the second national development plan 1970-74 contained a proposal to establish a national population council—but the idea has remained theory.

The responsibility for any planning lies with the Family Planning Council of Nigeria (FPCN) set up in 1964. Inevitably it has made little progress, though there has been a considerable growth in the acceptance of contraception, especially in the urban areas. It is the new urban elites, urban working mothers and prostitutes who find it of most value.

Tiny fraction of possible number

In 1969 the FPCN had 15,000 clients for contraception at nine urban clinics in Lagos and Ibadan; this was seven times the number who visited 12 clinics in provincial towns. By 1972 the total number of those accepting family planning was more than 60,000, approximately 30 per cent of them for the first time. This compares with 47,000 the previous year, 27 per cent for the first time. Nevertheless this is but a tiny fraction of the possible number, and in the absence of government support on a large scale the FPCN cannot have much effect overall.

It is not just the direct political considerations of revenue distribution or ethnic rivalries that inhibit family planning. There are a number of other factors applying throughout West Africa that have a similar effect. Children are still considered an asset rather than a burden in the rural areas. One study in Western Nigeria some years ago found that the desired size for a family was between six and nine. Significantly it was the men who thought that nine was the most desirable number of children.

Religious attitudes, especially outside the towns, tend to be conservative. Some Muslim leaders have stated their support for family planning, but many others still maintain that it is against the doctrine and practice of Islam. Some of the fundamental Christian groups follow the Biblical injunction to "be fruitful and multiply and fill the earth". Many others worry about the effect on marriage and the social structure. The contraceptive pill "may be described as a tiny time-bomb, designed to destroy the whole accepted pattern of love, courtship and marriage", a Lagos newspaper claimed last year.

There is a common tendency to regard the low population density in many areas as providing the justification for a larger population. This has been an attitude shared by governments and politicians in, for example, Sierra Leone and Liberia. Economic costs, bureaucratic difficulties and the lack of a medical infrastructure are all used as further excuses. A high infant mortality rate (as much as 50 per cent in some areas) and the traditional spacing of children (sexual relations during lactation are still taboo in many regions) have been, and still are, regarded as sufficient. In this sense the famine and drought disaster of 1973-74 throughout the whole Sahel zone can only reinforce the lack of interest in or commitment to, family planning.

The one Government that does have a real policy is Ghana's. There the national family planning programme was started in 1970 and is run under government auspices. It involves the training of staff and widespread dissemination of information. Press, radio and television are used, as well as a series of pamphlets including material for schools.

By 1973 there were 85 clinics for family planning run mainly by the Ministry of Health, and another 75 family planning service clinics organized by a variety of other agencies. In addition non-prescriptive contraceptives are distributed commercially through the Ghana National Trading Company. The increase in recipients during 1973 was 30 per cent higher than in the previous year, while 30 family planning nurses and 17 auxiliary midwives graduated from the training programme.

One of the most comprehensive parts of the programme is the Danfa Rural Health and Family Planning Project. This incorporates preventive and curative medicine, a nutritive programme and health education. The latter is of particular importance in the areas where there is a high incidence of sickle cell anaemia, which can affect up to 20 per cent of the population. The project was started in 1967 and is run by the Medical School of the University of Ghana in conjunction with various government bodies and overseas organizations.

While it is true that Ghana's pioneering efforts have hit some snags, and while there is still room for the programme to be totally integrated into the general health service—which the Government intends to do soon—there is also no doubt that it could be copied with profit by all the other West African states.

The most serious obstacle to family planning is that many governments still do not recognize the vital need to incorporate it into the general medical services. While most states have given some thought to the need for planned population policies, it is too often left in the hands of non-government organizations.

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[1]Ref: John, Journal of Royal College General Practitioners, September 1973.

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ina: pressure on food and resources denied

id Bonavia

untry are population as uncertain as in Though foreign us calculate a figure 820 million, officials g merely admit to hat more than 700

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arxists, the Chinese to believe that beings are the most form of capital, and *idea of over-popula-*



Children in the playground of a primary school in Sian.

tion is virtually self-contradictory. On the other hand, they strongly advocate the planning of population growth to further "the interests of national construction, the thorough liberation of women, the protection of mothers, women and children, the bringing up of the younger generation, and the improvement of the people's health and national construction".

This was how the policy was summarized by the Chinese observer at the seventeenth session of the United Nations Population Commission in Geneva last November.

An annual population growth rate of about 2 per cent is widely accepted for China, though conditions vary greatly in different parts of the country. It is official policy, for instance, that population control policies should not be applied to the minority races, such as Mongols, who inhabit the country's frontier areas.

However, the published evidence for a 2 per cent growth rate is controversial. The official position is that population has increased by "a little more than 50 per cent" since 1949, but this is hardly reconcilable with the other figures given. So accurate estimates must await a new census.

Claiming that grain output has increased by more than double the rate of population increase, the Chinese say there is no question of needing to hold back population because of food shortage. Nevertheless, the authorities show a keen interest in birth control. Last year, Chinese delegates attended the international conference on population planning in national welfare and development at Lahore, and in Peking a Planned Birth Office has been set up under the State Council.

At present, birth control is not treated as a topic of national import in the major organs of propaganda (perhaps for reasons of prudishness). But programmes are pushed vigorously at the lowest levels—commune and factory clinics, for example, and street committees, which are largely run by women and take on major responsibilities for family welfare. Most known physical methods of birth control, as well as the pill and abortions, are available free.

Extra-marital intercourse is treated as a gross social transgression. Late marriage is encouraged: in cities especially, couples are subject to intense social and moral pressure not to marry before their middle or late twenties, and not to have more than two children when they do.

In the rural areas, where four fifths of the population live, it has proved less easy to restrain the peasants from early marriage, and from having more than two children, since there is still often family pressure to produce a son. Reduction of infant mortality and raising of the average life-span through improved medical care have also contributed to population growth.

How can the Chinese sustain the argument that increased population is not a pressure on food resources? Broadly speaking, the policy is to encourage peasants in every area to haul themselves up by their own bootstraps, without excessive reliance either on cash stimuli or on aid from the state. A pair of hands is regarded as a guarantee of subsistence for more than one person, provided the motivation and organization are right.

Many people in the West will remain sceptical of the Chinese argument, believing that the answer to world food supply problems lies in rapid modernization of agriculture combined with market-oriented incentives for the peasants, and in all-but-desperate measures to bring the population boom under control.

The Chinese also favour modernization, but only so far as it can be achieved without reliance on foreign capital aid; and they largely reject market incentives. Meanwhile, they dig.

lombia: male pride and ingrained prejudice

e Morgan

tion explosion" has a hackneyed phrase ern ears. Through it has lost whatever may once have had, y since the rich world experiences nothing of its full

Latin America, with ighest population ate of any continent cent), its meaning is ato sharp relief, and more than anywhere ue of Colombia.

lombia's population ontinues at its rate er cent a year, the present population 1,000 will double in 21 years. At the e, its per capita in- expanding at only pace, a disastrous considering that, , nine-tenths of the e earns less than ear.

orse, the increasing e (about 45 babies 1,000 people each already nearly three at of Britain, while the death rate has fallen substantially in the past two decades. Combined with a declining level of infant mortality, this means that almost half the population is under 15 years old, severely compounding the difficulties of controlling the situation in the foreseeable future. At the same time, some five million people, or between a quarter and a third of the potential labour force, are out of work.

In Bogotá, the capital, 16 per cent are classed as unemployed but this conceals the underlying realities. It does not record the severe underemployment—a condition in which many of those with jobs do menial or part-time work for almost no money—or the appalling deprivations of the shanty-towns. About 1,250,000 people, or half Bogotá's population live in these squalid worse-than-slum areas which represent the dead-end of life for those who have nowhere else to go. If a city the size of Birmingham were reduced to mud-huts without sewage facilities, *one would gain an* explicit idea of the scale of poverty.

Migration from the countryside to the towns has been mainly responsible for the rapid development of this twilight world. Because of economic necessity, ignorance, bad education, and the conservatism of the peasants in matters of family planning, the rural population has been growing even faster than that of the cities. But land reform has so far failed to *ameliorate agrarian poverty*, with the result that the countryside cannot support its children.

Neither can the urban areas to which they drift. Indeed, Señor Alfonso Lopez Michelsen, stated a year ago, when he was Foreign Minister, that only 5 per cent of the population benefits from the 7 per cent per annum economic growth rates. Income is being concentrated in fewer hands, and the labour surplus holds wages down to the extent that it *seems increasingly* difficult to achieve a level of prosperity at which people feel they can afford smaller families.

Clearly a problem on this scale has not gone unrecognized. During the 1960s, the fallacy in the "wide open spaces" theory — which argued that political and economic power stemmed from a large and growing population—was made apparent to Colombian authorities by foreign economic advisers, who pointed out that a planned economy is only possible in conjunction with planned population growth. Consequently, on the initiative of groups of progressive doctors, family planning agencies were set up, and mass education in contraceptive techniques begun.

Thus the Family Welfare Association of Colombia (Profamilia) was established in 1965. Its initial function was to introduce effective alternatives to the rhythm method of contraception, but it has grown to offer a variety of services, including advice on maternity and child care.

It now has 42 clinics in 29 urban centres, and a specialized vasectomy unit in Bogotá. It also cooperates closely with hospitals and runs an important and expanding rural family planning programme.

This is particularly so in Latin America, where the problem is not just economic. *Deeply-rooted cultural and* social attitudes also prevail against any form of birth control. The *machismo* tradition (male chauvinism) ensures the continued subjugation of women, and it becomes a matter of pride for a man to force his wife to bear several children.

Gloria Rodriguez, a Colombian woman, put it very simply: "After we had three children, I had had enough. But my husband thought his friends would laugh at him. Now we have 16." Male dominance has also been institutionalized in the laws of the land; for example, a man is entitled to beat his wife.

Such attitudes die hard. Although the new liberal-minded President has promised to legislate for equality for women and for divorce, it remains to be seen how far families will put government ideals into practice. Moreover, there is the influence of the Roman Catholic Church to contend with.

For while the priesthood has come to adopt increasingly progressive views, it will take a long time to alter the collective consciousness of a people accustomed to the ancient doctrine that procreation is the will of God.

In 1968 when the Pope visited Bogotá, underlining the continued hold of Catholicism in Colombia, Profamilia was astonished: just before his arrival, many women with coil contraceptive devices came to have them removed. No patients went to Profamilia during his visit, and after his departure the women returned to have their devices replaced. It is this kind of ingrained prejudice that family planning must fight.

Above all, massive educational programmes are necessary to combat the ignorance lying at the heart of the population problem.

Without money, and on the *fringes of society, it is the* poor who propagate most of the ignorance that breeds too many people. They need to become richer in order to be influenced by the ideals of birth control; but they need birth control in order to become richer. It is this paradox that, in the last restort, must be resolved if the vicious circle of overpopulation in Colombia is to be broken.

Singapore: tough measures in a crowded country

by Hugh Mabbett

A kind of horror story could be written about family planning in Singapore. Hard-faced campaigners haranguing women who have just given birth into accepting sterilization; working women denied paid leave in which to have babies; families *denied priority for flats* because they have too many children; a leadership which preaches that the children of poor parents are inferior to middle-class babies. How soon might all this lead to licences for procreation, or enforced abortions and punishment for the over-productive?

Fortunately, the other side of the coin is more benign—but not much more encouraging. Singapore's quandary is the world's in miniature: it is running out of room and *control is crucial, but the* population explosion is bound to thunder on. No matter how effective family planning campaigns may be, Singapore's population is bound to double, even treble, before zero population growth can be attained in 50 or 60 years' time.

And this in a country which is second only to Hongkong as the most crowded in the world. It is a horror story after all.

Everything that Singapore is doing to check its population growth has been thrust upon it, and it is not particularly proud that it seems to lead the world both in campaigning and in "disincentives". Not just today's hard-won prosperity is at stake; political survival, perhaps even physical survival, will be at hazard if present attempts at limitation do not succeed.

Most countries have some under-used territory. Singapore has virtually none.

Last year the population grew by 100 more births than deaths each day, despite a gross reproduction rate of 1.4, one of the lowest in the world, similar to Australia's, less than New Zealand's. Though further reduction will be difficult, Singapore believes it must somehow bring the figure down to 1.0.

Where is this greater control effort to be *made*? The vast majority of Singaporeans already know about family planning, are practising it or have at some time practised it.

Probably there will be even greater emphasis on *sterilization*. Already 11 per cent of married women, 24,000 of them, have undergone this operation. Last year just under 9,000 women (and 374 men) were sterilized, at a little less than £1 a time. Abortions are also legal—the grounds include "socio-economic indications", which means poverty—and virtually free; last year 14,000 of them were carried out.

Most women giving birth or undergoing abortions are interviewed by teams of trained family planning workers. Family planning workers get into touch with all couples either before or just after marriage.

Secondary schools have classes in "population education". Courses, talks, film shows and demonstrations abound, and there is even a telephone service to provide instant information.

There are other problems impelling the Government to move from persuasion to "disincentives". The first is the large number of women born during the postwar "baby boom" and now getting married. As an example, the number of women between 20 and 24 years of age grew from 57,000 in 1966 to 112,000 last year.

Slow acceptance of change

A second problem is the slowness of decline of traditional attitudes. Surveys have found that the average Singaporean would like 3.1 children. This is an improvement on the actual 4.3 children of present families but far from the two-child norm that the Government is pushing. Each succeeding decimal point of decline is harder to win.

Affection for the old ideas of large families, of sons in preference to daughters, of children as a kind of security in old age persists, giving way only slowly to the forces of women's education, women going to work, the social acceptability of family planning, the change from family enterprises to wage labour, and houses more suited to *small families*.

How much of the decline in the birth rate is due to these elements of social change, how much to the family planning campaign? No one knows, of course, but the board calculates that it can claim credit for about half the improvement.

But social change and persuasion alone are not enough, the Government feels, so it has introduced other, controversial "social policies", or "disincentives". Delivery charges in government hospitals *increase with each additional* child; no paid maternity leave is given for the third and subsequent children; the fourth and subsequent children in a family get lower priority for choice of primary school, unless one parent has been sterilized or the fourth child is the last; no income tax relief is given for the fourth and subsequent *children*; and large families get no priority for public flats.

In addition there are "incentives": sterilization after delivery means that delivery and ward charges need not be paid, and sterilization and delivery or abortion results in medical leave "on generous terms".

All these measures, Singaporeans are told, are intended to "assist couples to uplift their socio-economic status and quality of life by not having children whom they are not able to clothe, feed, educate and bring up". But at times the interests of the state seem more important.

Mr Lee Kuan Yew, the Prime Minister, told an interviewer recently that the crux of the problem lay with a hard core of people whose traditional beliefs, reinforced by religion, prompted them to have eight, nine or 10 children, although they were unable to care for them.

"If this hard core continues to be cussed", he continued, "we may have to leave them with the problem of having to support their children on their own income, even at the price of making an example of the child who never asked to be born." And then: "The better educated and more rational" are not replacing themselves, while "a multiple replacement rate right at the bottom" leads to "a gradual lowering of the general quality of the population".

Where this kind of thinking will lead no one knows, but it could presage a tough time for the fecund as Singapore's population, doubling as it will over the next 20 years or so, feels more and more the stresses of crowding and competition for space.

people

Volume 1 Number 4 1974

World population issue
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Tomas Frejka: road to 2050
Joe Wray: China's lesson
Jakarta – city under stress



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Women hold key to changed attitudes in the village

by H. Leslie Kirkley
director, Oxfam



Photograph : Kevan Barker

Nanje Gowda at home with a family group including 26 of his 27 dependants—his wife, five of his six sons, two daughters, five daughters-in-law and 13 grandchildren.

Five miles along a dirt road that leads from the eleventh century temple town of Melkote, in Mysore state, is the village of Hosahalli. It is typical of much of rural India—remote and rudimentary, without even a shop, yet infiltrated by modern methods and ideas.

Nanje Gowda has lived in Hosahalli for most of his 80 years. When he was younger he inherited 10 barren acres and married a barren wife. He married again and fathered six sons and two daughters, who live with him together with five daughters-in-law and 13 grandchildren.

By careful handling of his affairs and by having enough sons to share the work Nanje Gowda and his family now have 20 acres, partly irrigated by a large well dug by his sons. They grow a varied range of crops and have turned their land into a bright patch of green in the general barrenness of their valley. Although still in debt, they are better off than most of their neighbours.

Susheelama, the 22-year-old wife of one of the sons, has just given birth to her third child. Behind the arrival of this new member of the human race lie two significant facts. First, the family broke with tradition and employed a *harijan* (untouchable) at the birth, since this woman is the most expert local midwife. Second, the young parents are interested in the possibility of calling a halt after this child.

They consider that there are enough members of the family to cope with present and future needs; but this attitude brings them into sharp conflict with the grandparents, who believe that children come from God and that nobody should interfere with that process.

The experience of this extended Indian family is broadly representative of millions of families throughout the rural areas of developing countries. They live, work and make love in a world of their own. They follow the traditions of generations, never moving from the same hillside or valley. They are far from their nation's capital—let alone from Bucharest—and they feel removed from the decisions which administrators ponder on their behalf.

It was late in 1964 that Oxfam came out in support of certain family planning programmes, ahead of the United Nations and many other agencies. Attitudes have changed so remarkably since then that it is difficult to imagine newspapers in London and Washington today reporting as important news—as they did 10 years ago—this decision by a small voluntary agency.

It was a contentious decision to take, temporarily alienating some of the substantial Roman Catholic support being received at the time; but it arose from the growing realization by many field workers that poverty and the size of families were two sides of the same coin—that it was hypocritical, if not downright irresponsible, to undertake humanitarian work yet shy away from the causes and effects of too many children.

Since 1964 organizations such as Oxfam have learnt a lot, albeit slowly and often by the hard way. We have realized that the pressures which bear upon the urban poor in considering family size are usually very different from the needs and wants of the subsistence farmer. The admonishments and best intentions of much standard family planning propaganda can make sense to those living in a cash economy, but to the likes of Nanje Gowda they are an insult to the intelligence.

Unless the question of family size is approached from the broad base of each family's total social and economic situation a great deal of talk and effort can be wasted. Education, improved maternal and child health services, community developments in countryside as well as town—all these influence the conscious choices of individuals and, wherever possible, have to be interlocked with family planning programmes and conducted with a keen sensitivity to the real needs of ordinary people.

Ways have to be found to convince farmers that a large family is not the only means of insuring for old age; that it is possible for the first children to survive healthily and that a large number of children is not in itself a wise criterion for assessing social status.

As likely as not, the women gathered round village wells hold the key to a solution to much of the population problem. They speak out, boast or complain of the indifference and the temperaments of their husbands and of the attitudes of their mothers-in-law, two determining institutions in the concept of fertility.

If only they could be encouraged, as some have been—for example in China, where the political and economic emancipation of women has been an important factor in successful birth control—to voice their views on the needs and aspirations of their sex, their social status and importance to the resource pattern of any society, then we should be nearer to finding the right answers.

Much that hampers any efforts aimed at checking the population explosion comes from traditional masculine influences and attitudes. A recent Oxfam report from Guatemala states that many women "initiate their childbearing at a young age and when 25 or 30 years old appear like old women". And the unfortunate corollary to this kind of situation is that women who fail to produce children are all too frequently cast aside and lose any position in the social structure.

Women hold the key to change in the village because it is they who will first be liberated by it. And they will be called on to carry out the change in their roles as food cultivators, childbearers and early educators of the new generation. In all my travels I have met few women with families, however "ignorant", who would not grasp at some way of having fewer children. The best family planning propaganda, the best nutrition education there can be, is to give these women a say in what they can do with their lives.

We must be careful in our population propaganda that we do not end up talking to ourselves instead of reaching the people. Overcrowding may be horrific to us. It is hardly a threat to the Third World farmers who leave their wide open but poor countryside to cram into teeming slums in the city. An outside chance to earn some money makes the overcrowded slum an attraction.

If the birth rate in the *favelas* of Brazil were to be halved within a year, would that help to speed land reform, or strengthen the co-operative movement, so these two-child families could be drawn back to the land? If Ethiopia's population were to be reduced by one third at a stroke, would this stimulate the landlord to give some land to the remaining landless?

It is becoming clearer to us all that in the matter of population there are no global control solutions, critical as the problem is. Overpopulation may be partly a result of progress in reducing the *mortality rate*. But it is a symptom of poverty, not a cause of poverty. The battle is not against "too many people", it is against poverty—on behalf of people. If this battle is joined globally—if we can reduce poverty and simultaneously increase the quality of life and the opportunities for people in the countryside—then the world has a chance.

It is useful that so much attention and so many resources are being focused on this World Population Year. We have to chase these resources, now earmarked and publicized as population funds, into the struggle against poverty as a whole.

Keeping a watch on population

by Brian Johnson

Since the mid-1960s, the growth industry of population studies has left the human fertility explosion far behind. But despite all the dollars and the diligence in statistical demography and every aspect of human reproductive behaviour, there remains a void in the centre of population studies.

The void remains unfilled partly for ideological, but largely for institutional reasons: a tendency towards conventional specialism on the part of demographers has been accompanied by the familar phenomenon of territorial defensiveness. Demographers have generally adhered closely to the *Oxford Dictionary's* definition of their field: "that branch of anthropology which treats of the statistics of births, deaths, diseases etc".

Thus a World Health Organization population consultant can write recently that "there is no evidence from death rates, birth rates, sickness rate, or any other biological measurement, of a deficiency of necessary resources to maintain life at a high standard". At the same time, ecologists, environmentalists and increasing numbers of economists and even politicians are assuming that population growth is a crucial factor in determining the future prospects for our species.

Who is right? How much does the WHO consultant know about "any other biological measurement" so as to feel confident in making such an assertion? His article concentrates on past evidence of available nutrition, based solely upon birth, death and disease statistics. But what about the future? What about the genetic risks of crop collapses due to monoculture, for example, when we have twice as many mouths to feed? And why should problems of population in relation to environmental carrying capacity be restricted to biological definition? Why not geophysical measurement, or geological, climatological or oceanographic?

It is becoming increasingly clear that underlying forces in these non-biological, non-anthropological spheres are affecting (climate change and Sahel starvation) and will affect (eventual limits to growth) the population prospects of man. Then there is the overwhelming importance of the political factor which largely dictates peoples' and countries' share of world resources, and their choice of technology and lifestyle which makes them seek (or "need") those resources.

But we blunder on. "No problem" and "crash programme" schools of thought continue to slug it out. What is needed in this World Population Year is an initiative that will encourage each country to thrash out its own view of its population's future in a knowledge that others are doing so too.

What have demographers to say on these matters? Little that is scientific and yet based upon a holistic view of the population-resources-environment interrelationship. This is hardly surprising, as our concern with the picture of population in its total environmental context is so recent.

But after the storms raised by the Club of Rome's *Limits to Growth* report, some demographers and other social and political scientists are beginning to examine what sorts of environmental and technological as well as economic, social and demographic studies are needed for governments to adopt population policies designed to adjust resource-to-population ratios. Some of them are also beginning to recognize that such studies cannot sensibly be tackled globally, but must be mounted at the national level, where political consciousness resides and where decisions and actions must be taken.

Integrated "futures" studies of this sort would naturally mesh with the new vein of interest in social objectives beyond pure economic index targets. That this trend is strongly on the increase is clearly indicated by preparations for the mid-point review of the United Nations second development decade. A "population watch" representing the population component to such new total-resource futurology should obviously be integrated into this review process. But beyond this immediate concern, "population impact studies" should be a crucial preliminary to the much longer-term development strategy which all countries now need.

Any proposal for a worldwide "population watch" must face the fact that different governments worry about their long-term policies at widely different rates. But this is itself a major reason for urgency in setting up a system of national "snapshot photographs" of expectations. Such a system should be an essential part of any planning of national goals which could lead to a gradual mutual modification of international expectations.

The resource crisis is bringing such thinking rapidly to the fore, but countries today are still making plans on the basis of vague assumptions that somehow other nations' technologies or resources will become available for them to use and that their share of the carrying capacity of the global "commons" of atmosphere and oceans will remain unspoiled by others for the time when they need them.

In the absence of "mutual modification" of expectations, politico-economic forces are likely to consign many countries to permanent underdevelopment and continual semi-starvation. Military sovereignty and technology will offer scant protection against technological robbery of the means to growth.

Ironically, it is precisely recognition among Third World countries of the feebleness of their national defences which may stimulate an interest in studies of population in relation to use of resources and environment—so long as these can be conducted at the national level, with the initiative coming from national governments.

The great bulk of expert knowledge necessary for such studies already exists (albeit dispersed among several disciplines) in the advanced countries, but the Third World will need outside help. Yet the poorer countries are bound to regard foreign environmental demographers as at least as threatening as executives of multinational companies.

Such suspicions are likely to be overcome only if developing countries first tackle the findings of population-resource-environment studies for developed countries. Any proposal for a population watch related to resources and environment should therefore call upon the countries that now make the greatest claims on world resources and environment to undertake such studies in the first instance.

The United Nations draft world population plan of action, about to be presented to the World Population Conference, contains recommendations for continued national action to improve health, check fertility, conduct research, promote education and so on. But it lacks any single new initiative that could capture the public imagination. A decentralized population watch, preferably as a component of the Earthwatch programme that was agreed at the Stockholm Environment Conference in 1972, would mark the World Population Conference in 1974 as a major step forward both in demographic and in planetary thinking.

The author is Director of the Institute for the Study of International Organization and a consultant to the United Nations Population Division.

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TIMES PAST
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...EANS WHICH DEFEAT THE END

...is a growing discrepancy ...n Turkey's stated aims in ... and the methods used to ...hem. The former are or ...dmitted by a wide con... ...of international opinion to ...unreasonable. Since 1963 ...rkish Cypriots had not ...*the rights promised to* ...nder the basic articles of ...*nstitution which* Turkey, ...reece and Britain, had ...eed. Western diplomats ...ucceeded in dissuading ...*from intervening* in 1963 ...the various crises which ...*d were willing to admit* ...r grievances against the ...of Archbishop Makarios ...t least partly justified. ...ently when Turkey did ...e plunge of intervention ...nth after the final provo... ...of the Ioannides-Sampson ...it would have been ...nable to expect her to ...w without seeing those ...grievances put to rights. ...atever reason the Turkish ...went in on July 20, it ...ot for the pleasure of ...*Archbishop Makarios* ...d to unfettered power ...eek and Turkish Cypriots ...

...istically their *aim to* ..."constitutional order" ...us could have been inter... ...as meaning that they ...the letter of the 1960 Con... ...to be re-enforced—with ...ish vice-president, and ... representation at all ...n the state from the gov... ...t downwards, but still in ...itext of a unitary state. ...ny impartial observers of ...nts of 1963 shared the ...view that that formula ...ved unworkable, and that ... Cypriots needed some ...ngible form of security. In practice they had taken this for ten years by barricading themselves inside a number of territorial enclaves, but at the price of accepting restrictions on *their movements* and forgoing any share in the general conduct *of their country's affairs.*

The events of last month appeared to *offer a chance to negotiate* a new and better constitution, in which *these enclaves* would be preserved (and probably enlarged) not as military ghettos but as the territory of the Turkish state or canton within a bi-national federation. By the beginning of last week Mr Clerides, representing the Greek Cypriots at the Geneva talks, was *apparently willing to accept this* principle, although of course he could *not comply with the* Turkish government's demand that he accept *their proposal in all its territorial exorbitance* without even taking thirty-six hours to consult his colleagues.

The Turkish government still assert that this is their aim. They still disclaim any desire to partition Cyprus, still less to annex it. (In this they are probably sincere, for annexation would saddle them with the problem of governing a hostile Greek Cypriot population, while *partition would enable Greece* to establish a military base in Turkey's rear.) They still say that they want Cyprus to remain united (though not unitary) and independent. They still see themselves, and wish others to see them, as liberators and not conquerors.

That cannot change the fact that what they have actually done is to send three army divisions to Cyprus and occupy more than one third of its territory, clearly against the wishes of the majority of the population. Even for the Turkish Cypriots their action has been at best a mixed blessing. No doubt it has brought joy to many of the 66,000 who live north of the "Attila Line". But what of the 44,000 who live south of it? Their sufferings since July 20 have been abundantly publicized by Turkish propaganda, and are not likely to *cease now—unless the* Turks allow themselves to be provoked *into occupying the whole island,* which is precisely what they say they do not want to do.

It is clear that the "independence" of Cyprus, if it is to mean anything, is not compatible with the permanent occupation of one third of the island by Turkish troops. Nor can the Turkish Cypriots find true security under the permanent protection of *Turkish bayonets. Turkey's* aim must be to obtain conditions *which will enable her to withdraw* her troops, and which will enable the Turkish Cypriots to live in security after they have left. *Those conditions* can only be obtained by negotiation: negotiation between Turks and Greeks, but more especially between Turkish Cypriots and Greek Cypriots. They will be much more difficult to obtain now than they would have been a week ago. But the effort still *has to be made, and it is in the* interest of both Turkish and Greek Cypriots to make it.

The Greeks will be strongly tempted to take an "Arab" attitude, and refuse to negotiate on the basis of a fait accompli. The Turks may be equally tempted to take an "Israeli" attitude—that is, one so inflexible as to make any negotiation an almost impossible humiliation for their opponents. But the history of that other Middle Eastern conflict hardly suggests that either side would have anything to gain by following its example.

...ASSEMBLY MEN NOW

...our Party in Scotland has ...d political realities. That ...eaning of the decision at ...kend's special conference ...gow by an overwhelming ..., in one day instead of ...eduled two, in favour of ...cted legislative assembly ...tland. Whether it was a *...ed conversion or a pledge* ... whether it has come in *...blunt the electoral appeal* ...e Scottish Nationalists, ...r the majority of dele... ...now precisely what it is ...ant—these are all matters ...tinuing speculation. What ...is that this was a vote for ...nbol of political respect... ...in Scotland today.

...ids an embarrassing clash ...n the Labour Government ... party in Scotland. For ...in London to have been ...g on devolution for Scot... ...ainst the expressed wishes ...ur in Scotland would have ...surd. The Government's ...ion plans would in all ...lity have had to be ...d if the conference had their own Scottish execu... ...committee in its rejection of ...embly. This weekend's ...avoids that kind of con... But what is more impor... *that it marks the accept...* all political parties that ... in favour of a Scottish ...y is too strong to resist. ...does not mean that there ...is time a roaring mighty *separatist sentiment.* The ...arties are certainly im... ...by the recent progress ...Nationalists and fearful ... they may achieve next ...t is the Scottish National ...hich has been calling the ... which the others have ...ed. But the Nationalists have done this by canalizing the support not only of those who believe in the full doctrine of independence but of a good many others who simply want some form of parliamentary devolution. That is the prevailing mood in Scotland today.

Scotsmen have always been conscious of their national identity. Now, stimulated by the prospect of oil and encouraged by the Kilbrandon Commission whose report conferred *official respectability on the* idea of devolution, they want *this identity* to be expressed in constitutional arrangements. They want more control over their own affairs in general and the oil revenues in particular.

The demand is usually expressed in only the most general terms and there are a number of people in Scotland, including more than might be suspected in the Scottish Labour Party, who believe that it is a mistake to make concessions to this point of view. Those who take this stand should not be caricatured as political Canutes. They fear constitutional changes of great moment being made in a mood of short-term party *political expediency. They know* that the history of Scottish *nationalism has been one of* ebbs and flows and they are not convinced that the present trend of feeling has become a settled *national conviction. And they* are disturbed at the prospect of Scottish public debate being diverted from questions of policy to endless constitutional tinkering.

There is logic in such objections. But what has now been decided in effect is that, no matter what their theoretical merits, to campaign on such grounds would be politically disastrous. They are all assembly men now. So the practical question is what kind of assembly. No stability could be expected from setting up a Scottish assembly in a grudging spirit with the minimum powers that a reluctant government in London felt it had to concede. It is better to devolve the widest powers consistent with preserving the United *Kingdom as a political and economic* unit. It could be that once *the Scottish people have taken* one step along that road they will not be satisfied with any stopping place short of full independence. If so, it would be neither possible nor desirable to keep them within the United Kingdom against their wishes. But the purpose should be to devise a form of devolution that will give lasting satisfaction without repeated adjustment.

The assembly must be directly elected and have legislative powers. But in what fields? The critical point is that Scotsmen should feel that they have sufficient control over their own economic and industrial affairs. This means going further than Kilbrandon. It means giving a Scottish executive a share of the oil revenue and control over much of the British Treasury's present expenditure in Scotland by putting *it in the form of a block* grant. But it does not follow *that independent revenue raising* powers need to be conferred as well, except conceivably as a small token in some fields. If a Scottish Executive had the right to determine its own level of public spending, as opposed to deciding how to use its money, then the economic integrity of the United Kingdom would be put in jeopardy.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Collapse of Court Line

From Mr Peter Martin

Sir, Your reports of the collapse of Court Line and its tour operating subsidiaries leave many questions unanswered. In particular, it is important to answer the question of why the Civil Aviation Authority did not *successfully exercise the* duty imposed upon it by the Civil Aviation Authority (Air Travel Organizers' Licensing) Regulations 1972 to seek to revoke the air travel *organizers'* licences of the tour operators well in advance of the collapse if it was no longer satisfied (as it could hardly have been) that each licence holder was capable of discharging his "actual and potential obligations in respect of the activities in which he was engaged".

The bonding requirements, referred to by you in your leader, are imposed as a condition of the *grant of the air travel organizers'* licence and are only intended as a first aid measure—not as a guarantee of payment of ordinary trading liabilities. It is the duty of the CAA *to safeguard ordinary creditors and* this duty cannot be seen to have been discharged. Those who regarded the ATOL as a CAA "seal of approval" have been appallingly *let down and it seems, to me at* least, that the first salvo from the cannon of your disapproval should be directed at the CAA rather than the "Government" unless, of course, the Government interfered in any way with the functions of the CAA in this matter.

Further, it is worthwhile asking why no workable arrangements could be made, after the collapse for the aircraft of Court Line Aviation to be used, with their crews, to bring home the stranded *holidaymakers so that, among other* things, money from the bond could be used to improve the creditors' position instead of that of Court Line's competitors whose aircraft were chartered. Apart from the risk of seizure abroad for debt (which of course would place the secured creditors at risk) is it not now the time to consider whether the secured creditors of this sort of business should have the rights they *do in our legal system as against* ordinary creditors such as the holidaymakers?

It is axiomatic in commercial life that companies do go bust: but it is demonstrably wrong that they should do so when a statutory *system exists to monitor their* finances so as specifically to prevent just this sort of disaster. It is well to recall the words of part of paragraph 26 of the "Civil Aviation Policy Guidance" by reference to which the CAA is bound to exercise *its functions:—"The Authority's* powers under the regulations . . . are designed so that only those who act within the rules and who have adequate resources or financial *arrangements shall engage in the* organizing and wholesaling of air travel. The Authority should not use these powers to regulate competition among travel organizers."

If the powers had been used rigorously this disaster would not have occurred in the way that it has: further, if there had been power to regulate competition by the use of the licensing system, some of the reasons for the failure might *have been avoided.*

At the very least, and some weeks ago at that, an ATOL condition could have been imposed by the CAA preventing the licence holders *from taking further deposits for* more than nominal sums and restricting the collection of the balance of the tour price to a very short period before departure. If *this had had the possible effect of* bringing about quicker Government intervention to save the programme or a restriction of the unsecured losses to a much smaller amount then the purpose of such a move would have been met.

For the future I suggest not only an extension of the bonding system but also a much more vigorous approach to its duties by the CAA.

I write this letter particularly on *behalf of my secretary and her hus*band due to go on holiday on August 23 with one of the group companies and have lost not only their holiday for this year (as they cannot book another) but £300 as well. The amount at issue hardly *warrants a highly speculative action* against the CAA to test the breach of duty argument in support of a claim for damages particularly with the severe costs penalty involved even if the action should be successful. But on general principles *such an action is justified in the* circumstances.

Yours faithfully,
PETER MARTIN,
Reform Club,
Pall Mall, SW1
August 17.

Turkish action in Cyprus

From Mr Philip Noel-Baker

Sir, May I comment on your leading article "Turkish Aggression" (Aug 15) and on statements made on BBC Television on Aug 14 by the British Minister to the Nato Council, Mr Donald Logan?

Mr Logan said that Nato was set up "To resist aggression by the *Warsaw Pact", and that it could* play no part in resisting aggression by one of its own signatory powers against another.

In fact, the North Atlantic Treaty *says:* "The Parties . . . reaffirm their faith in the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations" (ie, Chapter I of the Charter, which outlaws the use of national armed force) ". . . They seek to promote stability and well-being in the North Atlantic area. They are resolved to unite their efforts for collective defence and for the preservation of peace and security."

Of course the Treaty was made to restrain Stalin's sponsored aggressions. But it nowhere mentions Russia or the Warsaw Pact, which did not then exist. In winding up *the debate by which the House of* Commons ratified the Treaty (Hansard, May 10, 1949), I said on behalf of the Government, with Ernest Bevin's support: "This is not an old power-politics alliance against Russia . . . It is a Pact against aggression and armed attack." The whole Treaty makes no sense unless it guarantees support against aggression, from wherever aggression may come. Article 6 specifically in*cludes "islands", of which Cyprus* is one, in the area of Europe in which peace was guaranteed. To exclude Cyprus now because it is an independent democratic republic, and no longer British, would be a sophistry indeed.

In your leading article, discussing the danger of a Greek war against Turkey, you say: "It would obviously be preferable if the Great Powers could obviate the need for *unilateral action by Greece by tak*ing effective action against Turkey themselves."

You suggest various "sanctions" which "the United States and the rest of the international community should apply at this stage": a warn*ing that "she (Turkey) will be re*garded as the aggressor"; an embargo on arms; non-recognition of "any *de facto* partition"; a pledge of international support for "the rights of Greek Cypriots including the independence and unity of their country".

These are all sound measures, but are they enough? As you say, Turkey is an aggressor in flagrant violation of the Nato Pact and the United Nations Charter. *Her guilt* is undiminished by her acceptance of *the second cease fire.* That appears to be as fraudulent as her acceptance of the first. In any case there can be no acceptable negotiations until Turkish troops leave Cyprus.

Why should not Mr Callaghan, who was so grievously deceived and *humiliated at Geneva, now ask Nato* to propose in the United Nations Assembly the withdrawal of Ambassadors of United Nations Members from Ankara?

Might Nato not also propose that the navies of Britain, the United States, France, Italy, and the Soviet *Union should cut off sea communica*tion between Turkey and Cyprus for as long as is required? A "peaceful blockade", of which international lawyers used to talk? Turkey would not venture to challenge such a use of power in support of Nato and the United Nations Charter. It would be a bloodless, but immensely important, assertion of "the rule of law", to which the Nato Treaty commits its members.

What is the alternative, if a Turkish *fait accompli* is accepted? Cyprus another, and not less troubled, Palestine; constant danger to the British bases; a serious blow to the moral and legal basis of the Nato treaty; another betrayal of the United Nations Charter.

Not least, we should save the Turkish people from the future perils into which their "hawks" may lead them as the United Nations saved the British people over Suez 18 years ago.

Yours, etc,
PHILIP NOEL-BAKER.
16 South Eaton Place, SW,
August 18.

From Brigadier W. M. T. Magan

Sir, When the Greek colonels seized power in Cyprus, they set up the most clearly predictable international situation we have seen for a long time.

The prime Turkish interest in Cyprus has remained strategic since, in 1878, the Sultan handed the ad*ministration of the island to Britain* in order to safeguard the southern flank of his eastern provinces from Russia.

British withdrawal from Cyprus, together with the *determined Enosis* campaign for union of Cyprus with *Greece, raised* in Turkish eyes the prospect of a possible future communist Greek government granting Russia facilities in Cyprus. During the past fifteen years, Turkish *governments have made it plain be*yond doubt that they could not accept that risk; and that they were ready to carry out armed landings to prevent it.

It was therefore inevitable when the Greek colonels put an end to *Cypriot independence that* Turkey would invade Cyprus, and do so quickly before the colonels could consolidate their hold militarily. It was equally clear that the Turks had the military capacity to realize whatever plans they judged necessary to preserve the strategic integrity of their southern flank.

The Turkish government did not act on impulse. The plans, political and military, must have been worked out, and worked *upon, with great* care over many years.

That Turkey would probably rather not have a physical commitment on the island is suggested by the fact that she has held her hand for fifteen years. This factor provides *international diplomatic op*portunities, so long as it is kept in mind that in this matter for Turkey her strategic defence interests are paramount.

Yours faithfully,
W. M. T. MAGAN,
St Michael's House,
Peckham Bush,
near Tonbridge,
Kent.
August 15.

Britain's economic plight

From Professor Lord Kahn

Sir, In his article (*The Times*, Aug 13), Professor Michael Lipton points out that the prospective current account balance of payments deficit of the United Kingdom is likely in 1974 to amount to at least £4,100m, *which is about 6 per cent* of GNP, and the equivalent of 10 per cent of personal consumption. I do not disagree with Professor Lipton about the importance of reducing our deficit fairly rapidly, but it is complete nonsense to write, as *he does, of eliminating it in one* single year.

Apart from the political impossibility of cutting consumption by 10 per cent, the necessary markets for the additional exports, if they could be found at all (most unlikely), *could be found with the necessary* speed only by a disastrous reduction in the foreign exchange value of sterling. And we would cause enormous resentment on the part of the other countries which are also running large deficits, though *in relative terms usually less than ours,* as a result of the rise in the price of oil.

But let us suppose that the aim was to eliminate our deficit over a period of four years. The underlying rate of growth of GNP is 3 *per cent per annum. Over four years* this would amount to 12 per cent. The deduction of 6 per cent for the elimination of the deficit would leave 6 per cent. This would enable personal consumption, private investment, and public expenditure each to grow at the rate of 1½ per cent per annum over the four-year *period of restraint*—a much less daunting objective than Professor Lipton's.

I am, Sir, your *obedient servant*,
KAHN,
King's College,
Cambridge.
August 14.

From Mr R. A. Withers

Sir, It is interesting to compare the realistic economic appraisal of this country's plight put forward by Professor Michael Lipton in his *two recent articles with the politic*ally unrealistic outlook on what is basically the same problem expressed in Mr Bryan Magee's article which appeared at the same time.

Mr Magee mistakenly believes that a redistribution of the excess after-tax income of the better off minority of the population would produce a marked improvement in the economic circumstances of the *underpaid, whereas Professor* Lipton appreciates that only a substantial and across the board cut in home consumption of imported or otherwise exportable goods will enable us to pay our way.

The truth of the matter regarding *the better off members of the* community is that their greater resources, to the extent that these are spent rather than saved, are mostly used in acquiring goods and services which are not redistributable, such as more expensive and better equipped houses, quality cars, holidays abroad, eating out, etc: they *do not to any nationally significant* extent consume more of the necessities on which the majority of the population subsists.

Any line of argument which suggests that a ready solution to our problem lies merely in even higher taxation of the better paid section of the community is extremely dangerous not only because of its disincentive effect on the country's limited resources of able and energetic people (on whom our recovery must ultimately depend) but also because it tends to perpetuate the present national apathy, the fatal "never had it so good" illusion, which successive governments have *condoned and thus ducked the* crucial need for radical economic *reform* which must inevitably involve sacrifice by all but the most impoverished levels in the community.

As Professor Lipton suggests, *even worse measures will be forced* on us if this issue is not squarely faced, and the harsh reality of the situation is that squeezing the better paid will not significantly lessen the sacrifices inevitably to be demanded of the overwhelmingly *more numerous underpaid.* No politician of any party should allow us to be persuaded otherwise.

Yours faithfully,
RUPERT WITHERS,
Flat 24,
100 Lancaster Gate, W2.
August 16.

From Mr Paul Derrick

Sir, Professor Michael Lipton is persuasive when he writes that a 10 per cent cut in consumption is needed; but less than convincing when he argues that it can be achieved through salary cuts by Ministers, company directors and others and help for the disabled, working widows, nurses, dustmen and postmen.

He wants consumption to be cut by *rising prices*, by wage increases being kept at a minimum in the face of rising prices, and by higher profits to finance investment—all in a divided democracy. The "thought*ful militants" to whom he refers* are not likely to be very impressed by this arrangement or to be willing to exercise the restraint in wage claims to provide the higher profits *required. As the TUC said in 1968* trade unionists do not see why they should be expected to exercise restraint in wage claims in order to make the lives of shareholders more comfortable.

Ministers and company directors earn their incomes and pay fairly high marginal rates of tax on their earnings; but are thoughtful militants likely to be *willing* to exercise restraint in wage claims for the sake of higher profits? If the restraint Professor Lipton says is needed is to be forthcoming it is going to be necessary to make the present controls over dividends permanent by *setting a permanent limit on the re*turn as well as the liability of the shareholder so that industry is run in the interests of the community in the kind of way pioneered by *Robert Owen at New Lanark instead* of for the profit of private shareholders. That is to say it is going to be necessary to implement Clause Four of the Labour Party constitution more fully than is proposed in the Government's recent White *Paper on public ownership.*

Yours faithfully,
PAUL DERRICK,
Robert Owen Association,
30 Wandsworth Bridge Road, SW6.
August 15.

University discipline

From Mr P. Rickard

Sir, In a letter on university discipline, published on August 13, Mr R. Barlow makes much of the fact that university students now have the vote. While not wishing to go into the motives which led a recent gov*ernment to lower the voting age to* 18 (they may even—who knows?—have included a grain of idealism), I doubt whether the most sanguine of those members of Parliament who voted for the *innova*tion, or of those members of the public who approved of it, imagined that an immense leap forward was thereby being made in the domain of education as distinct from that of politics. No magic wand, simul*taneously waved, enabled the newly* enfranchised age-groups to know more than they had known before, to be more enlightened, *more* literate, or better qualified to pursue higher education. Having the vote is not a qualification for admission to a university, and, so far as I am aware, there has been no serious proposal that it should be made one.

To seek higher education is first to admit, *however tacitly, that there* is at least *something* that one does not know, and, secondly, to assume or at least to hope that someone else knows it, and might be induced (here the tax-payer *plays a not* unimportant part) to supply the missing information. There is, then, a certain amount of unavoidable humiliation in the pursuit of knowledge, for the seeker has to admit to himself sooner or later that he is seeking it because he hasn't got it: but that is a hurdle which most students clear without undue neurosis. It is, however, very difficult and possibly even irresponsible for the teacher to regard the taught as his equals *in the relevant domain*, a domain which the taught have after all voluntarily chosen, with all its attendant disadvantages, because they had something to gain thereby, and considered that the gain outweighed the handicap of provisional *inequality.*

Mr Barlow is quite right: dons are not (I am thankful to say) appointed for their administrative or political abilities. But students, too, have no particular qualifications in those domains. Stalemate, *I think.*

"Why are the universities less democratic than the rest of the *nation?*" Mr Barlow asks. (He has forgotten to mention nurseries, *kindergartens and schools: the* Children's Charter has not yet, I think, been implemented.) Might it not just conceivably be because the principle of "one man, one vote" is one which, when one thinks seriously of its implications (and I *cordially invite* Mr Barlow to do so, perhaps for the first time), is quite unworkable in an institution dedicated, not only to the educative process itself, but to its continuance *and improvement?*

Yours faithfully,
P. RICKARD,
Emmanuel College,
Cambridge.
August 13.

HMSO printing dispute

From the Secretary-General of the Law Society

Sir, Today's (August 15) article by your Legal Correspondent suggests that while it is unfortunate that the strike by the government printers has resulted in the non-publication so far of 34 Acts of Parliament which have received the *Royal Assent, the public should not* be too worried. Surely, however, it must be a serious matter for the public if they are to be answerable to laws which cannot be ascertained, and it is certainly serious for lawyers who are expected to be able to advise on laws *which are already* in force but which they have *extreme difficulty in finding.*

As your Correspondent states the Lord Chancellor's Department is doing its best to keep the courts informed of new law which has to be applied, but nevertheless the general promulgation of the law, which is an essential part of the administration of the legal system, has for the *moment completely broken down.* It may well be that criminal sanctions will only be applied in the most extreme cases whilst the present situation lasts, but the public can still suffer in many ways through lack of adequate advice from lawyers, and *until the Acts* are published lawyers are clearly in a *most invidious situation*, being unable to tell their clients what the law is.

If the statutes concerned affected but a few the situation, though still serious, could perhaps be the better tolerated. The fact, however, is that the Rent Act, the Housing Act, the *Finance Act and the Trade Union* and Labour Relations Act, to name but some, exemplify the sort of legislation which could affect large numbers of the community who are *entitled* to know what their rights and duties are. Lack of this knowledge unfortunately amounts to nothing less than a denial of justice.

In the general interest one can only trust that the present dispute will be settled without delay.

Yours faithfully,
J. L. BOWRON, Secretary-General,
The Law Society,
The Law Society's Hall,
113 Chancery Lane, WC2.
August 15.

Royal Agricultural Hall

From Mr Cedric Price

Sir, Sir John Betjeman and his friends (August 15) must be suffering from architectural amnesia to compare that third rate building with the Crystal Palace.

I look forward to their appeal for the saving of Earls Court. Thank goodness they were all too young to appeal on behalf of old Newgate Jail.

Yours faithfully,
CEDRIC PRICE,
38 Alfred Place, WC1.
August 15.

...ion and crime

...fessor M. Hammerton

...contributions which you ...ted on TV and violence do ...asize how much easier it is ... questions to be confident ...duce *proof that* confidence ...ed. It has been correctly ...out that the increase of ... in our society correlates ...ith the spread of TV. But ...ation *by itself* does not *...sal connexion; and no man* ...sert that there have been ... changes in society which ...e equally responsible—or ... For instance, the "child-...y" might, with equal jus... ...called the "children of ... I do *not* assert that the ...ad acceptance of Dr ...doctrines (or, to be just, of ...widespread misunderstand...ais doctrines) is productive ...nce; but neither could I ...tly deny it.

...*right to be restrained in* ...g violence on TV; but let ...*lude ourselves into sup*...*at we have found the root* ...*il* in the wicked box.

... yours faithfully,
...MERTON, Head of Depart...

...ent of Psychology.
...versity of Newcastle upon ...

...uilding,
...t Place,
...e upon Tyne.
...5.

...buie and after

...*e Director of the National* ...r Scotland

...an issue of such momen...*ional importance as that* by your leading article of *August 13 on Drumbuie*, there are limitless points that can be chosen for special comment. This, Sir Andrew Gilchrist, Chairman of the Highlands and Islands Development Board, has sought to do in your issue of August 16.

*As the National Trust for Scot*land both in your leading article and in many other quarters has received considerable prominence over Drumbuie, it is important in *the context of Sir Andrew Gil*christ's letter to give reassurance of the Trust's concern for the appropriate developments in the Kyle of Lochalsh area and on the estate of Balmacara which includes Drumbuie.

*Ross and Cromarty County Coun*cil and the Trust, united in their opposition to the Drumbuie project, have been as jointly concerned with the forthcoming developments in connexion with the Admiralty's plans for the British Underwater *Test and Evaluation Centre* (BUTEC). This project will absorb *most of the suitable land around* Kyle itself which may be used for the construction of houses. The estimated requirement for labour may ultimately exceed 90, which is treble the present unemployment figure and it is hoped that many may be recruited for a variety of skills locally.

It will be seen therefore that in the whole parish of Lochalsh all available labour can be absorbed. Equally it demonstrates that it is developments of this size that seem to be right and proper for such an area thus avoiding the quite disproportionate pressures and demands that would follow a construction site *for oil platforms.*

In addition to BUTEC, the guaranteed *continuation of the rail*way line to Kyle also helps to main*main the prospect* of employment and of other small industries, thus *confirming the wisdom of the High*lands and Islands Board in their plans to establish an Advance Factory at Kyle.

Yours faithfully,
JAMIE STORMONTH DARLING,
5 Charlotte Square,
Edinburgh.
Aug 16.

Population control

From Mr J. M Green

Sir, In your leader on August 15 you appear to be advocating a totally laisser faire attitude to population control, arguing that we should be able to "cope" with a 4,750,000 *increase by 2011, assuming all goes* as predicted.

While I agree that direct government action is not desirable, I feel nevertheless that there is a strong need for a continuing propaganda campaign about the social desir*ability of limiting families to two* children. The limitations in world resources should make us feel that we cannot look on any significant population increase (and roughly 10 per cent is significant) with complacency. This is especially true when one considers that the populations of underdeveloped countries are *likely to increase* at a much higher rate, and will indirectly affect us by using up a proportionately larger share of those same, limited, resources.

Contrary to popular belief, this country is not an island, but part of the main, and we are therefore affected by, and affect, the rest of the world.

Yours faithfully,
J. M. GREEN,
Flat 61, Highview,
Byron Way,
Northolt,
Middlesex.
August 15.

The Panovs in Britain

From Mrs Pamela Manson

Sir, The splendid thing about England is that it is a free country. That is why its citizens were allowed to demonstrate on behalf of the Panovs against their cruel treatment by the Soviet Government.

For the Panovs to be able to take part in a demonstration on behalf of *their friend Victor Polsky, while on* a visit to this country, is for the Panovs a taste of the fruits of true freedom denied them in Russia.

Surely Mr B. A. Young (letter, August 15) would not wish to prevent the Panovs showing their support for a compatriot suffering a distressing situation in Russia, that once was theirs. I write as a member of the one-time Committee for the Release of Valery and Galina Panov—now thank God—defunct.

Yours sincerely,
PAMELA MANSON,
Garden Maisonette,
18 Phillimore Place,
off High Street Kensington, W8.
August 16.

COURT CIRCULAR

BALMORAL CASTLE

August 18: Divine Service was held in Crathie Parish Church this morning.

The Reverend Thomas Nicol, DD preached the sermon.

The Queen will open the new headquarters of the Royal Academy of Dancing at Vicarage Crescent, Battersea, on November 5.

Marriages

Sir Theo Crawford and Miss P. Chater
The marriage took place on Saturday, August 17, at St Peter's Church, Parham, between Sir Theo Crawford, of Surbiton, Surrey, and Miss Priscilla Chater, of Pidborough, Sussex. The Rev John Chater officiated.

Mr R. Thompson and Miss M. M. McKay
The marriage took place on Saturday at the Convent of the Sacred Heart, Tunbridge Wells, Kent, of Mr Roy Thompson, son of Mr and Mrs A. Thompson, Warren Drive, Ifield, Sussex, and Miss Margaret McKay, elder daughter of Sir John McKay, The Mount, Long Slip, Langton Green, Tunbridge Wells, Kent, and the late Mrs G. G. McKay. Father K. Mulvey, OP, and Father W. Howell took part in the service.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of French lace and woven cotton. Her short, bouffant veil was held in place by a camellia and she carried an open posy of marguerites, gentians and lilies-of-the-valley. Her sister, Miss Janine McKay, and Miss Clair Fearis attended her. Mr Graham Davis was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride. The honeymoon is being spent touring in Great Britain.

Today's engagements

Exhibition: Ancient Palestine, 3100 BC to AD 640, British Museum, 10-5.
Display of costumes used in the BBC television series *Elizabeth R, Kings Wine Cellar, Hampton* Court Palace, 9.30-5.30.
Exhibition: "I'll put a girdle round about the earth . . ."; centenary of the birth of Guglielmo Marconi, Science Museum, 10-6.
The Queen's Life Guard, mounting ceremony, Horse Guards, Whitehall, 11.

Birthdays today

Sir Alexander Brebner, 91; Sir Lionel Brett, 63; Right Rev Dr G. A. Ellison, 64; Mr David Ennals, 52; Lord Evans of Hungershall, 75; Air Vice-Marshal *J. R. Gordon-Finlayson, 60*; Mrs Justice Heilbron, 60; Mr Richard Ingrams, 37; Sir Alec Kirkbride, 77; Sir Hubert Pitman, 73; Professor Gilbert Ryle, 74.

Latest wills

Latest estates include (net before duty paid; further duty may be payable on some estates):
Barker, Mr Christopher Leonard William, of Bexhill on Sea (duty paid, £30,016) £117,762
Greenberg, Mr Simeon, of South Kensington, member of the Stock Exchange (duty paid, £22,547) £87,252
Gurney-Dixon, Lady, of Lyndhurst, Hampshire, widow of Sir Samuel Gurney-Dixon (duty paid, £33,310) £117,360
Roberts, Mr Norman Puleston, of Newton Abbot, solicitor (duty paid, £11,140) £72,221
Stanton, Mr Percy Thomas *William, of Thorpe Bay, Essex (duty* paid, £25,750) £285,555

3 Course Dinner in London 7½p

(The Friendship is free)

London is a lonely, friendless place for the homeless and for many of the old people who have been left behind in dismal rooms. Some are just bewildered by life today, some are problem people. All of them need friendship, even more than material aid—though plenty need a simple square meal.

The Hoxton Centre, with aid from Help the Aged, provides both. Friendship from hardworking young people like 'Kipper' who does a round among down and outs till the small hours; and Judith who gives old Mrs White almost the only visits she gets. "Loneliness", says Judith, "can do terrible things to old people. We hope to show her that somebody cares."

Their devoted, realistic help enables us to provide a nourishing meal for 7½p (yes, even in 1974), holidays at exceptionally low cost, and soon a workroom where they can make friends and a little money to eke out their pensions.

These young workers are giving their lives to helping those in great need. We need to back them with the essential funds they need. Please send your generous gift quickly to:

Hon. Treasurer,
the Right Hon. Lord Maybray-King,
Help the Aged, Room T9L
8 Denman Street,
London, W1A 2AP

*£150 names a Help the Aged flat in memory of someone dear to you.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr S. X. Benito and Mme L. Pecher
The engagement is announced between *Simon Xavier, son of* Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs F. M. Benito, of Altea, Alicante, Spain, and Lyndsey, elder daughter of Mrs J. C. Hatherill-Stephenson and the late M D. Pecher and stepdaughter of Mr J. C. Hatherill-Stephenson, of Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire.

Mr A. H. Bevan and Miss S. J. Porter
The marriage will take place on August 24 between Alex, son of Professor and Mrs C. W. L. Bevan, of Cardiff, and Sarah, daughter of Mr and Mrs P. Porter, of Denford, Northamptonshire.

Mr D. P. J. Crabtree and Miss J. E. Ritchie
The engagement is announced between David, elder son of Mr and Mrs P. N. Crabtree, of Lane End, Boston Spa, Yorkshire, and Jean, daughter of Dr and Mrs J. A. Ritchie, of Portaway, Braunton, Devon.

Mr R. A. Douse and Miss C. L. Hayes
The engagement is announced of Raymond, son of Mr and Mrs R. C. R. Douse, of Victoria, British Columbia, and Christine, daughter of Mr M. J. Hayes of Melbourne, Australia, and Dr J. J. Hayes, of Moreton, Cheshire.

Mr D. K. Evans and Miss J. J. Orwin
The engagement is announced between David Richard, elder son of Mr and Mrs D. C. Evans, of Kingston, Jamaica, and Jennifer Jane, only daughter of Mr and Mrs W. D. Orwin, of Beaconsfield, Buckinghamshire.

Mr J. P. M. H. Evelyn and Miss A. P. Lindsell
The engagement is announced, and the marriage will take place quietly in London on September 26, between Patrick Evelyn, of Wotton, Surrey, and Anne Patricia, daughter of Mr and Mrs *R. C. Lindsell*, of Northwood House, Sharpthorne, Sussex.

Mr D. F. Hill and Miss J. A. Biddlecombe
The engagement is announced between David Forster, son of Captain D. C. Hill, DSO, RN, and Mrs Hill, of Bockendon Grange, Westwood Heath, Coventry, and Jennifer *Ann, daughter of Major J.* Biddlecombe and of Mrs D. Biddlecombe, of Well Cottage, Seal, Kent.

Mr D. E. Johns and Miss A. M. L. Hollis
The engagement is announced between Duncan Edward, son of Mr and Mrs S. H. Johns, of College Farm, Wasperton, Warwick, and Anne Margaret Lorraine, younger daughter of Colonel E. G. Hollis, OBE, of Georgetown, Guyana, and Mrs B. Hollis, of 1 Trinity Road, Whetstone, Leicester.

Mr C. E. McWhannell and Miss W. S. Robertson
The engagement is announced between Colin Ellis, younger son of Mr and Mrs G. G. McWhannell, of 5 St Anne's Terrace, St Helier, Jersey, and Willa Smith, younger daughter of Mr W. S. Robertson and the late Mrs Jean Robertson, of Byeways, Dunbar, East Lothian.

Mr S. H. Maxwell and Miss E. F. Minor
The engagement is announced between Stuart Hamilton, younger son of Mr and Mrs Sam Maxwell, of Taumarunui, New Zealand, and Elaine Francis, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs F. E. Minor, of Gayton, Wirral, Cheshire.

Mr C. J. R. Patterson and Miss A. E. Butler
The engagement is announced between Colin, eldest son of Mrs R. Patterson and the late Mr J. A. C. Patterson, of Isfield, Sussex, and Ann Elizabeth, only daughter of Mr and Mrs W. R. *Butler, of Wotton-under-Edge*, Gloucestershire.

Memorial service

Sir Frederick Brundrett
A memorial service for Sir Frederick Brundrett will be held at St *Martin-in-the-Fields* at 11.30 am on Wednesday, September 25. Those wishing to have seats reserved for the service should apply in writing to the Naval Personnel Division 2, Ministry of Defence, Room 208, Archway Block South, Old Admiralty Building, Spring Gardens, London, SW1A 2BE, *not later than* September 10.

Missionary societies agree to work together

By Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent

The two greatest Anglican missionary societies, which historically were mainly responsible for the extension of the Church of England into a worldwide communion, often seemed to be more rivals than partners. In that they reflected the divisions within the church itself: the Church Missionary Society is traditionally supported by the evangelical and low church constituency, the United Society for the Propagation of the Gospel by the Anglo-Catholic and high church establishment.

Faced with overwhelming difficulties in common, the two societies have now agreed to work together wherever possible. That is not the compromising of distinct positions under the pressure of necessity, although some voices may still be raised to call it so, but it reflects the growing *sense in the Church of England* generally that the high and low styles of churchmanship are two sides of the same coin.

For a long time the Church of England's proud claim to be both a Catholic and a Protestant church concealed the reality of two warring factions that were either Catholic or Protestant in tradition.

Civil wars are always the most bitter. The friction still comes to the surface from time to time, whether at the top in certain doctrinal discussions at General Synod level, or parochially with the appointment of an incumbent of one churchmanship to a parish *with a tradition of the other. But* it is undoubtedly lessening, and this may be partly because greater low church contact with and understanding of Roman Catholicism has diminished the suspicion felt towards Anglo-Catholicism.

It is no longer unusual to find evangelical Anglicans making *common cause with* Roman Catholics, and finding not just causes but ideas in common, too.

The latest report of the joint working party drawn from the CMS and the USPG has just been published. At one point the setting up of the working party was heralded as a first step towards merging the societies, but the report finds that an irrelevancy at the moment.

It said: "The working party agreed that to discuss a merger of the two societies at this stage was to evade the real issue before us. That was quite simply, how to restructure the societies and *perhaps the whole missionary set*-up of the church, to meet the new situation in world mission.

"We are the servants of world mission. This mission is no longer simply from Europe outwards—it is from everywhere to everywhere, from the whole Church to the whole world; it is no longer simply 'in foreign parts'—home and overseas missions are one.

"It is no longer from the enlightened to the benighted—the young churches have grown up and have their own gifts to share; it is no longer a frontal assault on heathenism—it is a confrontation with a worldwide secularism and a confrontation in which we sometimes find we have strange allies. It can no longer neglect, if it ever did, social and international justice, but must struggle to find a true balance of proclamation and service.

"These are some aspects of the new phase of world mission. It is a situation that may demand closer association of our two societies, or may demand their demise or may demand their transformation into something new, or may demand a new form of association with the synodical structures of our church."

The report respects traditional *parish loyalties* to one or other society and sees no point in riding roughshod over them. But the need for closer cooperation at local level emerges strongly. "More important than talk of structural union is the need to work together to detect what is going to be the significant unit of church life for the rest of the century, and what our creative relationships to this unit should be."

Both societies will continue to put their traditional role, sending missionaries and related forms of help abroad, as their first priority. But both see other roles emerging from the changing missionary scene: the training of overseas nationals who will return to their own countries to be leaders there, and the receiving of missionaries from overseas to Britain. It is recognized at last that Britain is itself missionary territory.

Four practical areas of cooperation have so far emerged from the working party's discussion: preparation before a missionary goes out; preparing the local church to receive and care for the missionary; helping the missionary on his leave back in Britain; and reorientation of missionaries who return to take up pastoral work in Britain.

The working party points out that it is still in existence and more can be expected *from it in* the future. "At the level of our councils and staffs, rivalry no longer exists. We are convinced that at all levels, including that of the parish, we can be seen to be complementary to each other and determined to cooperate in meeting the new era of world mission."

The Anglican communion overseas, which now numbers more than half the world's total of Anglican communicants, is in many areas still heavily dependent on help from England, though increasingly also from America, Canada and Australasia. Parallel to this new spirit of cooperation *at home, world Anglicanism is* improving cooperation in the traditional mission areas.

In the long run the importance of these two societies to the Anglican communion may turn upon their ability to adapt to a changing world, and the rapprochement between them is a sign of that adaptability. They are the principal links between overseas Anglicanism, particularly in the third world, and the mother Church. One day this link may prove vital to the survival of the Church of England itself.

Academic record set by Balliol

Balliol College has set a record by taking 33 first-class honours degrees in the 1974 final honours schools examinations of Oxford University.

But the title of top college in the league tables based on the examination results is in some dispute. St Anne's College had the greatest proportion of first and second-class degrees, while Corpus Christi, last year's undisputed champions, scored most points in the so-called Norrington table.

The proportion of first-class degrees went up again this year. It is 12.6 per cent, compared with 12 per cent last year and 11.3 per cent in 1972. But the improvement was due entirely to the men.

Their average went up from 12 per cent to 13.2 per cent. The women's dropped from 12.1 per cent to 9.9 per cent, although last year was an exception.

The top six colleges for firsts were: Balliol, Corpus, Merton, Wadham, New and University. For firsts and seconds they were: St Anne's, St John's, Corpus Christi, Hertford, Exeter and St Catherine's.

The accompanying results table gives the number of candidates from each college who obtained degrees in the final honour schools except those who exceeded the statutory number of terms before sitting their examinations.

The second gives percentages for each college and positions based both on the percentage of firsts they got and on the percentage of firsts and seconds.

The third gives positions based on a points system devised by Sir Arthur Norrington, former President of Trinity College. The system awards three points for a first, two for a second and one for a third.

The tables ignore the performances of candidates from Campion Hall, Greyfriars, Linacre, Mansfield, Regent's Park and St Benet's Hall, from which entries are too small to make a fair assessment.

RESULTS TABLE

Men's colleges	I	II	III	pass	Total
Balliol	33	71	16	2	122
Brasenose	11	74	18	4	107
Christ Church	19	96	26	3	147
Corpus Christi	16	41	8	0	65
Exeter	10	86	15	0	111
Hertford	16	81	14	0	114
Jesus	16	78	17	2	113
Keble	16	108	27	1	152
Lincoln	4	62	15	4	85
Magdalen	17	74	18	2	111
Merton	20	91	29	3	143
New	25	87	19	3	134
Oriel	5	61	22	3	91
Pembroke	7	77	20	3	111
Queen's	15	56	21	3	105
St Catherine's	12	112	19	1	144
St Edmund Hall	11	104	19	3	137
St John's	11	86	10	4	111
St Peter's	10	76	19	1	105
Trinity	3	39	12	3	68
University	22	86	17	3	128
Wadham	21	70	17	3	111
Worcester	14	91	16	2	123
Total	336	1791	394	48	2569

Women's colleges	I	II	III	pass	Total
Lady Margaret Hall	12	91	23	1	127
St Anne's	9	133	9	2	153
St Hilda's	10	98	19	0	126
St Hugh's	18	106	21	1	146
Somerville	16	80	22	1	119
Total	65	498	93	5	661
Total all colleges	401	2289	487	53	3230

PERCENTAGES

Men's colleges	I	II	III	pass	I	Pos. I&II
Balliol	27.1	68.2	13.1	1.6	1	10
Brasenose	10.3	69.2	16.8	3.7	16	23*
Christ Church	13.3	67.1	18.2	1.4	11	22
Corpus Christi	24.6	63.1	10.3	—	2	5*
Exeter	9.0	77.5	13.5	—	20	5*
Hertford	14.0	73.7	12.3	—	9	5*
Jesus	14.2	69.0	15.0	1.8	8	16
Keble	10.5	71.0	17.8	0.7	15	19
Lincoln	4.7	72.9	17.7	4.7	28	25
Magdalen	15.3	66.7	16.2	1.8	7	17*
Merton	14.0	64.0	13.9	2.2	3	14
New	18.7	64.9	14.2	2.2	5	14
Oriel	5.5	67.0	24.2	3.3	27	28
Pembroke	6.1	69.4	18.0	3.6	22	26
Queen's	12.9	61.1	17.4	2.9	17	27
St Cat'rine's	8.3	77.8	13.2	0.7	21	6
St Edm Hall	8.0	75.9	13.9	2.2	25	12
St John's	9.9	77.3	9.0	1.8	17	5
St Peter's	9.7	73.5	15.5	1.0	18	15
Trinity	7.4	72.1	17.6	2.9	25	23*
University	17.2	67.2	14.2	2.3	6	12
Wadham	19.0	62.1	15.3	3.6	3	7*
Worcester	11.4	71.0	15.0	1.6	13	8*
Average	13.2	69.5	15.4	1.9		

Women's colleges	I	II	III	pass	I	Pos. I&II
Lady M Hall	9.4	71.7	18.1	0.8	19	20
St Anne's	6.5	86.0	6.5	1.4	26	1
St Hilda's	7.9	77.8	14.3	—	22	4
St Hugh's	12.3	72.6	13.4	0.7	17	11
Somerville	13.5	67.2	18.5	0.8	10	21
Average	9.9	75.1	14.5	0.7		
Average all colleges	12.6	70.5	15.2	1.7		

NORRINGTON

Men's colleges	P Max poss	per cent	Pos
Balliol	257	366	70.2	2
Brasenose	149	221	60.0	24
Christ Church	375	729	64.1	18*
Corpus Christi	158	195	70.8	1
Exeter	217	333	65.2	11*
Hertford	250	342	67.4	4
Jesus	231	336	65.2	11*
Keble	291	456	63.8	20
Lincoln	171	255	59.2	27
Magdalen	217	333	65.2	11*
Merton	173	246	59.9	5
New	268	402	66.7	5
Oriel	136	273	58.3	28
Pembroke	201	345	60.2	26
Queen's	192	309	62.1	23
St Catherine's	279	432	64.6	15*
St Edm Hall	260	411	63.2	21*
St John's	219	333	65.8	8
St Peter's	198	309	64.1	18*
Trinity	125	204	61.3	25
University	255	384	66.4	6
Wadham	220	333	66.1	7
Worcester	240	364	65.9	14
Totals:	4984	7707	64.6 (29)	

Women's colleges	P Max poss	per cent	Pos
Lady M Hall	241	381	63.3	21*
St Anne's	282	429	65.7	9
St Hilda's	244	378	64.6	15*
St Hugh's	287	438	65.5	10
Somerville	230	357	64.4	17
Total	1284	1983	64.7 (29)	
Total all colleges	6268	9690	64.7 (29)	

* Equal placings

Science report

Aging: Mortality and immune response

Tests on old people in Australia have revealed that death in old age is associated with certain indices of resistance to infection. That is the case even when infectious disease is not the cause of death, which suggests that the failure in immune responsiveness is an *indication of a more general* aging process.

The tests were conducted by Dr *Ian Roberts-Thomson* at the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research in Melbourne on 199 adult volunteers. In the first stage of the investigation, Dr Roberts-Thomson and his associates compared the results of three different tests of immunity in a group of healthy people under the age of 25 and a rather larger group of healthy people over 60.

On the basis of their discovery that the immune responsiveness of the young volunteers was significantly brisker than that of the older ones, they went on to correlate the immune responsiveness of a much older group of volunteers with their mortality over a two-year period.

The three tests were aimed at assessing from different angles the very complex machinery underlying resistance to infectious organisms and other invading foreign particles. One was a skin test of what is known as the delayed-type hypersensitivity *(DTH) reaction; another involved* tests on blood samples in culture; and the third was a test of antibody production.

Positive results in all those tests depend on the competence of the body's white blood cells to respond in certain ways to provocation with a foreign organism or protein.

To produce large quantities of antibody against the invader, the white cells must proliferate. That was the basis for the tests on cultured cells from blood samples. *Certain chemicals known to cause* proliferation of normal white blood cells were added to the culture plates and the response of the cells recorded and compared.

The antibody tests, which were done on serum samples, extended the evaluation to the actual production of antibody by the antibody-secreting cells.

The DTH skin test, which does not depend on antibody production, is a measure of immune "memory". A mixture of five *foreign antigens was used to pro*voke the immune system and the skin was tested some weeks later to see which antigens the cells "remembered". Most healthy people react with reddening of the skin to two or more.

On all three of these tests, there were significant differences between people under 25 and those over 60. Only the DTH reaction was used in the evaluation of the 52 volunteers over 80. They were all people who were living in homes for the aged.

By the end of the two-year follow-up, 34 of them had died, most of them from bronchopneumonia, cerebral haemorrhage or thrombosis, or heart failure, of which only the first could be ascribed to infection. None died of cancer.

Dr Roberts-Thomson divided the 34 into two groups according to the results of the DTH test. One consisted of people who gave positive reactions to none of the antigens or only to one. The other consisted of people who reacted to between two and five of them. Of the 52 old people tested, 80 per cent fell into the first group and 34 per cent into the second.

The significance of the findings for the biological basis of aging, which is still not understood, lies in the way in which it may link actual mortality with the cellular processes which must underly aging.

There is an unresolved controversy among biologists on whether aging is genetically programmed or happens by a random series of accidents. If it is genetically programmed, aging and death are simply the predetermined consequence of the succession of developments which begin when the fertilized egg begins to differentiate into the various tissue types.

The alternative is that random changes in the vital machinery of the cell add up over time to reduce its efficiency to the point at which it is no longer viable.

Inefficiency in the cellular processes underlying the immune response nor only leaves the elderly person relatively defenceless against infection, but may be symptomatic of the growing inefficiency of cells in all of the body's tissues.

By Nature-Times News Service.

Source: *Lancet*, August 17 (ii, 368; 1974).

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Appointments in the Forces

Royal Navy

ADMIRAL: Sir Andrew Lewis, Retd List, Sept 8.

VICE-ADMIRAL: Sir Michael Fell, Retd List, Oct 7.

REAR-ADMIRAL: I. G. W. Robertson, Retd List, Oct 7.

SURGEON REAR-ADMIRAL (D): J. Hunter, Retd List, Oct 12.

CAPTAINS: K. B. Birkett, Min of Def with Dir Gen Ships as Dy Dir Eng (Marine), Jan 17, 75; K. W. Bradley, Min of Def with Dir Gen Ships as Asst Dir, Design (Electrical), Jan 31, 75; P. J. D. Northey, Flag Offr Scotland and N Ireland as Chf Staff Offr (Admin), Jan 22, 75.

COMMANDERS: J. Hamilton, Min of Def with Dir of Naval Security, Sept 10; A. Casdagli, Min of Def with Second Sea Lord, Sept 2 (granted acting rank of capt, Sept 2 to Dec 30); A. A. Waugh, Hermes as exec offr, Jan 6, 75; C. D. Taylor Sutton, Norfolk as Marine Eng Offr, Oct 4; P. M. Marcell, Bristol as supply offr, March 25, 75; J. V. Rose, Excellent as Cdr NBCD Policy and Trials Section, Dec 6; D. J. Lean, Staff of UKMILREP/IMS, Jan 7, 75.

INSTRUCTOR-COMMANDERS: D. C. Blacker, Oceanographic Staff Offr in SHAPE (in acting rank of inst capt), Dec 15; D. V. Fowke, Warrior on Staff of C-in-C Fleet as dep FIO/FMelo, Nov 22.

SURGEON COMMANDER: K. H. McCraith, Centurion for duty with Admiralty Med Bd, Aug 12.

The Army

BRIGADIER: W. E. Townsend to be CEO HQ BAOR, Aug 23.

COLONELS: T. B. Palmer to be Col GS (W), Tech Int (A), MOD, Aug 23; R. A. Pascoe to be Col GS(SD), HQ UKLF, Aug 23; A. D. Rouse to be Col GS, I of E(A), Aug 25.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS: J. F. Blake, R Signals, to be GSO1 (W) System Implementn Div, NICSNA, Aug 23; T. A. Boam, SC, to be Asst Army Instr, RCDS, Aug 23; A. A. Fabrie, Q O Hldrs, apptd CO 1 Q O Hldrs, Aug 16; P. S. Kerr-Smiley, Q O Hldrs, apptd CO Scottish Inf Depot, Bridge of Don, Aug 13; J. McCready, RHF, apptd CO JIB Shorncliffe, Aug 5; A. G. C. W. Peck, OOM, to be AQMG (Trg/Man), HQ UKLF, Aug 22.

Royal Air Force

AIR COMMODORE: M. C. S. Shepherd to D of Ops (AD and Overseas) RAF, Aug 27.

GROUP CAPTAINS: H. V. Craig to HQ TC as STSO, Aug 19; P. J. Cabourne to HQ STC as Gp Capt Ops (AD and OS), Aug 25; R. L. Tavanyar as OC RAF Gatow, Aug 25.

WING COMMANDERS: J. F. B. Jones to MOD(AFD) as PA1(RAF), Aug 19; A. J. Bendell to 17 Sqn, Brugen as OC, Aug 16; A. C. Lee to SHAPE as SO Logistics Div, Aug 24.

SQUADRON LEADER WITH ACTING RANK OF WING COMMANDER: D. R. Seale to RAF Brize Norton as OCAW, Aug 23.

Pipers meet for the gathering of Glen Finnan

By Seton Gordon

The Glen Finnan gathering attracts many pipers, *and Pipe* Major James MacGregor had the distinction of winning both the pibroch and the open march competition yesterday. His pibroch was the "MacGregor's Gathering" and his march was "The Braes of Castle Grant".

The Chief of the gathering this year was Lord MacDonald of MacDonald. He was introduced by Sir Donald Cameron of Lochiel.

Afterwards the flag of the gathering was raised by Angus MacPherson, the celebrated piper and judge, who is in his 98th year, and a rousing Gaelic song of the rising of 1745 was sung by Mr Ronnie MacLellan.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:
INLAND REVENUE: Mr M. I. Prevett, a deputy chief valuer at the Valuation Office, is to succeed Mr W. A. Hobbs as chief valuer. Mr C. H. Tinsley is to become a deputy chief valuer. In the Scottish branch, Mr J. Beggs will succeed *Mr M. L. Barclay as chief* valuer. Mr J. Gilchrist becomes an assistant chief valuer.

£50,000 winner

The weekly £50,000 Premium Savings Bond prize, announced on Saturday, was won by number AT 570109. The winner lives in Stirlingshire.

The 25 £1,000 winners are:

2 AT 958681	5 LN 650896	RK 040658
3 BT 389153	6 LP 681234	4 Rs 100835
4 BZ 870857	MR 163580	4 Rs 100868
1 DN 943819	1 MS 051350	8 RT 019214
4 FK 107041	2 ML 544758	1 TF 357753
6 JL 257198	8 MP 191679	3 VF 348161
1 KB 339628	8 OR 042117	9 VZ 928074
7 LP 853044	7 QW 264424	11 ZP 703707

Specimen chess game in British championship

The following game was played in the ninth round of the British chess championship at Clacton-on-Sea last week. In the final round, last Friday, seven players tied for first place. A play-off for the title will be arranged later this year.

ENGLISH OPENING
White: S. Webb
Black: W. R. Hariston

1	Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	20	Kt-K5	R-B3
2	P-Q4	P-B4	21	B-R5	P-Q4
3	P-B4	PxP	22	PxP	PxP
4	Kt-K5	P-QKt3	23	Kt-B5	P-Q5
5	Kt-QB3	B-Kt2	24	KtxQP	R-R4
6	P-K3	P-Q3	25	B-Kt4	R-KR3
7	P-KR4	P-K3	26	P-KR3	Kt-K5
8	B-K2	B-K2	27	PxKt	RxP ch
9	Q-Q2	Q-B2	28	K-Kt1	Q-R4 ch
10	P-KR5	QR1-Q1	29	K-B1	R-Kt6
11	Q-Q2	P-QR3	30	R-B2	RxP (Kt3)
12	KR-Q1	Q-B2	31	Q-Kt1	Q-Kt3
13	QR-B1	QR-B1	32	Kt-B5	Q-KB3
14	B-B1	Q-Kt2	33	R-B2	QxB
15	P-KB3	KR-K1	34	P-QR4	P-QR4
16	K-R1	B-B1	35	Q-R3	R-Kt5
17	Kt-B3	Kt-K4	36	Kt-Q5	Q-Kt4ch
18	BxP	KtxQBP	37	K-Kt1	RxKt
19	BxKt	RxB		resigns	

25 years ago

From The Times of Thursday, August 18, 1949

From Our Own Correspondent

Frankfurt, Aug 17.—Although no formal decision has yet been made by any of the German parties, enough has been said in public since the elections on Sunday to make the prospects of a coalition between the Christian Democrats and the Socialists in the new Parliament exceedingly slim. The linch-pin in such an axis would *be the Ministry of Economics, and* Dr Adenauer, who is summoning his party leaders to a conference at his home this weekend, is believed to have Professor Ludwig Erhard, the exponent of free economy, firmly in mind for the post. The Socialists could not accept such an appointment without destroying their principles.

Preparations are now being made in the provinces to call the Landtage together to elect delegates to the federal convention on September 9. This convention will choose the federal president.

Collective and cooperative enterprises in Israel

By a Special Correspondent

The farming structure of Israel is quite different from that of any other democracy. It has evolved from the early years of the century when non-socialists Jewish settlers from Europe adopted cooperative principles on a socialist pattern. Ninety-two per cent of the land is state-owned and 73 per cent of it is farmed by 282 collective enterprises (kibbutzim). Most of the rest is occupied by 352 cooperative farming settlements (moshavim), grouping 60 to 120 farms each.

Farmland is leased at a nominal rent by the National Lands Authority to both types of settlement, on a renewable term of 49 years. In the moshavim it is both parcelled and allocated by the moshav's management committee, elected annually by the farmers. They hold their land and a house on the same leasehold terms. With family help they earn an independent living and make their own farming decisions, holding the farm conditionally on its being kept cultivated only with family labour or mutual moshav help when necessary. The farmer can sell his investments in the place to an incoming tenant approved by the community or leave the farm to a son or his widow on condition that she remarries. Fragmentation is not permitted.

The moshav community is responsible to the farmer for minimum subsistence so long as he fulfils his obligations to it, including payment of an annual membership fee, democratically determined, to cover community investments and repayment of loan capital from banks or other agricultural investment organizations. The management committee maintains *the moshav's production*, marketing and municipal services, the latter being paid for by direct taxation. Civic services, such as health, education, culture and religion, are all available.

As with the collective settlements, moshavim are specialized in their production. Dairying moshavim provide about seven and a half acres a farm, carrying 10 or more Israel Friesian cows and growing part of their fodder. Usually an acre or so is in citrus orchard or vegetable cropping. Field crop farms may be 10 or more acres. About two thirds is usually irrigated, for sugar beet, vegetables for canning, groundnuts or cotton, the rest being devoted primarily to grain.

Some moshavim specialize in intensive vegetable, fruit or flower production for export and those holdings are smaller. In hill districts the terrain usually dictates a holding of three to four acres, producing deciduous fruits, grape vines for wine or dessert and poultry meat or eggs.

Credit for farm investments and inputs is supplied by the moshav. As a consumer cooperative affiliated to the nationwide wholesale cooperative organization of the labour movement, it supplies all household and farm requirements and to avail himself of those services the farmer must be a member of the labour union. As a producer cooperative the moshav markets the produce and provides facilities such as cold storage, transport, grading, sorting and packing. It sells fresh produce to a central cooperative society on a commission basis. Industrial crops of cotton, sugar beet and others are sold through commodity marketing boards.

The moshav keeps the farmers' accounts and its operations are controlled by an elected local commission and supervised by the Audit Union of Cooperative Societies. The union also provides guidance and supervision, particularly for new moshavim. Each moshav is affiliated to one of several national organizations.

The organizational pattern applies to all but a few moshavim, which are collectives resembling kibbutzim in most respects. Kibbutzim *constitute colonies of* workers engaged in agriculture or partly in agriculture and light industry. They hold the land collectively, working it for their own subsistence and the profit of the kibbutz. In return for their labour they receive their keep, accommodation, a clothing allowance, pocket *money and free education* for their children. In ill health they and their families are cared for by the medical fund of the labour union, membership of which is obligatory. They work an eight-hour day, six days a week, and draw a grant when going on holiday but have no share in the assets or profits, *which belong to the* kibbutz.

Members of a kibbutz, both men and women, make its decisions, meeting weekly in a general assembly. The management functions through 10 to 15 committees, a farm manager, secretariat, work organizer and branch of

Agriculture

By a Special Correspondent

OBITUARY

HERR JAN TSCHICHOLD

Influential typographer

Jan Tschichold, the distinguished typographer, has died in Switzerland, at the age of 72. Stanley Morison and he were the two most influential typographers of the twentieth century—Morison as historian and purposeful adviser and director of others' skills, Tschichold above all as teacher and practitioner.

He was born in Leipzig, the son of a signwriter, and came to books and type from calligraphy which he began to teach at the precocious age of 18 and to which he gave a lifetime's study and affection. In 1923, outraged by the low standards of jobbing typography and inspired by what he had seen at the first Bauhaus exhibition at Weimar, Tschichold launched the battle for a revolution in typographic design. It was a time of manifestos, and his, entitled *Elementare Typographie* (followed three years later by his first book, *Die neue Typographie*), was a trumpet-call for *simplicity and clarity* the effects of which were profound. In later years, when he had returned to a traditional style of the utmost purity, he was sometimes accused of having betrayed the revolutionary concepts of his youth; but he insisted that there was no fundamental conflict between his modernism and traditionalism, both being informed by the same sense of order and reason.

In 1926 Tschichold had accepted a teaching post at the Munich College of Printing, but with the advent of Hitler he was at once under attack for the alleged *Kulturbolschewismus* of his ideas. Like Morison 17 years before him, though in much more alarming circumstances, he was briefly imprisoned. He found refuge in Switzerland, but the country whose grateful citizen he was to become nine years later did not welcome him at first. He had to struggle hard to establish himself, though his reputation abroad was growing. A course of lectures in Denmark in 1935 was soon followed by an exhibition in London under the auspices of the firm of Lund Humphries. But his most fruitful period in England, and perhaps the summit of his work as a book designer, was to be the three years he worked for Allen Lane at Penguin Books in the late forties. The strict typographic rules he devised and the high standards he demanded for mass-produced paperbacks may at the time have seemed dogmatic; in retrospect they are seen to have been of lasting benefit to British book production in general. For many years after his return to Switzerland at the end of 1949 the Harmonie Zurich aviary had a remarkable visual unity within its variety of plumage.

In everything Tschichold did he aimed at expertise and excellence. Thus he was acknowledged as one of the world's most learned authorities on the history and technique of Chinese woodcut printing. His many publications in this field culminated in the book, *Chinesische Colour Prints from the Bamboo Studio*, 1972. He collected the works of the great writing-masters, eighteenth- and nineteenth-century trade cards and of course books. Always he classified and ordered; and he wrote, invariably in a graceful and luc

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Lovell
r CONSTRUCTION

THE TIMES
BUSINESS NEWS

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xpansion of money supply last three months puts nnual growth rate at 7.2 pc

m Congdon

sharp reversal of recent y supply trends seems to he main message of the monthly banking figures uly, released today by the of England.

e broadly-defined money y (M3) rose by £1,050m, st greater than the total ase in the first half of the The narrowly-defined y supply (M1) also in- ed significantly—by n—after two months of ne.

t these increases are uted by the Bank of Eng- to exceptional factors. e was "an unusually (and ically) large central Gov- ent deficit during the weeks, while at the same the general public bought a small amount of gilt- d stocks", the Bank ed out.

also mentions higher bank ng to the Government and mp of £473m in United dom residents' foreign ncy deposits as contribut- o the sharp rise in M3. It that "a fair amount" of £473m was due to oil com- s building up balances in tation of payments d shortly after make-up

even when £473m has deducted from the July M3 has been rising at an l rate of 7.2 per cent in last three months for figures are available.

ney supply figures for ear- months have been revised wards and it appears that rowth in M3 had in fact to almost nothing in

MONEY SUPPLY

The following are the figures released today for the monthly amount of the money stock, *seasonally adjusted*, at the mid-month make-up date.

	M1 £000m	£M3 £000m	Percentage change over 3 months at an annual rate M1	M3
1973				
July	12.7	29.0	17.8	18.2
Aug	12.6	29.6	10.5	39.6
Sept	12.4	30.3	— 2 9	39.7
Oct	12.2	31.1	—17.1	32.4
Nov	12.3	31.5	— 9 5	28.1
Dec	12.3	32.3	— 0 9	28.9
1974				
Jan	12.4	32.9	6 4	27.1
Feb	12.3	33.5	— 2.0	27.3
March	12.3	33.5	— 2 6	16.9
April	12.6	33.5	7.6	8.3
May	12.5	33.6	9.4	2.2
June	12.4	33.5	6.3	0.6
July	12.8	34.6	— 0.6	13.3

May and June. The return to a growth rate of between 5 and 10 per cent, if sustained, would therefore be a significant reversal.

The medium-dated "tap" stock, one of the Government's ways of financing its deficit, was exhausted late in July and has not so far been replaced, despite market speculation that a replacement was likely at various times in the past month. Failure to renew the stock does suggest that the Bank of England is trying hard to compensate for the big increase in M3 in July by a smaller increase in August.

There was also a resumption of the growth in acceptance business which was a marked feature of the first quarter of this year. Altogether, acceptances outstanding increased by £138m to yield a July total 55 per cent higher than a year earlier. This followed three *months in* which acceptance business had stagnated.

Industry has had no difficulty in raising finance during recent months. *Total lending* to the private sector rose by £615m compared with £565m in June, which was itself the highest *level this year.*

The Bank of England attributes this increase to greater needs for working capital, particularly because of the higher *cost of replacing* stocks and companies' problems in obtaining external finance from sources other than the banks.

Although July's figures may turn out to be a temporary *breakaway from trend they are* likely to revive the debate about the wisdom of the abrupt deceleration of money *supply growth* which took place earlier this year. Some monetary economists have argued that the slowdown was *too sharp, and might be the* harbinger of recession.

Others have claimed that a slowdown was necessary and that the money supply figures by themselves were deceptive. Credit has not been tight recently, as evidenced by the bank lending figures, and much of the money supply deceleration was due to the elimination arbitrage operations.

One sign of the cut in arbitrage operations is the fall in banks' liabilities of sterling certificates of deposit from £6,111m in November, 1973 to £5,102m last month.

Russians to pay 85pc more for gas from Iran

From Our Own Correspondent
Tehran, Aug 18

After negotiating for 10 days behind closed doors, a new price of 57 cents for every 1,000 cu ft of gas has been agreed between Iran and the Soviet Union, which annually imports 10,000 million cu metres of Iranian natural gas.

The new price compared with the old price of 30.7 cents represents an increase of more than 85 per cent, but it is a drop of 5 cents on Iran's original demand and an increase of about 10 cents on the last offer made by the Russians when Dr Taghi Mossadeghi, the managing director of the National Iranian Gas Company, went to Moscow about two months ago to negotiate a new price.

The Iranian negotiating team was headed by Mr Ahmad Memarzadeh, deputy minister for foreign trade and his Russian counterpart at the talks was Mr Nicolai Osipov.

One immediate effect of the agreement will be the restart of tripartite talks between Iran, the Soviet Union and West Germany for the export of 13,000 million cu metres of Iranian natural gas to West Germany.

Iran had previously stated that *unless some satisfactory conclu*sion was reached with the Soviet Union, the tripartite negotiation would have to wait.

Announcing the agreement yesterday, a spokesman for the National Iranian Oil Company said the agreement had opened the way for Russian participation in some of the vast development projects Iran was implementing.

Already Soviet experts have come to Iran to conduct preliminary talks on prospecting and exploiting oil in Iran's two northern provinces of Gilan and Mazandaran.

It is expected that oil agreements similar to the service contracts recently made with western companies might be made with the Soviet Union.

The Iranian demand of 62 cents itself contained a discount of 50 per cent for the Russians, but the agreement has increased *this discount even further.*

Mobil N Sea find: Mobil announced last night that preliminary testing had indicated the possibility of a "promising" new oil and gas discovery in the North Sea close to its finds in the Beryl Field.

BSC restive at Government delay in authorizing planned closures

By Peter Hill

Decisions stemming from the Government review of the Br*itish Steel Corporation's* planned closure programme are not expected to emerge before October.

*Since Mr Anthony Wedg*wood Benn, Secretary of State for Industry, initiated the review in May, the BSC and particularly Dr Monty Finniston, its chairman, has expressed grave concern at the effects of a prolonged review on its £3,000m investment programme.

These fears were underlined yesterday by Mr Leonard Kingshott, the BSC's managing director-finance, who said the corporation's future profitability would be undermined by delays in the planned shutdown of uneconomic units.

His comments coincided with publication of a study which argued that the BSC move to run down steelmaking at its Shotton plant in north Wales should be prevented.

About 30,000 jobs are scheduled to disappear as plants are closed and replaced by improved steelmaking units designed to lift the state steel industry's output to between 33 million and 35 million *tonnes annually in the 1980s.*

In recent weeks Dr Finniston has spoken out on the need for early decisions on plant closures, because of the long lead times involved in building new plants.

He has made clear his determination to press ahead with the programme, since the BSC regards the closures as an integral part of its development strategy.

His remarks have led to concern both in *Whitehall* and in trade union circles. The Government, it seems, is anxious to avoid a confrontation with the BSC chairman over the closure review.

At the same time it is concerned that workers who could be affected should not regard it as a cosmetic exercise but rather as a genuine and thorough examination of the social and economic consequences that could arise.

Later this week, Lord Beswick, Minister of State for Industry, who is in charge of the review is to visit plants at Shelton, where 2,000 workers could lose their jobs under the programme, and also Shotton. Undoubtedly he will seek to reassure the workers of the *thoroughness of the review.*

The study relating to the supposed closure of steelmaking processes at Shotton *stressed the social conse*quences arising from a loss of 7,500 jobs in an area of increasing population with little *alternative employment.*

Lord Beswick will be told that for an investment of between £70m-£80m (against a *BSC estimate of £126m) the* plant could be made more profitable and would be better placed to serve leading customers, particularly on Merseyside, than if steel was brought from South Wales.

While there are indications that the state steel undertaking might be prepared to consider certain changes in its programme, clearly the outcome of the review will turn very much on the result of the *expected autumn General Elec*tion.

Referring to the closure programme in an article in *British Steel*, the corporation's quarterly journal, Mr Kingshott said: "Failure to achieve planned efficiency due to maintaining the use of uneconomic plant, poor management in terms of cost performances, or the pursuit of uncommercial pricing policies, would increase the corporation's break-even profitability and deprive the industry of funds to complete the capital investment programme on an appropriate basis."

The BSC, he said, placed great reliance on the profit contribution arising from new *investment.* Over the next five years about 70 per cent of the profit improvement for which the BSC was aiming would result from the current investment programme.

In a reference to the corporation's £56m pre-tax profit last year, Mr Kingshott said *that the BSC should have a* profit of £170m a year if the government target of an 8 per cent return was extended to *1980. Last year the return on* assets was 6.8 per cent.

In financing its £3,000m capital expenditure programme, the BSC had accepted that it should generate sufficient internal funds to support 50 per cent of the investment, with the balance coming from the Government and the international money market.

Review may be key to state aircraft proposals

By David Blake

Nationalization plans for Britain's aircraft industry are to be revealed by a joint working party of the TUC, the Labour *Party and the Confederation of* Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions tomorrow.

The propoals, which come *after several months of* detailed study, most of which has been carried out by the Engineering unions, are to be *published in a joint document* by the three groups. But they do not have the status of a White Paper.

Last Thursday Mr Anthony Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Industry, made it clear that the Labour *Government had not done sufficient* work on its planned nationalization of airframe production to be able to produce detailed *proposals.*

But since Mr Benn has been a member of the working party which has drawn up the *plans, and since they have* already been endorsed by the unions involved in the aircraft industry, they are likely to be *influential in deciding govern*ment policy.

At the end of June, unions in the engineering industry approved proposals which are likely to provide the basis of the latest scheme.

At their annual policy-making conference, the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions accepted a scheme which called for the merger and nationalization of both the British Aircraft Corporation and Hawker Siddley Aviation, together with major assets in the guided missiles field. This would form a British National Aerospace Corporation.

But the proposals would exclude Rolls-Royce on the grounds that it should be allowed to *continue selling* engines to foreign airframe manufacturers, and would leave any involvement in the *avionics business (selling equip*ment such as electronic gear to aircraft manufacturers) to future investment by the proposed National Enterprise Board.

The most controversial of the proposals put forward by the trade unions involved in the industry is that compensation should be reduced on the grounds that both the leading companies in the industry have received large government grants over the past few years.

The unions argued that these should be taken into account in calculating any compensa*tion to be paid to the owners* of BAC and Hawker Siddeley. In addition they argued that it would be extremely harmful *for any new state-owned cor*poration to be burdened with heavy interest payments which might damage its competitiveness.

ealth tax fensive by BI soon

offensive on government for a wealth tax is being red by the Confederation itish Industry. It is drawup a detailed case to put e the Commons Select mittee being set up under Chancellor's recent Green r proposals.

e CBI wealth tax working under Mr Douglas Mor- the finance committee man, met last week to h out the first battle . The CBI's main fear is ffects of the proposed tax e small businessman.

CBI spokesman stressed day that it was not ed to a wealth tax as such. he confederation will tell elect committee it objects ch a levy being superimon all Britain's other

will therefore be calling complete review of the tax system rather than what it sees as piecemeal unitive changes.

CBI said the wealth tax not lead to any redistri- of wealth from rich to Inequalities of wealth in had already been subully reduced.

spokesman said: dinistrative complexities on first study to be distionate to the likely

area hardships: The nment's proposed wealth pital transfer taxes could a catastrophic effect in areas, the Scottish Land- Federation claimed yes-

proposals, with other taxation, would bring such fragmentation that ld ring the death knell e present structure of lture and forestry industit said.

would also restrict any of development or expan- rural expansion. The on the rural economy be catastrophic pital Transfer Tax will be pling blow to confidence iculture", Captain P. L. Campbell, convener of deration, said.

Euroloans already close to 1973 peak

From Our US Economics Correspondent
Washington, Aug 18

Published Eurocurrency credits so far this year almost equal the total volume seen in 1973. The second quarter of this year saw $12,548.6m (about £5,228.6m) worth of new credits granted in the Euromarkets, following $7,189.9m in the first quarter, to produce a joint total $2,286.9m short of the final 1973 figure.

New data published in the International Monetary Fund's *Survey* today and based on World Bank figures show that 80 per cent of all publicized lending in the first half of this year was to governments, or institutions that had government guarantees.

Industrial countries acccounted for $13,100m of the first half total, with the United Kingdom, Italy and France between them accounting for 76.2 per cent of all loans taken in the Euromarkets by industrial countries.

The new figures, while based solely on Eurocurrency borrowings that have been published, add significantly to the vital *general information on the* development of these markets.

Survey points out that "upward pressures on the margins or spreads which banks paid for deposits and those which they charged for medium-term credits was apparent.

The IMF suggests this could have been caused by greater concern about the risks involved in granting loans, the availability or maturity of deposits, or both.

Most experts admit that the oil crisis and the vast payments problems produced for many countries as a result has increased risks for borrowing in these markets for banks.

This is reflected in the wider spreads, as is the simple fact, not clearly spelt out by the IMF, but often cited by bankers, that the banks are meeting vast demand for medium-term loans while finding that they have to rely heavily on short-term deposits to meet them.

A breakdown of the World Bank's figures shows that in the first half year, the borrowings by the *United Kingdom* amounted to $4,800m, while France's borrowings were $2,900m and Italy's $2,200m. Of these amounts, 87 per cent were accounted for by institutions with government guarantees.

The largest single corporate borrowing published, the IMF, states, was a $400m stand-by facility for the Royal Dutch Shell *group.*

Developing countries borrowed $3,400m in the second quarter, taking their total for the first half to $6,000m, compared with $9,300m in all of last year.

About 30 developing countries took Eurocredits, but 70.4 per cent of the total was accounted for by Mexico, Spain, Brazil, Argentina, Peru and Greece.

A significant new borrower is Egypt, which took a publicized *credit for a total of $130m in* the first half year.

Commenting on changes in trends regarding maturities, *Survey says that only 13.4 per* cent of the loans to developing countries had a life of more than 10 years, against 26.8 per *cent in 1973.*

A shortening of maturities was also evident in loans to industrial countries, reversing the trend towards longer maturities seen last year.

Of all loans, just 3.6 per cent had maturities of more than 10 years in the first half of *this* year, and just 1 per cent in the second quarter, showing the trend towards shortness. The 1973 figure was 11.6 per cent.

Italian trade curbs: Italy has promised the IMF that it will lift restrictions on foreign trade soon, the Treasury Ministry announced in Rome at the weekend.

Sources in the Foreign Trade Ministry said Italy was considering discussing liberalization of imports when European foreign ministers meet in Brussels on September 16.

The Treasury's announcement came in a statement confirming reports that Italy has drawn $600m, or half of the standby credit the IMF granted it in April.

Inflation-proofed savings pose mortgages threat

Many of Britain's building societies are worried by competition from radical new inflation-proofed savings schemes which the Government is planning to introduce next year.

They gave a warning that it could mean hard-pressed homebuyers paying considerably more if the societies are forced *to follow suit. With the Gov*ernment's announcement of the new schemes earlier this month, the Building Societies Association is now seriously considering various inflation-proofed schemes with interest on savings and mortgages linked to the cost of living.

At present, the government plans are limited to pensioners and the Save-As-You-Earn scheme.

The fear is that with present *high rates of inflation this could* be the thin end of the wedge, and a spread in popularity for index-linking would force building societies to adopt it for both savers and borrowers.

Mr Peter Wilkinson, general manager of the Anglia Building Society, said: "I am basically *opposed to the idea because it* would mean more expensive mortgages, and we could not exactly forecast by how much."

Mr Donald Kirkham, assistant general manager of the Woolwich Equitable, Britain's fifth largest society, said: "We *would prefer to see a direct* attempt to curb inflation, rather than a palliative, given like aspirins, to mask its symptoms."

Linking mortgages to the cost of living would mean a progressively higher repayment

US energy board is accused by former director of failing to protect consumer

From Frank Vogl
Washington, Aug 18

Severe criticism is being levelled against the Federal Energy Administration (FEA), set up because of the oil crisis to regulate the energy industry and plan for United States energy self-suficiency.

It is accused of failing to regulate the oil companies, neglecting the interests of consumers, having an unrealistic approach to the problems of self-sufficiency, and lack of awareness of the seriousness of the oil situation.

These attacks are being made by many economists, special in*terest groups, congressmen and* individuals such as Mr Lee Richardson, who has just resigned as FEA's director of *the Office of Consumer Affairs.*

In his letter of resignation, which caused a great deal of interest on Capitol Hill, Mr Richardson maintained that his office was a failure for both "simple and incredible" reasons.

He said that his office did not have the access to the FEA chief which it was promised, that it was not consulted in the FEA decision-taking process, and that as a result the FEA's movements on important decisions were on a direct collision course with the interests of consumers.

Some international oil economists maintain that the FEA and Mr William Simon, treasury secretary, have utterly failed to realize that a free market system *does not exist in the oil industry.*

These economists suggest that the administration has fallen into the trap of believing that *oil prices will decline because* there happens to be an excess of supply over demand and because of hints on oil price cuts by the Saudi Arabians.

OIL EARNINGS

Company	$ Earnings 2nd quarter 1974	% rise over year ago quarter
	million	up
Standard Oil California	285.3	57.0
Texaco	460.4	72.1
Mobil	364.4	99.0
Standard Indiana	280.0	131.0
Shell	124.5	39.0
Occidental	92.6	292.0
Phillips	123.8	167.0
Sun	127.3	163.0
Cities Service	53.8	76.0
Exxon	850.0	66.0
Getty	62.2	167.0
Standard Ohio	50.3	40.0

Such beliefs, the economists say, are leading to dangerous miscalculations, especially in the *forecasts of the administration* on domestic inflation trends.

They add that oil producers have repeatedly stated their intention of protecting their income against inflation, and this points if anything to higher rather than lower prices.

On the free market belief, Congressman Minisb of New Jersey stated in the House of *Representatives last week that* there is clearly something very wrong with a situation that permits oil companies to increase profits, revenues and *inventories* all at the same time.

His view is widely shared, as it is being recognized that FEA has done nothing to force the oil companies to lower prices, despite their high profits and growing inventories.

Much of the anger is stimulated by the latest second quarter *earnings results of the* oil companies.

Congressman Minish suggested in the House that "the *oil industry is holding our* economy hostage by their contrived, burdensome prices, which have a ripple effect on our economy, increasing the prices for all goods and services".

FEA is now being severely criticized for having failed utterly to hold down imports. Even in the present year, recent reports indicate that all imports of oils and refined products are rising and are 2.6 per cent greater than they were at the same time last year.

Work is going on at the FEA to draw up a plan for "project independence"—the scheme to ensure that the United States is energy self-sufficient by 1980.

While FEA experts admit that total self-sufficiency by 1980 is not possible, they continue to believe that the United States will be able to cut its dependence on foreign oil to 15 per cent of total consumption.

For some economists this suggestion has been met with scorn.

To add to the long list of growing criticisms, comes the charge that the FEA has not even managed to make much progress on a report demanded by Congress on multinational oil companies.

It is partly out of frustration with delays on this matter, that Senator Case and Senator Church have now written *directly to Dr Henry Kissinger,* the Secretary of State, demanding that foreign embassies be ordered to supply information *for the study, and that the way* be cleared for interviews with foreign officials.

AMC fixed loans rate now 15¾pc

Agricultural Mortgage Corporation is raising its lending rate for new fixed loans. With effect from today new borrowers will pay 15¾ per cent per annum as against 14½ per cent previously. Existing fixed rate loans are unaffected and the rate of interest on new variable rate loans remains unchanged at 15 per cent.

Some cigarettes dearer today

Packets of 20 cigarettes costing 35½p or less will go up by ½p today. Others will rise by 1p, Imperial Tobacco has announced.

The cumulative effect of rising costs is blamed, particularly labour and materials costs. W.D. & H.O. Wills, John Player and Sons and Ogdens have issued price lists to their trade customers setting out the new trade and recommended retail prices.

Tobacco brands retailing at below 44p an ounce will have 1p added. Brands from 44p to 49p will go up 1½p, and above 49p, by 2p.

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Lending rate 11¾pc

The Bank of England's minimum lending rate is unchanged this week at 11½ per cent. The *following are the results of* Friday's Treasury bill tender:

Applications £238.5m — Allotted £150m
Bids at £97.195 — Received 56%
Prev week £97.20 — Received 85%
Average rate £11.2415% — Prev week £11.2215%
Next Friday £200m — Replace £60m

other 10,000 men likely to be laid off this week as ge disputes spread at Chrysler factories

W. Shakespeare

ain's motor industry another chaotic week with more than 10,000 rs already idle because of es and the probability this number will double e of further layoffs.

fresh wave of troubles centres on pay demands. ere are clear indications ore are on the way. With ding of legal pay restricsome groups of workers already mounted camfor higher wages and r hours.

addition, the announcejust before the weekend other "trigger" to costg increases seems certain d to renewed militancy in ritish Leyland car plants are not covered by old deals.

ysler's Ryton assembly at Coventry, which makes enger range, is closed and workers laid off because trike by 450 men at the can-owned car firm's plasomponents factory in the

ther 100 workers are on strike from the Auto Machinery nuts and bolts factory, also owned by Chrysler, which is near to its central engines plant at Stoke, Coventry.

Both of these disputes could quickly affect the jobs of another 8,500 workers at Chrysler's Linwood car plant in Renfrewshire, and a further 4,500 at the engine factory.

These troubles apart, Chrysler is again facing pay and conditions demands from two groups of key workers at the Coventry factories. These are the 320 toolroom workers and 120 maintenance electricians at Ryton and Stoke.

The toolroom men are already imposing an overtime ban in support of demands—identical *from both groups—for a sub*stantial pay increase, improved shift and overtime allowances, longer holidays and a reduction in the working week from 40 to 35 hours.

These fresh claims come only five weeks after the conclusion of a new pay deal which raised the toolroom rate at Chrysler to a basic £54.57 for 40 hours, and a similar offer to the *electricians.*

Both of these groups have "staff status" agreements with the firm, the electricians having won theirs after a 14-week strike last year—one of two crippling disputes in the Coventry plants which cost Chrysler some £40m in lost production.

During the troubles of the past year Chrysler has repeatedly warned of the vulnerability of its British operations, and at one stage prepared contingency *plans for cutting its labour force* by up to 8,000 workers.

British Leyland's truck and tractor plant at Bathgate, West Lothian, enters the third week of a shutdown today with 4,500 production workers laid off because of a pay strike by 450 clerical staff, and its Butec electrical components factory at Leyland, Lancashire, is also still closed by a clerical workers' dispute.

Leyland's bus and truck division management still has to conclude difficult negotiations on a new wage structure for 8,500 workers in its five Lancashire factories with a deadline for plant level agreement set for September 16.

Shopfloor leaders have warned that the terms for end*ing piecework in these plants* will have to be "mutually agreed" and there have already been two major strikes on this issue.

Managements in all the British Leyland plants have so far resisted demands for cost-of-living threshold payments because no clauses covering these were written into the current wage agreements.

The stewards argue that since British Leyland was prepared to take advantage of other aspects of the Conservative Governmeit's incomes policy, it now has a "moral obligation" to make the cost-of-living payments even though there are no written agreements covering them.

The British Leyland Rover assembly plant at Solihull, Birmingham, is expected to be back in operation today after being closed all last week with 3,000 workers laid off because of a strike by 150 inspectors.

moving by numbers

1.

A very important change is taking place in two stages. Butler Till and Guy Butler are leaving their familiar address (at 34 King Street, London EC2) and going to new offices specially designed for modern money broking services.

Butler Till moved first. They've already taken their sterling dealing room to the new address.

Adelaide House, London Bridge, EC4R 9BU.

Where telephone numbers are
Inter Bank 01-623 7711
Commercial 01-623 1161
Local Authority 01-623 7622
Lenders to local authorities 01-623 6411
General Office 01-623 7782
This change is now effective.

2.

Guy Butler are to join their colleagues today. Their new telephone numbers are
Eurodollar deposits 01-623 5951
D-Mks and Swiss Fcs. deposits 01-623 9931
General Office 01-623 7782.
Telex 885273/4

Throughout these changes every effort will be made to maintain our usual service to you.

Guy Butler International
Butler Till
Adelaide House, London Bridge, EC4R 9BU.

Imports of printing presses up to £13.4m

By Edward Townsend

Britain's printers have been selling off a large number of their older machines abroad and replacing them with imported presses, according to the British Printing Industries Federation.

Printing machinery manufacturers' sales in Britain last year were worth £83m—an increase in value of 13 per cent over 1972—but the BPIF says that the number of machines exported exceeded by a wide margin the British total.

Because of the low unit value of exports, the federation suspects that a high proportion was second-hand equipment sold by printers.

Imports of letterpress, gravure and flexographic and large offset litho machines in 1973 were worth £13.4m, compared with £9.9m in 1972. Offset litho equipment accounted for £11.2m of the total, compared with £7.6m in the previous year.

In its latest *Economic Trends Bulletin*, the federation says: "The unit value of machines imported was more than twice as much as in 1972 and, although part of this increase is attributable to higher prices and the fall in the value of sterling, there can be no doubt that the larger machines constitute a rising proportion of total imports."

Japan may ease exchange curbs

Tokyo, Aug 18.—Japan is considering easing foreign exchange controls shortly in an attempt to encourage an inflow of dollars, finance ministry officials said.

The ministry is considering removal of the ban on investments by non-residents in short-term Japanese bonds, including government-guaranteed bonds or unlisted bonds of less than one year.

Unctad proposes stabilization fund and buffer stocks for commodities

From Alan McGregor
Geneva, Aug 18

A multi-commodity stabilization programme is proposed by the United Nation Conference on Trade and Development, whose 68-nations board begins a four-week meeting here on Tuesday.

Mr Gamani Corea of Ceylon, the new Unctad Secretary-General, says in a note to the board that the results of intergovernmental consultations on commodities in recent years have been "meagre and disappointing".

The international community "has failed so far to come to grips with the problems of safeguarding developing countries from a deterioration in their terms of trade and from excessive fluctuations in their export prices and earnings".

Unctad suggests, therefore, a new approach to the commodity problem, including "a series of buffer stocks for a range of commodities, supported by a central fund". It believes this would meet some of the current concerns about the possible dangers of shortage or oversupply in future years.

Its main aim would be to ensure that prices obtained by developing nations for exported commodities "attain satisfactory and stable levels and are kept in an appropriate relationship to the prices of essential goods they import". International indexing of prices is among measures envisaged for achieving this.

Closer policy coordination among producing countries could also provide a countervailing power when the marketing system for a specific commodity is controlled by multinational corporations.

Unctad estimates that the overall trade balance of developing countries (other than the major oil exporters) in 1974 will worsen by between $5,000m (about £2,118m) and $9,000m compared with 1972, while there will be an additional deterioration—ranging from $13,000m to $23,000m, according to the assumptions made—in 1975.

Mr Corea sees the current changes in the world economy as offering "a new opportunity for the international community to make the more fundamental changes which are necessary in the longer run to achieve a more rational international division of labour in a growing world economy".

He adds: "A major opportunity has now arisen for raising trade and economic cooperation among developing countries to a new, higher level, in so far as, for the first time, the oil-exporting countries dispose of substantial financial resources, part of which could be invested in other developing countries.

"Such investments could take a variety of forms, including, as appropriate, joint industrial and other ventures, assistance in securing access to foreign technology and support for regional payments arrangements.

"Special measures, possibly requiring new institutional facilities, may be required to ensure that such investments provide the security and the returns that are needed."

In a separate report on commodity prospects, Unctad says there are already signs of the price boom coming to an end.

The expected sharp decline in the western industrialized countries growth rate "will itself be a powerful factor making for a substantial decline in demand, particularly for industrial raw materials.

"A downward trend in commodity prices, once begun, could well be accentuated by a shift of speculative short-term funds out of the main commodity terminal markets."

Pitfalls on the path to redundancy

Men who refuse to accept that the redundancy axe is going to fall are hampering their own chances of another job, says a report* issued today.

That and other entrenched ideas had to be removed if the bogy of redundancy is to be overcome by redeploying staff facing the sack, according to the report from Working Together Campaign.

It tells how a leading company tackled the closure of one of its plants affecting 500 employees with a policy which resulted in more than 50 per cent securing other jobs in the organization.

Miss Pat Webster, the author, lists the redundancy attitudes which hinder redeployment. These are:

- The department head asked to consider a redundant employee, thinking: "They are not going to dump their rubbish on me."
- The long-serving employee who considers he would be well enough known without having to be interviewed.
- If he's redundant, he'll accept anything.
- The man and his wife who will not believe redundancy is coming until it is too late.
- The attitude that a man was "too old to learn".

"A redeployment policy may be much more difficult for an employer than paying out redundancy pay", Miss Webster says. "Paying out a large sum of money quickly can be a simple way of abrogating responsibility."

She believes that although younger men will opt for redundancy pay, older employees face more of a dilemma. Though tempted by the money, they feel they might not get a job so easily.

In the case quoted she says the unions involved, although not accepting the termination terms as adequate, cooperated in the controlled phase-out of the factory and the redeployment project.

**Redeployment and retraining, Pat Webster: Working Together Campaign, 15p.*

Chesterfield starts big drive for industry

By Ronald Kershaw

Chesterfield Borough Council, granted intermediate area status last week after a five-year fight, is to start a drive for new industry. It plans to ask for financial assistance from the EEC regional fund when it is finally set up.

No "miracles" are expected immediately in view of the economic climate and the reluctance of industry to invest, but once the situation eases, "we are ready and eager to develop", Mr D. R. Harrison, deputy town clerk, said.

With government incentives now available to incoming industrialists, including 20 per cent building grants, loans at preferential rates, removal grants for manufacturing and service industry, tax allowance and so on, Chesterfield feels it is ripe for development.

It has a 65-acre industrial estate fully serviced, ready for new companies. It is close to a new motorways-standard road, the A61, due to open next year, and has land at £8,000 an acre, a third less than that of their near neighbour, Sheffield.

The local authority is building units for small companies, while private developers are setting up factories and sites for bigger concerns.

The need for new initiatives is given added point because Chesterfield's unemployment rate is 3.3 per cent compared with the national average of 2.6 per cent.

Unemployment among men and boys is 4.3 per cent.

Chesterfield is equally anxious to attract office work. Even without incentives, it won the Post Office Accountant General's Department in 1965 by providing 600 houses for the 2,000 staff involved. It has a housing target of 500 houses a year and plans to increase this.

Mr Harrison said there was no doubt that the lack of intermediate area status in the past had lost Chesterfield new industry. The most frequently quoted case was Christiania Spigerwerke, the Norwegian steel company which was refused an industrial development certificate, although the company wanted to move to Chesterfield.

Reformed as "Elkem-Spigerwerket" it was last year granted permission to build a mini-steelworks in the north-west intermediate area, which had fewer unemployed than the Chesterfield area.

Mr Harrison stressed that along with the decision to grant Chesterfield its new status, a change in the attitude of the Government towards granting industrial development certificates was essential.

CAB urges route-sharing

From Frank Vogl
Washington, Aug 18

Operating certificates for United States Airlines covering North Atlantic routes expire next year, and in line with a full review of these routes a report by the bureau of operating rights of the Civil Aeronautics Board has called for extensive changes.

The bureau recommends a streamlining of Pan Am and TWA services across the North Atlantic, as well opening the transatlantic routes to many more United States cities and airlines than at present.

The bureau suggests that carriers like Delta, Braniff and Northwest, should be given permission to fly the Atlantic and that direct routes should be started between London and Atlanta, New Orleans and Dallas.

A spokesman for the Civil Aeronautics Board said that the review was extremely complicated, with reports and suggestions now being filed by dozens of cities, airlines and other interested parties.

Mersey docks again open

Three hundred cargo handling maintenance engineers employed by the Mersey Docks & Harbour Company return to duty this morning after nine weeks' unofficial strike over pay, which closed the port to container traffic and seriously hampered all other trade.

The engineers, who had been claiming an immediate increase of £7 a week have gone back for a lump sum of £50 a man, and the promise of a new wage agreement from October 7.

The docks company has had to deploy extra staff to deal with inquiries from shipowners and shippers about the resumption of normal trading. It will be a long time before the company makes good the loss of more than £2.5m it has sustained.

A race against time will now start to restore normal operations.

The company estimates that the first four of the 24 straddle carriers at the £12.5m container terminal in the Royal Seaforth Dock, closed since July 1, will be refuelled and working within four hours.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Where real economics differs from Monopoly

From Mr J. P. Shackleton

Sir, I read Mr Peter Clarke's letter on the "Barber Effect" this morning (August 12) with interest, but with some concern at the ease with which Mr Clarke jumped from games of Monopoly and prisoner of war camps to the "real" world.

Is it not apparent that both of these analogies differ from "real" economies in one absolutely crucial manner?—namely that in neither situation are commodities produced or reproduced. In each case goods or assets are given from outside, and unless Monopoly money and cigarettes are hoarded, changes in the "money supply" will generate changes in the price level.

This is tautological, and the obvious way to combat inflation is to stop expanding the money supply. (Though since the "real" income in the system is given from outside, changes in money values are irrelevant to the total real income, so quite why we would need to combat inflation is another question. Even redistribution seems unlikely to be the reason in Mr Clarke's examples.)

If, on the other hand, we are in the real world where goods have to be produced and capital replaced when it wears out and accumulated to provide for expansion over time, contraction of the money supply may very well affect "real" variables.

Consumption may be held back as credit is restricted; firms may have to cut production as their borrowing ability is curtailed. The most likely result in both cases is unemployment and a fall in real income; prices may hardly be affected. It is this that makes governments unwilling to apply apparently simple "remedies" of the type Mr Clarke seems to advocate.

Yours faithfully,
J. R. SHACKLETON,
Lecturer in Economics,
The Polytechnic of
Central London,
32-38 Wells Street,
London, W1P 3FG.

Woman's wiles

From Mr G. W. Barber

Sir, While everything that Mr Clarke says is true (Business News August 12)—as well I know—may I add that the advice from a determined woman can alleviate such an effect—at a stroke! (I have always thought it such a pity that Anthony didn't get his wife to help him).

As our old Cortina needed replacement and my bank manager said I could borrow some money, I told my spouse that I was thinking of getting a new car, a real pukka job.

"What make?" she said. "A Saab", I said—trying to put a bold front on the idea.

Flashing her eyes at me and with a voice of scorn she replied: "You don't want one made in India do you?"

Yours appropriately,
G. W. BARBER,
Tudor Hardware Store,
5 The Parade,
Coulsdon Road,
Old Coulsdon,
Surrey.
August 12.

Meriden is missing the point

From Mr A. M. Conybeare

Sir, Surely Norton-Villiers-Triumph Ltd, and the Meriden Co-operative are missing the point and concentrating on a product which, splendid though it is, is vulnerable to changes of fashion which were too much for their predecessors.

The point they are missing is the unceasing demand for everyday personal transport, which has been met successively by the clip-on engine, the moped, the scooter, and now by the Japanese step-through motor cycle. This is the golden fleece, of which hitherto only a few strands have been captured.

Let us hope that, unknown to us, there is something in the pipeline that will soon be a familiar sight in streets and parking places throughout the world, as were the Italian scooters and as are the Japanese lightweights.

These last have gone farther than anything to meet most people's needs. They are delightful to ride, comfortable, steady, lively, quiet in most respects, economical, reliable, serviceable. They are, however, not the last word. Luggage attachments are afterthoughts. The gear transmission can be noisy. Above all, they have done nothing to make their riders safer, less vulnerable to a skid or to a knock from another vehicle.

There is a tremendous reward awaiting the first to overcome these disadvantages within the existing compact form which is never held standing for long periods in traffic jams, and is never impossible to park.

More than injections of money, our industry needs meditation on these lines.

Yours faithfully,
A. M. CONYBEARE,
New Hextalls,
Bletchingley.
August 5.

Validity of surtax demand

From Mr S. H. Gracey

Sir, In his letter which you published on August 14, Mr Holder argues first that the surtax surcharge imposed by this year's Finance Act is inherently defective, because it is based on the income of a past period and, secondly, that the demands issued for payment on July 1 of the first instalment of the surcharge were unauthorized and invalid.

I think I should make it clear that in the view of the Inland Revenue (and their legal advisers) there is no substance in either point. As to the first, it is not uncommon for tax rates to be fixed after the end of the period to which they are to apply. Thus the original rates of surtax for 1972-73, before the introduction of the surcharge, were fixed by the 1973 Finance Act; and this Act itself was passed some time after the end of the 1972-73 tax year. The same is true of surtax rates for most previous years.

On Mr Holder's second point, the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act, which he mentions in his letter, goes somewhat wider than he suggests. It provides in brief that a Resolution of the House of Commons for the variation of any existing tax shall (subject to certain requirements which have been satisfied here) "have statutory effect as if contained in an Act of Parliament". Surtax for 1972-73—including the surcharge—falls squarely within the terms of the Act.

The tax was imposed in the 1972 Finance Act, without fixing the rates; the rates were then fixed by the 1973 Finance Act; and, to put the surcharge into effect, these rates were varied first by a Resolution of the House of Commons at the time of this year's Budget, and subsequently by this year's Finance Act. The date of July 1 for the payment of the first instalment of the surcharge was contained in the Resolution as well as in the Finance Act.

For the period between the passing of the Resolution and the enactment of the Finance Act, the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act thus puts the Inland Revenue in the same position as it is in after the Finance Act has been passed. Demands for payment issued by the Controller of Surtax are therefore valid.

Yours faithfully,
J. H. GRACEY,
The Board Room,
Inland Revenue,
Somerset House.

Eni 1973

4,996 million dollars of consolidated gross sales
7,574 million dollars of gross investments in property, plant and equipment
106 million dollars of net profit for the year
473 million dollars of annual allowance for depreciation, depletion and amortization of fixed assets
1,250 million dollars of new investments
Total employment of 81,221 persons

The year 1973 will be remembered as the period when energy problems, particularly with regard to oil, reached a turning point the effects of which upon various countries' economies (both industrialized and developing), cannot be fully evaluated at this time.

The changes now taking place in the world oil scene make it appear that an increasing and qualified intervention by public authorities in the energy sector has become an irreversible tendency.

In such context the validity of the organizational concept and operating efficiency of the ENI group has frequently been proven in face-to-face encounters with realities both in Italy and internationally.

Distinctive elements in the 1973 activities of ENI were its inherent capabilities for diversifying offerings of energy through new initiatives in the sectors of natural gas and nuclear fuel-cycle activities together with the reinforcement of Italian marketing capacity and the increase of crude oil availability.

In June 1974 natural gas coming from Holland (through an 816-km pipeline, the longest in western Europe) and from the USSR (through a 774-km line starting from the Austro-Czechoslovak border) began flowing into the nationwide transmission system of SNAM.

Not only was this a noteworthy event for the Italian energy economy, but it was a solid contribution by ENI to a future European integrated system of gas transport, establishing, furthermore, a solid base upon which to coordinate European natural gas industry initiatives.

The construction of these pipelines is reminiscent of the initiative which, in the early 1960s, led to construction by ENI of the CEL, the oil pipeline which carries crude oil from Genoa to important consumer centres in Switzerland and Bavaria and which constituted one of the first occasions for coordinating certain activities of several European countries in the petroleum field.

In 1973 ENI also signed a contract with Sonatrach (the Algerian state-owned petroleum enterprise) for importing into Italy 11,700 million cubic metres a year of natural gas beginning in 1978, for a period of 25 years.

In the nuclear energy field, as part of the policy for diversifying Italian energy resources, ENI initiated a vast programme of operations encompassing worldwide exploration for uranium minerals, acquisition by purchase of such minerals, and the launching of industrial activities in the "nuclear fuel-cycle".

The affiliate AGIP NUCLEARE undertook important initiatives on an international scale (France, United Kingdom, the USSR) concerning the supply of enriched uranium.

In the sector of exploration for oil and gas, the affiliate AGIP and its subsidiaries continued intensive activities not only in Italy but also in 21 foreign countries.

Consolidated total production of crude oil for the year amounted to 18.7 million tons, of which 17.6 million were produced by the group from 19 distinct oilfields in 6 foreign countries (Iran, Tunisia, Nigeria, People's Republic of the Congo, Libya and Norway).

Of group natural gas production, almost entirely in Italy, the total marketed amounted to 14,600 million cubic metres (including 473 million cu. m. as the share of gas marketed from Hewett field production in the English North Sea).

The domestic situation caused by energy problems emphasized further, from both commercial and operative points of view, the functionality of the group in Italian economic environment. In fact the government's "petroleum plan" designed to reinforce the degree of autonomy and security in Italian oil-supply requirements, while fully recognizing the traditional Italian petroleum industry system consisting of many individual operators, has assigned ENI a role of primary importance.

One of the results of this, relative to directives stressing the desirability of increasing ENI activities, was an agreement between AGIP and the Shell group wherein AGIP acquired the refining and product marketing company Shell Italiana (which has now been renamed Industria Italiana Petroli—I.I.P.). This acquisition brought with it a contract for long-term supplies of conspicuous annual amounts of crude by Shell.

In the chemical sector of ENI-group activities, ANIC and its subsidiaries have notably expanded both production and sales. The largest 1973 production increases were in fertilizers (+13.5%), synthetic rubbers (+11.4%), chemical fibres (+9.5%), and synthetic resins (+7.6%).

Despite a massive marketing campaign in Italy, where chemical product markets were very tight, there was a more notable increase in sales revenues from exported products.

The programme for expanding and supplementing group productive capacities was pursued intensively during 1973. Among the main new initiatives were: production of acrylonitrile, a large increase in ethylene capacity, a new unit to produce polybutadiene in emulsion, the construction of plants for fabricating plastic products, for making water treating and purifying chemicals and for manufacturing microfibrous materials.

In addition to these main production initiatives, work continued in Sardinia on construction of the chemical manufacturing complex at Ottana (Nuoro) and on the hydrocarbon aromatics separation facilities at Sarroch (Cagliari), as well as on the plant which will produce single-cell protein from n-paraffin for use in animal feed supplements.

In concluding this panorama of chemical production initiatives, it should be mentioned that planning was in process for various new investments which include supplementary capacities to be constructed in Sicily for producing polymers, hydraulic cement and for fabricating plastic products.

In the textile sector both production and sales developed favourably. At the end of 1973 textile production by LANEROSSI averaged an increase of 7.3% in comparison with the year before. Among the company's subsidiaries those producing knitwear and ready-made garments showed particularly good results.

The engineering and services division of the ENI group again in 1973 achieved excellent results, acquiring important contracts, including the licensing of proprietary processes, the most significant of which were for plants to be built in Iran, Iraq, Canada, the United States, Australia and the People's Republic of China.

The mechanical manufacturing company of the ENI group, NUOVO PIGNONE, which manufactures compressors, turbines, process vessels and other equipment for the oil refining and chemical industries, including control instrumentation and process computers achieved significant results this year, particularly in the marketing of large centrifugal compressors.

Evidence of the achievements in production and marketing made by the ENI group is to be found in the group's consolidated statements of income and financial position for 1973.

Consolidated gross sales of goods and services, excluding intergroup transactions, amounted to $4,996.0 million. Nett sales, after deduction of the excise taxes collected for the government, totalled $4,068.0 million, an increase of 55% over 1972. Intergroup transactions reached a total of $330.4 million.

During the past three years the amount of group investments have been, on the average, equal to 33% of gross sales. In the period 1971-1973 group investments have amounted to almost three-quarters of the current value of property, plant and equipment.

In 1973, in the course of carrying out plans for increasing the group's capabilities and potentialities, new investments in fixed assets totalled $1,250.0 million (an increase of 33% over 1972), of which a large part (about 34% of the total) went to cover cost of initiatives in the natural gas transport and distribution field.

Total foreign investments made during the year amounted to $557.2 million, 65% more than in 1972.

Consolidated gross profit of the group for the year after income taxes permitted allocating $472.7 million for depreciation, depletion and amortization of fixed assets, leaving a nett profit of $106.2 million of which $44.4 million were pertaining to minority interests in subsidiaries and $61.8 million were pertaining to ENI, the parent company of the group.

ENI is represented in U.K. by:
ING. MARCO LEONE,
STANHOPE HOUSE,
47 PARK LANE,
LONDON W.1.
Tel. 493 8211.

CONSOLIDATED INCOME

Revenue

	1972	1973
	(Million U.S. Dollars)	
Sales of (a): Oil, products and natural gas	2,773.5	3,835.3
Engineering and construction services	174.4	265.0
Total for oil and gas sector	2,947.9	4,100.3
Petrochemical products	334.6	532.7
Textile products	182.6	204.2
Mechanical equipment	89.2	104.9
Other products	47.5	53.9
	3,581.8	4,996.0
Interest and dividends	59.2	87.8
Other income	152.1	104.3
Utilization from special surplus for investments in Southern Italy	3.3	—
	3,796.4	5,188.1

(a) Including excise taxes, but excluding V.A.T.

Costs, Expenses and Taxes

	1972	1973
	(Million U.S. Dollars)	
Cost of employment	547.5	711.9
Operating and general expenses	1,635.3	2,522.7
Italian excise taxes	961.0	928.0
Interest and other financial charges	174.2	242.3
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	345.4	472.7
	3,663.4	4,877.6
Income before taxes and minority interest in subsidiaries	133.0	310.5
Income taxes	95.8	204.3
Net income inclusive of minority interest	37.2	106.2
Minority interest in net income of subsidiaries	20.4	44.4
Net income pertaining to ENI	16.8	61.8

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

Assets

	1972	1973
	(Million U.S. Dollars)	
Current Assets		
Cash	529.1	710.6
Marketable securities	160.6	182.7
Customers accounts receivable	534.5	1,210.6
Other receivables	370.9	621.1
Advance payments to suppliers	28.1	35.1
Current portion of capital receivable for authorized increase in appropriation investment	204.2	147.1
Inventory	487.4	673.7
Other current assets	9.8	29.4
	2,625.6	3,510.3
Property, plant and equipment	6,316.6	7,547.2
Less accumulated depreciation and depletion	2,575.9	2,979.2
	3,740.7	4,568.0
Prepaid and deferred charges	131.4	245.1
Financing for capital expenditure	98.9	99.8
Investments in securities not consolidated	77.8	123.7
Other property investments	6.2	6.9
	84.0	130.6
Capital receivable for authorized increase in appropriation investment net of current portion shown above	65.4	
Total assets	6,748.0	8,553.8

Liabilities

	1972	1973
	(Million U.S. Dollars)	
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable to banks	968.8	834.9
Current portion of long-term debt	371.4	457.5
Accounts payable to suppliers	480.4	811.0
Miscellaneous liabilities	695.4	959.0
	2,516.0	3,061.8
Long-term debt		
Debentures	1,062.9	1,481.7
Notes payable to banks	1,273.0	2,008.6
Less current portion shown above	371.4	457.5
	1,964.5	3,032.8
Accrued employee termination allowances and other accumulated provisions	326.1	476.0
Minority interests in consolidated subsidiaries	190.0	242.8
Proprietary capital and reserves		
Total authorized appropriation investment including amounts not yet received	1,762.9	1,762.9
Statutory reserves	16.7	16.7
Consolidation surplus and other ENI reserves	41.7	87.6
Undistributed income pertaining to ENI	16.8	61.8
Capital loss to be settled (due to Montedison capital readjustment)	– 88.8	– 88.8
	1,749.3	1,840.4
Total liabilities	6,745.9	8,553.8

هكذا من الأصل

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Gilts: interpreting the interest rate pointers

harp fall in gilts last
me as a great disappoint-
after their firmness for
f June and July. For the
me the price of a risk-
vernment stock fell be-
s yield.
short-term outlook is un-
nably disquieting. Since
monetary policy in the
States has been the
ties' main weapon in
ing inflation and there
no likelihood of any real
with President Ford. On
trary, all the signs are
ther tightening of credit
United States Govern-
worship at the shrine of
old-time religion" of
money and honest fin-
ecomes ever more de-

has kept interest rates
tionally at all-time peaks.
ttempts of the British
ties to lower interest
n April and May have,
ently, been frustrated
ited Kingdom rates are
ly only 1 or 1¼ per cent
han at the beginning of
r.
week there were signs
wed sterling weakness.
t this reflected dis-
ment with the July trade
which show that the
l of the non-oil deficit,
inuing, is doing so very
But it was also partly
ending of the discrep-
etween United Kingdom
rates and interest rates
which had been keep-
pound firm in the first
this year.
rday's money supply
show that the central
nent deficit in the four
o July 17 was unusually
The Bank of England
at this was "erratic",
provides an insight into
norities' reluctance to re-
ie medium-dated "tap".
may have decided not
the market further for
e being and to let the
supply cover the Gov-
t's financing needs. The
gilt-edged sales in the
quarter prevented prices
ng as much as the mar-
ength justified. But the
s present weakness may
ouraging *the authorities*
ying to sell much more.
uld only do so by push-
nterest rates once more
ere are clear political
nts hindering this.
f the authorities do not
noney supply growth,
a renewed danger of
inflation. The main
e for buying gilts at
is that, over the long
articularly if inflation
down, they may prove
a highly profitable in-
t. On the other hand,
money supply remains
ained, inflation will not
own and the gilts market
ver turn the corner.

Securities

it sort of ings?

ecurities was a classic
rket stock and as such
n a severe drubbing in
rent bear phase, with
re price down a third
this year alone. What
e considered now is
a group that built its
on in a bull market on
s of a fine and active
usiness and the buying
valued assets and earn-
uations has, in fact,
its make-up to the
tere *earnings are of a*
emeral quality and its
hould be viewed in a
light.
moment, of course, the
arket is uneasy about
ancial sector in its
sense and about
own particular prob-
ce the £4m loss by
Properties in South
nd the £1.5m that the
lropped when it sold
its holding in P & O.
London Indemnity and
Insurance, consolidated
when it contributed
group profit, its ex-
o property investment



Mr Oliver Jessel, chairman of Jessel Securities: coping with a changing market.

is low. But last year Jessel effectively pumped £12m into LIGIS while its premium income was almost matched by outgoings. While this situation has stabilized, little if any profit can be expected from LIGIS this year.

Where Jessel is largely pinning its hopes, then, is Johnson & Firth Brown, which is benefiting from the shortage and high price of steel, though beyond the current year one can see a marked downturn in the demand for steel beginning around the turn of 1974. Whether Jessel is still a creature of stock market fortunes or a group now able to generate sufficient earnings from industry to keep its head above water remains to be seen, but a cut in the dividend for the year ended in June would not help its case, and judging by an historic p/e ratio of under 2 and yield of 25 per cent, the market is going to need a lot of convincing.

Town & City Properties

De-gearing is the key

For the real news about Town & City Properties, namely, how much of the Central & District portfolio has so far been sold, shareholders will have to await a statement with the accounts. What is already clear at this stage, however, is that Sterling Guarantee's management, now even more secure at the helm, *is starting by sweeping as much* dirt out of the cupboard as possible now.

That explains the decision to write off the £9.1m interest charges on C & D's acquisition cost against profit and loss account instead of capitalizing it as the City had been warned to expect—even though it left the interim dividend modestly uncovered and made the passing of the final virtually unavoidable.

But it also suggests that Town & City *is in no great hurry to* prop up its image in the market by maintaining a competitive yield. Indeed, it might not be *wise at this stage to attach too* much faith to an early restoration of the dividend, in which case the shares at 18p must be *pinning their hopes on the capital* appreciation that can only accompany a revival in the prospects of the property market as a whole.

The key to the dividend, though, remains how fast the degearing exercise can be pressed along and that in turn must hinge largely upon Town & City's success in *disposing of* properties.

Market talk is that group sales last year could have been as high as £40m with yields believed to be holding up in the 6 to 6¾ per cent range which is encouraging if true. But if that represents the relatively easily marketable component of the portfolio, the going could get a *good deal tougher from here.*

Final: 1973-4 (1972-3)
Capitalization £45.7m
Gross rents £25.8m (£16.9m)
Pre-tax profits £1.64m (£5.60m)
Dividend gross 0.7p (1.45p)

Dixons Photographic

Reduction in borrowings

After the 11 per cent setback in interim pre-tax profits and the cautious statement, the market greeted Dixons Photographic's full year's 24 per cent *pre-tax profits fall to £3.78m* with some relief and pushed the shares slightly ahead on Friday.

During the year to end April, selling space rose by 18 per cent but retail turnover was only 16 per cent ahead—with the obvious implications for margins. Dixons saw increasing pressure from the discounters in the audio and TV sectors but sales of own brand photographic equipment held up reasonably *well with the current split* between the two activities about 50/50.

The name of the game now is *to build up liquidity.* At the year end, borrowings were around the £8m mark; they are currently £5¼m, and should be about £4m by next April as instalment debts and stocks fall.

Last year, it appears that market share improved. In a year's time it should be higher still as some of the competition goes under but a larger bite of a smaller morsel is really scant encouragement at the present time to buy the shares despite the p/e ratio for the "A" shares at 17p of just over 2 and an almost acceptable yield of 7.7 per cent.

Final: 1973/74 (1972/73)
Capitalization £4.44m
Sales £49.7m (£40.4m)
Pre-tax profits £3.78m (£4.96m)
Earnings per share 8.4p (12.7p)
Dividend gross 1.31p (1.01p)

Dover Engineering

Classic ill-timing

Shareholders in Dover Engineering have good cause for disquiet over the judgment of their board. First, they may wonder that they were given no reason to expect other than the £200,000 profit which was forecast at the interim late in December.

Second they may wonder at the classic ill-timing of the venture into property and residential development via Abbden Properties, now largely in the process of disposal. Abbden was *bought for £105,000, its then net* worth, in October 1972. At that time it was mainly a dealing company, but the aim was to expand into housing and this was done by means of acquiring a residential land portfolio over the next year or so. How heavily the group became committed is apparent now in the scale of the £650,000 write-down of the property portfolio and the £212,000 of exceptional items and provisions.

The engineering business remains buoyant enough, with order books still firm. But the *rationale of the property diversi*fication was to remove dependence on a range of interests which, in profit terms, had been *running steadily downhill. After* last year's performance the management will have a hard time persuading the market that the present trend in engineering is sustainable over the medium term, and that is bound to be bearish for the shares at 13p.

Final: 1973-4 (1972-3)
Capitalization £0.52m
Sales £4·25m (£1.73m)
Pre-tax loss £0.33m (£0.13m*)
Dividend gross 1p (2.2p)
** Profit*

Chicago has a golden outlook

President Ford has just signed *legislation lifting the ban on* private gold ownership with effect from January 1. For Leo Melamed and Everett Harris, at least, this Act finally enables a dream to come true—the establishment of a futures market for gold bullion.

"*We want to win the gold* market", says Mr Melamed, chairman of Chicago's international monetary market (IMM). "We've got a better chance here than rival commodity markets because we've talked the mostest and the *firstest with the brokers.*"

The experienced and colourful commodity trader sits behind a cluttered desk in his *office with black painted walls* and curtains drawn, as he declares his faith in the future of the Chicago exchange.

He feels certain now that, given time, the exchange will be the centre of the world gold market, with arbitrage business strong between Chicago and London and many thousands of Americans actively trading.

Mr Everett Harris, president of the IMM and the mercantile *exchange, is absolutely convin*ced that gold futures trading will take on, just as he was convinced in 1968 that America would sooner or later have to devalue the dollar and just as *he is convinced that the inter*national monetary system will never be entirely free of dependence on gold.

"*The IMM will have a lot of* competition, however, because other commodity exchanges in this country, in Chicago as well *as in New York and on the west* coast, are developing their own plans for gold futures markets and being promoted by men just as *persuasive as Mr Melamed.*

Such markets as are established will have considerable variations, making it difficult to conduct arbitrage operations easily between them and quite possibly adding to confusion. In time possibly only one or two of the exchanges will manage to establish permanent and active gold futures markets.

The IMM probably has the best chance of success, simply because Mr Melamed and Mr Harris were willing to take a big gamble. Certain that the gold legislation would materialize, *the IMM ordered* $600,000 worth of electrical equipment for the gold futures market almost a year ago.

Plans are already advanced to redesign the floor of the mercantile exchange to make room for a gold dealing centre and come January 1 the IMM will be better prepared and equipped *than its rivals to deal in gold* futures.

The IMM will also be of greatest interest to London bullion dealers, as it alone is using 100 oz units with a fineness of 0.995, which makes direct arbitrage with London easy, whereas other exchanges seem to be adopting assorted types of units measured in kilos.

"Our contracts are geared so *that they could be easily arbit*raged against London's 400oz units", Mr Melamed says.

He adds that the significance *of the London gold fixings is* likely to decline after a time, as the futures prices set in the United States become the predominating price mechanism. Mr Melamed admits, when pressed, that this will only really happen when a viable market *has been established here, which* he estimates could well take two or three years.

Neither Mr Harris nor Mr Melamed really believe that the futures market will hold a strong *attraction for institutional in*vestors. The sort of business they expect is from people who want to speculate and they expect that contracts as long forward as 18 months will be popular.

Fears that a futures market will produce strong speculation in gold, add to difficulties in the international monetary system and lead to substantial rises in the gold price are discounted by Mr Harris.

"Don't forget prices are set by the forces of supply and demand and the markets do not cause the fluctuations, they just record them", he says.

The United States Treasury agrees and while at present it seems ill-prepared for the golden days and appears to have no policy on whether it should be active itself in the gold markets, *it does at least welcome* the idea of establishing futures markets.

One reason clearly is that the *Treasury believes the specula*tion produced by the existence *of such markets will help to* reduce gold to the status of other commodities and thereby help with efforts to demonetize *the precious metal.*

The wealth of advertisements placed in newspapers by coin dealers reflects clearly the wide*spread belief that Americans* can be attracted to the metal. Further proof of growing interest is to be found in the *securities markets.*

Demand for gold mining shares has been substantial. Mr Clark Aylsworth, who runs the *United Services* Mutual Fund in Texas, claims that his business has been booming since he switched almost all of his portfolio into gold mining shares a couple of months ago.

Treasury officials point out, however, that Americans have no tradition of hoarding gold under their beds. But they do have a habit of playing the markets and it seems probable that the gold futures markets will attract a great deal of interest once they get going on January 1.

Frank Vogl

John Whitmore examines the significance of falling share prices

The crisis of confidence in the stock markets

There was hardly a spirit of "come to the cabaret, old chum" down Throgmorton Street last week. But one broker at least managed to raise a "come to the summer sale—while prices last".

*Like every good British insti*tution, the Stock Exchange's sense of humour has flourished as the storm clouds have gathered. Certainly, many of the jokes have a fatalistic air about them. There are those about axe-wielding brokers sacking more staff than they have in order to set up a short position. Jokes on the theme of the Titanic proliferate daily.

To an outsider who hears of a figure with an apparently infinite number of noughts being daily wiped off the value of shares, not to mention the *serious implications of it all, the* City's humour might seem inconsistent and out of place. It may even serve to confirm the *(largely mistaken)* view of an increasingly anti-City society that the Stock Exchange is no more than a rich man's club presiding over the fast declining fortunes of British industry and the British saver while making large profits on "bear raids" and giving up only the cream of traditional life style.

That said, the veil of humour in the market is now wearing extremely thin. Not that this should really be any surprise. If anything is a surprise it is perhaps that we have so far seen no greater panic both in the *City and in the country at large.* It is amazing to think that in the course of the past 27 months share prices—down 62 per cent *from their peak—have fallen far* more steeply than between 1929 and 1932, yet that most of us can still be thinking about tomorrow as if it will be very little different from today.

Three main explanations spring to mind. First, stock market trends anticipate rather than follow economic trends. As in 1929, recession, if it is to come, could still be 6-12 months away. Second, the Bank of England lifeboat committee has been able to plug holes in the financial ship with relative ease —even if not without the com*mitment of substantial re*sources. Third, the Government has so far been able to avoid applying any serious brake to the economy thanks to the availability of overseas credit facilities and Arab support for sterling.

The temptation, at this stage, then, might well be to ask whether or not the slump in share prices really matters. If the standard of living of most of us has not shown any painful change recently, why is it that the fall in the stock market is allegedly so serious?

Well, provided one believes in history, at least post 1945 history, it is in fact not so very difficult to produce a reassuring argument to suggest that the slump in share prices is after all not nearly as serious a matter as some would make out.

The starting point for the argument is that it is vital to remember that the Stock Exchange is primarily a market place. Like all other market places, the price of the commodity being traded—in this case corporate securities—goes up and down according to *supply and demand and the* alternating moods of optimism and pessimism, of greed and fear.

*That the swings in the pendu*lum can be extremely violent is not particularly important provided they are evened out in the longer term and provided that the underlying trend over time is upwards.

Certainly a sharp downturn in the market can be a serious matter for the investor who, for one reason or another, is forced to sell near the bottom. But for the mass of smaller investors whose money is invested for the longer term through unit trusts, investment trusts, pension funds and insurance companies, the short term ups and downs should be largely irrelevant.

To a lesser extent the same would go for companies. The obvious problem posed for companies by a bear market is that it makes it extremely difficult, if not impossible, for them to make takeover bids using heavily depressed shares as currency or to raise fresh capital.

For all that, however, one can also argue that the problem is, generally, not necessarily critical and only temporary. Should money be needed that badly, a sound company can generally find it elsewhere. Certainly, a falling stock market is not in itself the *principal cause of com*panies going broke. A sharply falling share price might on some occasions finally undermine the creditor confidence needed to keep a company alive, particularly in the financial sector. But it was not the collapse in the share price which per se was responsible for the failure of, say, Court Line.

As I have said, the basic assumption of this argument is that one can rely on the history of post-war cycles as a precedent. If one does, then one can even find a ray of hope in the events of the past week. A sudden, sharp fall in prices, increasing volume and deepening gloom might all point to the ultimate "sell-off" that signals that the fortunes of the market are about to turn.

The trouble here—even though brokers of long experience will tell you that every bear market is accompanied by talk of the imminent demise of capitalism—is that few people in the City would currently bet their shirt on recent history repeating itself. In short, there are some around who are convinced that not only is there no sign of a bull market round the corner but that share prices could well fall appreciably lower. On what grounds do they base their assumptions? I would suggest four.

First, there is the fear of nationalization. It may well be that the Government's plans for the "regeneration" of British industry look tamer than expected. That has not, however, allayed City suspicions that, should Labour be returned to office, it will set about, albeit *over a period of time, a policy* of extensive nationalization. And every major company removed from the private *sector can only mean a nail in* the coffin of the securities industry as we know it.

Second, there is a feeling that there has now been so much intervention in the economy from both sides of the political spectrum that intervention has come to stay. And the fear in this case is that intervention by a popularly elected government must always tend to favour labour at the expense of capital and short term expediency at the expense of long term economic sense.

Certainly, until investors can feel that there is going to be a reasonable deal on price and profit controls, and until they can see a move to keep dividends as free as wages, then it is very difficult for the investor to have much faith in the equity market.

Third, there is a growing feeling that Stock Exchange investment, is not quite the hedge against inflation that it was once supposed to be. The con*stant erosion by inflation of the* capital value of fixed interest stocks needs no chronicling. But it comes as a surprise to many to learn that in real terms leading equity shares are now standing at roughly the levels at which they stood 50 years ago.

While that obviously has some kind of message for long term investors, it is also right to point our that investment in any market is the art of timing, that there have been longish periods when equity investment would have paid off handsomely and that one should not *forget that equities also produce* a rising stream of reinvestable income.

Fourth, I would suggest that *fears about the future of the* economy are considerably greater than they have been for some time. It may be that economies prove far more resilient and far more flexible than economists suppose. But in this particular case there is a definite feeling of moving into the unknown—of learning how to cope with the sharp rise in the price of oil (and other commodities), mounting rates of inflation and the potential disruption to the international financial structure resulting from any swift redeployment of Arab funds.

Clearly it is not simply a question of discounting an economic recession. On the basis of all precedent that is more than discounted already by equity prices. What the market is really asking is much more whether or not the financial structure can survive.

I said earlier than in past bear markets falling share prices have not in themselves brought companies down. In this bear market, however, it looks as if we are not so very far away from a level at which the slump in stock market prices could start to have a serious impact on the viability of the core, as opposed to the periphery, of the financial structure.

This would come about when the decline in stock market (and property) values reached a point where the total assets of a financial group had to be considered too low in relation to its potential liabilities for it to be either prudent or legal for it to continue trading.

Hopefully, despite last week's rumours, there is still something of a margin between the FT index at 210 and a level that could lead to a really serious financial bankruptcy. The danger however, is that the market is now so lacking in confidence that it could still talk itself down to a level at which its fears become self-fulfilling.

INTERNATIONAL TIMBER

Major expansion into Europe

Extracts from the Annual Statement by the Chairman, Mr. Robert Law.

Results

During the last two years the timber trade has enjoyed a period of prosperity associated with a high level of activity in the construction and consuming industries and coupled with a period during which prices of wood goods have risen at a very high rate. It is not surprising, therefore, that we are able to report trading profits considerably in excess of those achieved by the Group in any previous period and but for the operation of the *Counter Inflation Act profits would have been* much higher.
Fully diluted earnings after tax per Ordinary Stock Unit amount to 23.9p, and if last year's figures were adjusted for the scrip issue and expressed on an annualised basis the comparison would be 24.7p. This reduction is due entirely to the increase in the rate of tax charge from 40% to 52%.
The Directors are recommending a dividend of 2.815p per unit, which is the maximum permitted. For accounting periods ending after 31st July 1974 the permitted annual increase is to be raised to 12½% and your Directors would have recommended an increase of at least this amount had it been possible.
During the year a professional valuation of land and buildings situated in the United Kingdom resulted in a surplus of £13,334,000 which has been added to Reserves. Ordinary Stockholders' Funds now amount to £32,491,000, equivalent to 246.3p per Ordinary Stock Unit.

Development Policy

Last year I outlined the way in which the Group intended to expand its operations and it is pleasing to report considerable success in this policy.

(1) We have acquired or developed five new branches and enlarged a number of our existing branches to expand additional facilities and home improvement units.
(2) We have expanded the production facilities for doors, veneered products and building components.
(3) We have undertaken a major expansion of our business by acquisitions in the EEC areas. These comprise:
A 100% interest in Rote-Westzaan BV, an old established company which is a leading importer and distributor of softwood and sheet material in the Netherlands.
We have also acquired an 80% interest in Bois Humblet S.A. which operates in Belgium. The company owns three sawmills in Belgium and one in France. We have an option to acquire the remainder of the Bois Humblet shares during the next ten years.

Building and Plant Programme

The total programme for the current year amounts to approximately £2¾ million of which just over £1 million is in respect of renewal items and £1¾ million for development projects, which include our new venture in Malaysia, hardwood reconversion milling facilities, a West Country bulk distribution warehouse, additional facilities for fireproofing timber and sheet materials, a number of new branches and office extensions in several localities.

Industrial and Human Relations

I am pleased to report that during the past year industrial and human relations have been satisfactory and the response during the period of the three-day week was particularly gratifying.

Future Prospects

As far as the United Kingdom is concerned much depends on the level of timber prices in the latter part of 1974 and the beginning of 1975. On the whole I feel that it is unlikely that world prices will fall dramatically. At home demand for timber and its products will depend largely on the requirements of the construction industry, both in new building but just as importantly in home improvements and renovations, in the demand for consumer goods and in the level of industrial activity generally.
So far in the current year the sales turnover in the U.K. for the first quarter exceeded that for the same period of 1973/4. The acquisitions in Europe have also reported higher sales. Present indications are that sales for the whole of 1974 5 will be higher than in 1973/4 but it seems certain that we shall be operating at lower margin levels than in the past year. In the present economic climate it would be imprudent to make any forecast of the final result and it is unlikely that the results of last year can be repeated this year. However, the Directors expect that the eventual outcome will be regarded as satisfactory.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS	% Change pro rata for 52 weeks	52 weeks to 30/3/74	39 weeks to 31/3/73
		£'000	£'000
Sales outside the Group	+33.8	93,514	52,215
Trading Profit	+28.2	9,350	5,468
Taxation	+66.7	4,717	2,122
Profit before taxation	+27.8	8,951	5,254
Fully diluted earnings per share	− 2.5	23.9p	24.7p*

**equivalent expressed on annualised basis after adjusting for scrip issue.*

INTERNATIONAL TIMBER

Copies of the Annual Report for the 52 weeks ended 30 March 1974, containing the Chairman's Statement in full, obtainable from the Secretary, International Timber Corporation Limited, Carpenters Road, London E15 2DY.

Business Diary in Europe: Belgian baron's goal

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the capital of Marine

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French steel giants,
nd Usinor; the former
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acquiring Marine Firminy's steel interests, and the latter chiefly by Creusot-Loire's nuclear potential.

According to industrial sources, the baron's group would be willing to help Wendel achieve what would amount to a restructuring of the Lorraine steel industry through the reselling of that 34 per cent share in Marine Firminy but provided it gets control through the holding company of Creusot-Loire.

After last week's meeting it seems President Giscard d'Estaing still has to make up his mind. Will the Government insist on a "national" solution intervening in the French nuclear industry as it has so often done in other industrial fields in the past, say by getting Usinor to take a participation, thus shifting the balance of shares or let the Belgian baron achieve his goal?



Baron Edouard-Jean Empain: thrusting industrialist.

Spanish puzzle

With inflation at the same record rate as last year, and with signs of a slowdown in tourism, construction and the manufacture of consumer goods, the decision of the Spanish Government to remove ceilings on wage increases *less than 10* months after they were imposed is a puzzling one in terms of classic economic theory.

It was apparently not an easy decision for the government, headed by Prince Juan Carlos as acting chief of state during General Franco's illness.

According to the Minister of *Information and Tourism, Señor* Pio Cabanillas, the step was taken in line with the government's constant concern about the *material and social welfare* of the Spanish people. But he did not mention two other vital reasons. They are that the wage *freeze in fact was not highly* effective, and that the inflation and the moment of political tension coinciding with the 81 year old General Franco's illness carry implicit threats of widespread strikes in this country where strikes are generally *considered illegal.*

Factory pay went up during 1973 by 20 to 25 per cent and, although the figures are not complete for the first half year of 1974, most economic *observers here believe that* labour costs continue to grow at about the same rate as last year.

The end of the wage freeze may stave off a round of strikes predicted for the autumn by the powerful illegal trade union organization known as the Workers' Commissions, headed by Señor Mercelino Camacho, who is now serving a 20-year jail term on charges of illegal assembly.

Despite the autocratic nature of the Franco regime, the constantly recurring arrests and *dismissals of labour leaders,* Spain's factory workers seem to be ever better organized and united. Jail terms and confront*ations between armed police* and strikers seem to fail to deter Spain's underground labour movements.

The government's concession to the workers of Spain, which formally went into effect last Thursday when a decree was *published in the official state* bulletin doing away with the wage-rise controls, will probably prove to be inflationary. But *it may avert costly work stop*pages at a moment when Spain's economy, like all Western economies, is faced with inflation or *recession.*

Fare play

Brussels taxi drivers who have left many a Briton fuming after demanding a huge fare and tip, are seeking to burnish their tarnished image.

One of the city's largest cab *companies, Taxis Verts,* now charges a flat rate to Brussels airport depending where in Brussels the fare begins. From *the centre it will cost* 270 Belgian francs (just under £3) instead of the 350 to 500 francs charged by other operators.

But visitors travelling from the airport into Brussels will continue to pay the old higher rates. This is because Taxi Verts are not allowed to pick up passengers from the airport and the present airport taxi service will continue to charge extortionate fares.

Another innovation from the company is fixed rate tours for sightseers in the Brussels area. A one and a half hour trip around the centre taking in the EEC headquarters and the famous Grand Place, will cost 700 francs.

Taxi drivers speaking English, German, Norwegian, Portuguese or Spanish have been recruited for the guided tours, and will take visitors of different nationalities to the spots which they think will be of particular interest to them.

For example, the British will be shown the Palais d'Egmont, where Mr Heath signed Britain's accession treaty to the European Community, or the battlefield at Waterloo where the Duke of Wellington triumphed over *Napoleon. Anti-marketeers will* presumably choose the second option.

Management

Edited by Rodney Cowton

A way to develop original ideas

One of the most common criticisms made during the past 25 years about Britain's industrial performance relates to our failure commercially to exploit inventions and innovations made in this country and which subsequently are taken up in a big way abroad.

Coupled with this, quite often, are discussions of the particular difficulties for the small man with a bright idea of setting up in business and seeing his enterprise prosper. Among the problems often cited are the difficulty of obtaining finance at a stage when the individual may think he has the makings of a viable firm, but cannot actually demonstrate it; taxation problems; the difficulty of affording or gaining access to really good technical advice on a whole range of subjects.

The fact that small businesses had problems which were in *some respects different* from those of business generally was recognized in 1969 with the setting up of the Bolton Committee, and its report created a new climate of opinion which recognized the importance of "the small man", and has led to some important efforts to alleviate his particular problems.

Nevertheless, there still remains a substantial distance between a man having an idea and his being able to put it into commercial practice, particularly if he is not able to interest an existing company in it.

A development taking place at Milton Keynes new town in Buckinghamshire under the title of "Creation of New Enterprises" (Cone) is therefore of considerable interest. Cone is an offshoot of the Milton Keynes Development Corporation and 11 small industrial units have been set aside specifically for people with an original idea for a new product which has at least the possibility of being commercially viable.

The units are very small, ranging from 500 to 800 square feet, which is equivalent to perhaps two or three moderately large living rooms, or, say, four garages. These are available at a rental of about £1.50 per square foot, though as part of this scheme the rent is payable in arrears. In addition Cone offers advice on means of raising finance and on other topics *such as marketing, and legal and* accountancy matters. As a recent advertisement expressed it, the unfledged businessman "will learn how to run a business" for *himself*.

Any new idea which was accepted for a Cone unit, and which really got off the ground, would very soon outgrow the small factory in which it started, and the hope at Cone is that the innovator would have a brief make or break period of say a year or possibly two during which either his scheme would fail to make headway or he would develop to a stage where he needed to move to larger premises, when a more conventionally sized advance factory would be made available to him.

It is recognized at Cone that the mortality rate among such enterprises is apt to be fairly high, and a firm which was not making progress would probably be encouraged to terminate its activities, rather than suffer a lingering death. As firms either advance into larger premises, or give up the attempt, the units which are released will then become available for a second generation of Cone projects.

So far there have been about 75 responses and three projects have been accepted for Cone premises. The first of them should be in operation in *October. Two of the three will* be working in electronics, and the other will be manufacturing pressure sensing devices. Until now one of the individuals, in classic fashion, has been operating from the garage at his home.

The panel which selects occupants for Cone sites includes some members of the Milton Keynes Development Corporation but also has many outsiders such as businessmen and a bank manager and others who can offer advice, or in other ways try to make life easier for the innovator.

While the development corporation sems unlikely ever to have a great deal of cash at risk if one of the new firms fails (some arrears of rent may be at stake), there does seem to be a genuine element of altruism in the Cone operation, in that it is endeavouring to achieve the useful end of encouraging innovation. At the same time it may over a period secure for the town a number of new, small firms which will contribute something to a *balanced industrial development.*

Rare animal in small businesses

Business schools have been in existence long enough in Britain and have been turning out qualified men in sufficient numbers for the business graduate now to be a recognizable factor in industrial life.

While industry has not always accepted the valuation of a business graduate *which the man*, or even the business schools, would place on him, there is a recognition, particularly in some larger companies, that an education in business studies will in many cases assist the development of the individual.

But these graduates tend to be closely identified with the larger companies which have the advanced management information systems which are among the basic tools of the business graduate. Just how small has been the impact of these men on smaller businesses is highlighted in an article in the journal *The Business Graduate*.

This magazine, which is the organ of the Business Graduates' Association, estimates that out of 3,000 to 4,000 management graduates in the United Kingdom fewer than 250 are employed in small firms.

The triviality of this number becomes apparent when it is recalled that the Bolton Committee on small firms estimated that there were at least 1,250,000 small firms giving employment to six million people, and accounting for nearly 20 per cent of the gross national product. No arguments over differences of definition can conceal the fact that the business graduate is a very rare *animal indeed in small businesses.*

The Bolton Report in 1971 noted that "The interaction between the business schools and small firms has so far been of trivial proportions. Few small businessmen have *attended business school* courses, and few graduates of the schools have attempted to make a career in small business."

Mr Alan Topalian of the Smaller Business Unit of the BGA has published in the July edition of *The Business Graduate* a small survey of 12 graduates who did go into small businesses. While the sample is too small to be representative, it does perhaps help to cast some tentative light on the factors which led them into this area of activity.

The first thing he notes is something that is only too frequently evident from private conversations, namely the tendency of small businessmen to dismiss the products of business schools as being not relevant to them.

They tend to equate business schools with training which is only appropriate for large companies. They seem also at times to be made insecure by the idea of employing business graduates, *fearing the graduate may be unduly ambitious.*

Of the 12 business graduates Mr Topalian interviewed, 10 were aged 35 or under, and threequarters had been to public schools. Five out of the 12 had one year or less of business experience before going to the business school. Seven of them had been at either Cranfield or Manchester Business School.

Eight of them were in the position of chief executive, managing director or general manager. One possibly revealing point is that in only one case out of the 12 had the companies which ultimately employed them actually been looking for a business graduate.

Perhaps, invidiously, the 12 men were asked if they felt they had achieved anything significant since joining their companies. Not surprisingly, they *thought they had. Five had con*tributed to a doubling of turnover, three had successfully set up new companies and six had instituted rigorous management systems.

A significant indicator of why these men went into small businesses, *instead of following* the usual path of business graduates into large or medium sized companies, may lie in the fact that most of them came from *families which included at least* one entrepreneur, and most of them had also taken part in some form of entrepreneurial activity themselves.

In a genuinely small company a man who sees himself primarily as an entrepreneur rather than as an administrator will *have a much better chance of* being able to exercise that instinct from an early stage in his career. A strong entrepreneurial instinct disciplined by study at a business school would seem to be almost the ideal combination for a small businessman.

Certainly there seems no reason why business graduates should not go into small businesses on a much larger scale than they have until now. For the small companies it would constitute an injection of understanding of techniques which *too many of them lack; while* for the graduate it would more readily provide a sense of direct personal involvement which is not always easily found in a large corporation.



United Dominions Trust

"We remain confident of our profit earning potential and are now set upon restoring profits to a significantly higher level."

Gilbert L. Standing, Chairman.

The following points are taken from the Annual Statement by the Chairman.

*** Year's results** Profit before tax for the year ended 30th June 1974 amounted to £14.7m before making the exceptional provision mentioned below.

Before arriving at the profit of £14.7m we have adopted our normal practice of making specific provisions, after careful and detailed review of all outstandings. This has resulted in a significantly higher provision being made in proportion to outstandings than in the previous year. However, in view of the present uncertain conditions in the property market, we have set aside an additional provision of £3.0m.

In consumer finance we incurred an operating loss in the United Kingdom as a result of the very high cost of borrowing.

The group results fully vindicate our continuing policy to develop and expand abroad and to diversify our activities in the United Kingdom.

*** Funding** For years we have had the benefit of borrowing facilities from many leading banks. We have had renewed assurances from them – and from the Bank of England – that they are prepared to ensure the continued availability of banking funds for the company's business.

We propose to add to the capital base of the group by issuing £30m subordinated convertible loan stock. This issue will be offered to all stockholders by way of rights and detailed terms will be announced shortly.

There is therefore no doubt about the strength of UDT's funding position now or in the future.

*** Banking** In banking we have taken steps to obtain the maximum benefit from our status as a fully authorised bank by merging all our United Kingdom banking business under the name of United Dominions Trust.

*** Instalment Credit** An increasing amount of our business is based on fluctuating rates, thereby achieving a more constant margin.

We are confident of the longer term viability of consumer finance business and have further expanded our moneycentres – which we have re-styled Family Banks.

*** Overseas** Our overseas companies have maintained their lively performance with an impressive addition to business handled and to overall profit. Our continuing development internationally is being vigorously promoted.

*** UDT Industries** Our industrial activities have continued to make a valuable contribution to profit in spite of high interest costs and difficult trading conditions.

*** Dividends** The board is recommending a final dividend of 1.602p per ordinary stock unit. This, combined with the interim dividend, makes a total of 2.822p, which represents the maximum distribution permitted by law.

A copy of the Report & Accounts for the year to 30th June 1974 can be obtained from the Secretary.

United Dominions Trust Limited, 51 Eastcheap, London, EC3P 3BU.

FINANCIAL NEWS

Margins warning at Int Timber Corp despite good start

Obviously much of the outlook at International Timber Corporation depends on the level of timber prices later this year and early on in 1975. Mr Robert Law, the chairman, feels that the very high prices which helped to boost margins and carry the group to a £8.9m profit last year are likely to fall, but at least on a world-wide level, he feels that no dramatic fall in prices is likely.

So far this year, sales turnover at home has been up on last term, and the acquisitions in Europe have also reported higher sales. On the crucial question on margins, Mr Law says that it seems certain that the group will be operating at lower levels than last year, and while it cannot expect to match the past exceptional profits, the eventual outcome is expected to be satisfactory.

The group's total building and plant programme for the current term amounts to about £2.75m, of which just over £1m is in renewal items, and the rest development projects. Apart from new extensions and a new warehouse, this includes a new venture in Malaysia.

Footwear Int aiming for a 19pc profit rise

A forecast for Footwear International is contained in the formal agreed offer document for NS Footwear now sent out. A 19 per cent rise is indicated by Mr M. Sumray, the chairman of FI, to £500,000 for 1973-74. On this basis, shareholders will receive a final dividend of about 1.96p a share, making a total of 3.01p net (against 2.45p).

Meanwhile, the directors of NSF, who have unanimously recommended the offer, have predicted a taxable profit for the year to June 30 of not less than £24,000. However, this is before exceptional provisions, estimated to amount to not more than £54,000, arising from costs relating to the cancellation of plans for a new factory and the writing down of stocks.

Net tangible assets of NSF have been warranted at not less than £200,000.

Footwear Industries is already assured of control, as shareholders holding about 66 per cent of the NSF equity have agreed to accept.

Brokers' views

Last week's renewed plunge in all sections of the stock market has left most of the investment advisers with little to do but repeat their previous pleas for caution. Certainly there are fewer suggestions now that the bottom of the bear market is near and that we should be thinking in terms of "selective buying"—that most wondrous of all stock market terms.

Simon & Coates again stresses the dominating influence of inflation, which it says continues to overwhelm all other considerations. While inflation continues unchecked, and S & C leaves its clients under few illusions as to the likely progress of wage claims, then the *firm sees gilts as unwilling to* rise in anticipation of the economic recession and the lower interest rates which it would entail.

S & C also regards equities as unlikely to establish any genuine recovery while interest rates continue to bump peak levels. But the firm recommends GEC, whose shares it expects to benefit from maximum permitted rises in dividends over the next few years. Order books are 30 per cent up at GEC, and S & C *also points out that half* the group's business is overseas.

Now that the Fraser bid is off the plate, shares in Boots should soon reflect what S & C describes as the "usual above-average performance" of the group.

The firm also recommends European Ferries, for which it *predicts profits of £8m* pre-tax for 1974.

Fielding Newson-Smith makes a convincing case for brewery shares, which have stood up relatively well to the recent shakeout in the equity market.

Fielding argues that while brewery profits are overshadowed by the general economic situation, the prospects of a profit change of between plus 5 per cent and minus 10 per cent over the next 12 months compares almost happily to the outlook for some other sectors —financial and insurance sectors to name but a few.

A recent review of independent television shares by **W. Greenwell** stands up well after the latest slide in the market. Greenwell suggested that Scottish Television could attract interest in October when the *first-half result—for* which Greenwell predicts a loss—is out of the way.

Terry Byland

Freight report

Though the freight market ended the week on a slightly less gloomy note, the longer-term outlook gives the impression of a weaker tone taking hold.

This was particularly true in the tanker trades where, despite firmer levels in one or two cases on Friday, brokers were not optimistic about the future.

A spokesman for Galbraith Wrightson, the London-based shipbrokers, said that 4.5 million tons of oil had been moved in the week and such an amount belied the actual state of the market. At this time last year, he stressed, there would have probably been a considerable upsurge in rates on the strengths of the deals negotiated.

"Surplus tonnage in oil companies' own programmes is the nagging problem at the moment", the spokesman said. "When these vessels are dumped on the market, there is nothing which the independent owners *can do to create any stability.*"

He said that it was also interesting to see the number of various charterers who had been in the market during the week and fixed—Chevron, Frota, and Gulf Eastern. In addition, Esso had shown interest, though had not booked.

In recent weeks, European charterers had also been in tonnage. The spokesman dered on the result if they all appeared simultaneously the effect it would have had rates. Realizing that he being supremely optimistic could be accused of raising hopes, he said. "It must be right time to look for a piece sunshine amid the gloom has been settling over the ping scene."

This gloom included Co Line, and it is interesting note that in the ship sale one of their tankers, the 73 deadweight ton Halcyon Bre *is rumoured to have been* on a private basis. This built oiler was recently on a long-term charter, but has now been cancelled.

On the dry cargo side of market, rates have gene been maintained. This was *ticularly true of the time* ter sector.

Industry in the regions

Guernsey widens its range of exports

The exports normally associated with Guernsey are tomatoes and flowers, which this year are expected to gross £18m.

Equally well known are the island's other principal industries: tourism, worth £15m annually, and offshore finance, whose value has never been quantified.

But this autumn, Guernsey's visible export potential will be boosted by the launching of several new manufacturing units, small by United Kingdom standards but destined to play an important role in the local economy.

It is predicted that by the end of 1975 the island's "other exports" will gross over £10m, and that several thousand of the 23,000 strong local workforce will be employed by light industry.

Last year this facet of the insular economy grossed £5.5m of which £4.7m was attributable to Tektronix, an American owned oscilloscope assembly plant set up in 1959, and employing nearly 600.

The remainder was earned by a number of established companies producing a variety of goods. These included aluminium-framed garden glasshouses, television set support brackets, metal garden furniture, toys, Guernsey sweaters, copperware, boats, industrial *glasshouse CO2 injection units.* climate control and drip feed watering systems.

Since his appointment as Director of Economic Development in 1972, Mr Geoffrey Church, aged 45, along with a government working party, has encouraged the expansion of these businesses, with the full backing of local trade unionists.

In addition suitable new plants have been encouraged—almost squeezed—into the island which for years has suffered from land and housing shortages.

Growth is largely being achieved through the redeployment of existing resources including labour which—with more housewives seeking extramural jobs, and increasing automation in horticulture—is becoming available at an estimated rate of up to 200 employees a year. The island has between 500 and 600 school leavers alone, each year.

According to Mr Church, a former ICI and Pilkington's executive, local light industry needs to develop to "bridge a gap" expected to emerge by the inability of tourism, and horticulture, to maintain "real growth" targets of at least 4 per cent a year.

Against a background of some political misgivings about the reshaping of Guernsey's economy the working party has succeeded not only in selling newcomers on the island's charms, but also in being selective.

Stress has been placed on a good industrial relations record, the adaptability of labour, *low taxes, good communications,* proximity to Europe, pleasant climate, and a minimum of government interference.

Against these have weighed a lack of cash a non-industrialized ground, and expensive ho for "key" staff when mitted to immigrate.

Welcomes have extended to manufacture high-value exports prod from unobtrusive, luting units employing 200, and where trained can earn £50 to £60 a

Guernsey's potential pleasure boat building and vicing centre is also developed. Two new U Kingdom companies, marine and Cardy, are s expected to join several lished marine businesses cluding two producing for export.

This autumn, Euroth (Guernsey), set up in tember, 1973, will move workers assembling temp ture controllers to a 13,000 sq ft factory capab expanding to 21,000 sq ft. Bill Morton, Eurotherm's ager, said: "Shortly we employ up to 120 and we eventually to produce w units, not just parts as present, for our U Kingdom parent".

An offshoot of Dimp Controlled Heating U launched last summer, building a new 20,000 s plant for 60 workers eng *in electrical appli* assembly in a 5,000 sq ft tory. Mr Harold Will manager, expects the force to "creep towards 100 mark".

A small factory that is start production in Septe could make Guernsey self porting in the range of thene products, such as and sheeting, needed by horticultural and agricul industry.

Behind the venture is United Kingdom Lons Universal group, whose pre inary market research sh that the island was impor from Britain and the Conti substantial quantities of thene products that could more competitively made the spot.

The Guernsey comp Universal Packaging, staff of 11 will all be people, is to gear its pro tion initially to the Cha Islands market, but may tually seek continental outle

Very soon Guernsey have its own gemstone fa run by Guernsey Gemstone

Guernsey already has thriving retail jewelry-m largely dependent on tour which employs establi silver and copper craftsmen.

With its eye partly on *expanding demand* for pr ises, International Techn Services—a subsidiary of A sives International, U Kingdom—established Guernsey 14 years ago, jointly developing with and local company a £1.2m build complex that will include new small factory areas, lin to shops, offices and resi tial accommodation.

Robert Ba

Business appointments

Mr Gates made managing director of Unigate Dairies

Mr W. C. J. Gates has become managing director of **Unigate Dairies** and Mr T. E. Taylor is to be processing director.

Mr J. G. Vaughan, chairman of the Charterhouse Group, has become chairman of **Charterhouse Investment Trust** and Mr G. C. Rowett deputy chairman. Mr E. H. Owen, Mr W. M. Clarke and Sir Lincoln Steel have resigned from the board.

Mr R. H. Butler, who retires in March as director of docks at the **Port of London Authority**, has become docks adviser. Mr John Black has been made director of *Tilbury, Mr John McNab, director* of upper docks, and Mr Frank Robinson, manager of the Maplin unit. Mr P. G. Hutchon, director of planning who also retires next year, becomes planning adviser.

Mr S. L. H. Clarke has joined the board of **Process Peripherals.**

Mr A. C. Binmore, Mr C. *Buckley, and Mr R. A. White*house have joined the board of **Ley's Malleable Castings**, the principal subsidiary of Ley's Foundries and Engineering.

Mr J. W. C. Poole, Mr P. H. Ryan and Mr R. H. Denness have been elected to the board of **Spencer (Banbury)**. Mr Poole also becomes chairman.

Mr R. E. Whitten has been appointed to the board of **Slater Walker Securities** as financial director.

Mr C. G. Tyrer is the new financial director of **Spear & Jackson (Ashberry)**.

Mr Donald Pell has become area director (London) for **Hambro Life.**

Mr Helmuth von Moltke, company secretary of **BASF United Kingdom**, has been appointed vice-president marketing in **BASF Canada.**

Mr R. Tweddle succeeds Mr P. A. E. Wallis as marketing director of **United Gas Industries (Meters).**

Mr Frank Davidson has joined the board of **Thomas C. Keay** as a *non-executive director.* Mr Laurence Coyne is to become finance director.

Mr John Collison becomes managing director of **United Coating & Insulation Services.** He remains company secretary and financial director. Mr Fleming Holm becomes marketing director. Mr Alan Jackson has resigned from the company.

Mr A. S. Cuthbertson has been appointed sales director of **Edgcumbe Peebles.**

Mr C. A. Ball has become director and general manager of **Fordham Pressings.**

Mr Henry Weavers has been made deputy chairman of **H. S. Weavers (Underwriting) Agencies.** Mr Peter Wilson becomes managing director. Mr Geoffrey Harrison and Mr Rodney Turney have joined the board.

Eastern Asia Navigation

Company Limited

Record Results and Increased Dividend

- The directors of Eastern Asia Navigation Company Limited announce that the total profit of the Company for the year ended 31st March, 1974 was HK$116,088,172 (1973 HK$92,893,480), an increase of 25 per cent over last year, and that the total profit of the Group has also risen by some 40 per cent from HK$92,218,066 in 1973 to HK$128,990,364.
- The directors further announce that they will recommend to shareholders at the Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held on the 25th September, 1974 the payment of a final dividend for the year ended 31st March, 1974 of 12 cents per share on the 192,400,000 issued shares of the Company, absorbing HK$23,088,000 and making a total distribution for the year of HK$61,568,000 (1973 HK$38,353,875), as well as a transfer to capital reserve of HK$54,210,574 (1973 HK$39,458,673). Subject to unforeseen circumstances it is anticipated *that the total dividend payments for the coming* financial year will be at least equal to those of the current year.
- A review of the Company's activities will be given to shareholders in the statement by the Chairman, Mr. Y. K. Pao, *incorporated in the report and accounts* for the year ended 31st March, 1974.
- The Annual General Meeting of Members will be held on Wednesday, the 25th September, 1974 and the register of transfers of the Company will be closed from the 16th September to the 27th September, 1974 both days inclusive.

Hong Kong 14th August, 1974.

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ANCIAL NEWS

kly list of fixed interest stocks

	Latest Price	Prev Week
Wilson 7½ 85-90	48	48
Hldgs 8½ 2-97	53½	52
7 6½ Deb	43½	45
Ln '93-98	50	49½
7½ Deb	31	31
ds 5½ Ln '82	13½	16½
ect 6 Deb	56½	57½
6½ Deb	46½	46½
ani 7 Deb	47½	50½
Deb '92-97	56½	61½
Ireland 7 '95	49	49
Bk 8½	54	52
Int 7½ Ln	48	39½
ar 5½ Ln	28	28½
Ln '92-97	50½	51
8½ Deb	57½	57½
'6 Ln	55½	54½
8½ Ln	55½	56
10½ Deb	70	70
Qual 7½	47	47
'92 Ln '78-83	51	54½
Deb '88-93	51	55½
Deb '88-93	53½	53½
7½ Deb	50½	52½
Tob 7 Ln	55	60
ayland 6	25½	24½
Ln '87-92	50½	51½
an '98-2003	53	50
reen 5½	51½	51½
1-86 '87-92	48	48
anage 8½	60½	60
rol 5 Deb	72	72
Deb '76-80	65	65½
7 '80-85 Ln	63½	63½
and 8½ Ln	31	31
Deb 4½	30½	58
Ln '91-96	31½	53½
Ln '81-86	54½	53½
6½ Deb	58½	58½
Ln '96	58	58½
Schweppes '94-2004	53	53
88-93 Ln	50½	51½
4½ Ln	27½	26½
'80-85	47	46½
Union 7½	50½	50
Ln 2004	38½	39½
2nd Deb	53½	53½
6½ Ln	41½	41½
82-87	51½	51½
Deb '89-94	51½	51½
6½ 2nd	43½	43½
Ln '86-91	43	43
Ln 2002	46½	46½
7½ Ln	47½	48
and Deb	49	49

	Latest Price	Prev Week
EMI 7 Ln '87-92	46½	45½
English Elec 6 Deb '80-85	52	52
Esso 6 Deb '77-80	65	65
Fisons 6½ 2nd Deb '84-89	45	45
Gallaher 6 Ln '82-85	48½	50
Gen Ac 7½ '92-97	50	50
GUC 7½ Ln '88-93	47½	49½
Glaxo 7½ Ln '85-88	24½ p	23½ p
Glynwed 10½ Ln '83-88	66½	66
GUS 5½ Ln '78-83	58½	58½
Do 7½ Ln '85-88	58½	58½
Do 8½ Ln '90-95	55½	55½
Hawker Sid 7½ Deb '87-92	49	48½
ICI 5½ Ln '94-2004	32	32½
Do 6½ Ln '86-91	47½	46½
Do 8½ '88-93	51½	51½
Imperial 9 Ln '75-80	94	94
Do 7½ 2001-06	53	53½
Do 10 Ln '87-92	69	69½
Initial Services 8 Ln '88-93	51½	51½
Int Stores 7½ Ln '90-95	47	47½
Land Secs 8½ '92-97	51½	51½
Laporte 10½ Deb '96-01	61½	61½
Lewis's Trust 6½ 2nd '85-90	47½	47½
Lucas 7½ Ln '85-88	49½	49½
Metal Box 10½ Ln '92-97	97	97
MEPC 8 Ln '2000-05	17½	17
Midland Bank 10½ Ln '93-98	68	68½
Nat West Bank 9 Ln '93	57½	58½
Rank Hovis 6½ Ln '76-81	55½	57½
Do 6½ Ln '85-88	55½	55½
Do 8½ Ln '91-96	55½	55½
Reckitt & Col 6½ '75-90	49½	48
Reed Int 7½ Deb '90-95	48½	49½
Rengld 7½ Ln '92-97	47	47½
Revlette Parsons 7½ Ln '88-93	45½	44½
Rugby Port Cem 6½ '83-88	36½	36½
Do 7½ Ln '93-98	28	28
Sainsbury 7½ Deb '87-92	54½	54½
Scott Newcastle 4½ Deb '71-76	85	85
Ln '81-86	50½	50½
Slater Walker 9 Ln '87-92	58½	52½
Slough Est 7½ Deb '85-90	54½	54½
Smith (W. H.) 5½ Ln	28½	28½

	Latest Price	Prev Week
Spillers 7 Db '78-83	58½	56½
Do 7 Deb 83-88	50½	50½
Tate & Lyle 7½ Deb '80-85	50½	50½
Thomson Org 3 Deb '94-99	45½	47½
Do 7½ Ln '87-92	48½	48½
Tilling (T.) 8½ Ln '89-94	57	55
Tootal 11½ Perp Deb	55½	55½
Do 8½ '84-89	49½	49½
Trusthouse Forte 7½ Deb '88-93	49½	49½
Do 10½ Deb '91-96	69½	68½
Tube Invest 9 Ln '89-94	55½	55½
Turner & Newall 7 Ln '87-92	45½	45½
Unilever 6½ Ln '85-90	61½	63½
Do 7½ Db '87-92	55½	52½
Universal 6½ Db '85-88	53½	55½
UDS 7½ Db '87-92	22	22
Do 10½ Deb '94-99	69½	67½
Waitrose 7½ Ln '90-95	44½	44½
Do 8 Ln '90-95	48½	49½
Whitbread 7½ Ln '91-96	45½	46
Do 7½ Ln '96-2001	47½	48
Do 9 Ln '97-2001	57	57
CONVERTIBLES		
Aitwest B '81-94	70	72
AE Holds 7½ '2000	50	50
April 7½ '81-91	51	50
Beecham Group 5½ '78-88	76	82
Bunting Cf 5 '81-86	47	51
BICC 9½ '88-93	48	55
Brittains 10½ '91-96	78	78
Bronze Bond 7½ '2005-08	15	14½
GEC 7½ '87-92	105	100
Grand Met 10½ '91-96	101	102½
Guest Keen 6½ '88-93	44	44
Hepworth Ceramic 11½ '76-91	87	87
Ind and Gen 4½ '93-98	57½	60
Lucas L. 6½ '1980	61	60
MEPC 5 '86-94	84	87½
Midland Bank 7½ '92-97	54½	59½
Ready Mixed 8½ 1978	77	80½
Ramsay Trust 4½ '87-98	58	58
Stock Conv 5½ 1983	68	68
Trimple Bar 5½ '91-96	57	57
Trust House Forte 7½ '95-00	75	75

* Ex dividend.

Euromarkets

Euroclear fears worry traders

Few professionals these days are prepared to stand out against the view that the dearth of new issues is driving the Eurobond market slowly along the road to extinction. What is worrying traders in the short term, however, is that the rundown could shortly be accelerated.

Concern hinges around the possibility that Euroclear, one of the two big Eurobond clearing houses, may feel obliged to review its policy on granting overdrafts.

As well as crediting and debiting bonds to a trader's account as he buys and sells, Euroclear provides financing facilities to enable the trader to deal from day to day.

Thus when a trader buys bonds, Euroclear may lend up to 90 per cent of their value and will hold the bonds as collateral. These facilities are particularly important to the big traders.

Whether this level of overdraft financing is still appropriate is now open to question. As investor interest in the market has waned and volume turnover fallen, dealers have been cutting back on the size of their inventories—on which, in any case, they have mostly been making heavy running losses.

This has meant that the price spreads of 1½ or 2 points between buying and selling quoted in the market are often purely nominal for anything other than a small transaction. Dealers recognize that if they were forced to liquidate a substantial part of their portfolios in a hurry, the complete absence of willing buyers might mean they could only command a fraction of the quoted price.

Confronted by such circumstances a commercial lending bank might feel under pressure to cut back its overdraft facilities to a level commensurate with the real potential sale value of the bonds held as collateral. There is no sign yet that Euroclear is taking such a view, but some dealers fear it might.

If it did, the result would be a further squeeze on the dealers' ailing finances. To maintain the level of their bond inventories they would have to find sufficient funds to "top up". Inevitably they would have to seek them internally.

Given the recent heavy losses and the gloomy outlook for the market, the traders' parent boards might well wish to take a close look at the nature of their involvement in Eurobonds before investing further in such a fruitless area.

Christopher Wilkins

Borrowings hold CDF back

Rising interest rates have made a big impact on 1973-74 taxable profits of Commonwealth Development Finance. Income receivable has improved slightly from £3.93m to £3.95m, but a rise in interest charges from £1.6m to £2.4m is mainly responsible for a drop in pre-tax profits from £808,500 to £176,000. Attributable profits have shrunk from £483,000 to £67,500, but the board is holding the dividend at 1p. Sir George Bolton, the chairman, says that a general return to more manageable borrowing levels will have to await some progress in controlling inflation.

Gold & Base Metals

With the higher metal price, Nigerian tin producer Gold & Base Metals causes little surprise with preliminary pre-tax profits for 1973 up from £71,000 to £192,000. At net level earnings rose from 0.75p to 1.85p a share while the dividend total has been increased from 0.65p to 1.25p a share.

Although the shares on the basis of these figures have moderate attractions, at 10½p, what the market is waiting for is further information on the Liruie lode. This orebody contains appreciable quantities of zinc and tin. A year ago, Mr N. H. Marshall, in his chairman's statement, mooted the flotation of a new company in Nigeria to develop the deposit.

Ward sell more houses, but profits slump

In what is described as probably the worst period for private housebuilding since the Second World War, Ward Holdings, the Kent developer, managed to sell 5% per cent more houses in the six months to April 30.

But margins were hit by general market conditions and high interest charges and even though total turnover rose 47 per cent to £2.38m profits before tax slumped 31 per cent to £234,000. With a continuation of these conditions the company forecasts that full-year profits will not match the £934,000 earned in 1972-73.

Vibroplant again shows sparkle

Following the record £1.1m pre-tax in its maiden year (an increase of 90 per cent), Vibroplant, Harrogate-based plant-hire specialists, ends the year to March 31 with a growth rate of 44 per cent after being 58 per cent ahead at midway. Turnover rose from £2.5m to £4.99m. The total payment is hoisted from 5p to 11.99p.

New Arab-British bank in middle east

Arbuthnot Latham & Co and the Standard & Chartered Banking Group have, in conjunction with major Arab interests, established a Middle East merchant bank which will operate from Dubai under the name of ORYX Investments.

The authorized capital will be 10m UAE dirhams of which 5m UAE dirhams (£530,000) will be the initial issued capital. A majority of the shares will be held by the Arab shareholders; and Arbuthnot Latham and Standard & Chartered will each hold just over 20 per cent of the issued capital.

PORVAIR

Profit for half year increased from £187,000 to £285,000 and chairman Sir Joseph Hunt says that there is no reason to suppose that year-end results will be less favourable than last year's £359,830.

FINANCE FOR INDUSTRY

Following issue in July of £4m of 14 per cent guaranteed unsecured Loan Stock 1979 company has created a further £6m for which listing has been granted.

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

Prev Offer	Chge Wkend	Unit Trust	Bid	Current Offer	Yield
Authorised Unit Trusts					
Abacus Arbuthnot Ltd. Barnett Hse, Fountain St, Man 2		061-236 9775			
24.1	-0.5	Giants	21.8	23.0	2.49
23.6	-1.0	Do Accum	23.6	24.8	2.49
29.0	-1.0	Growth	26.2	27.6	6.00
23.5	-1.4	Do Accum	20.5	23.4	6.00
27.0	-0.8	Income	23.5	25.1	9.50
23.8	-1.1	Do Accum	20.7	22.1	9.50
18.4	-0.3	Int Accum	17.1	18.1	3.50
Abbey Unit Trust Managers. 72-80 Gatehouse Rd, Aylesbury, Bucks 0296-5941					
18.3	-1.4	Abbey Capital	13.3	14.6	6.14
17.7	-1.3	Do Income	15.6	16.4	5.05
Abbey Unit Trust Managers Ltd. 8 Baveigh Rd, Hutton, Essex				0277-4 53160	
25.6	...	Abbey Grth	23.6	25.6	8 71
		Albany Trust Managers Ltd.			
14 Finsbury Circus, London, EC2				01-588 6371	
46.0	-1.2	Albany Trust	41.7	44.8	4.19
33.3	-1.0	Do Income	29.1	31.3a	8.42
Allied Hambro Group. Hambro Hse, Hutton, Essex				01-588 2851	
40.3	-2.3	Allied Capital	36.6	39.0	6.99
46.4	-1.8	Do Income	34.4	36.6	8.59
21.6	-1.1	Brit Mid & 2nd	19.4	20.6	3.18
21.6	-1.1	Growth & Inc	19.2	20.5a	7.18
19.2	-1.0	Elec & Ind Dev	17.0	18.2	2.20
29.2	-2.4	Net Mid & Cmdty	25.8	27.4	2.50
21.1	-1.5	High Income	23.4	25.0	6.00
21.1	-1.0	Equity Income	19.4	20.7a	8.88
18.7	-1.1	International	16.5	17.5	2.00
25.8	...	Trade Indemnity	13.5	25.0	12.00
89.5	-3.3	Hambro Fnd	53.5	57.2	1.41
29.8	-1.6	Do Income	24.2	25.9a	6.56
23.1	-1.2	Do Recovery	20.6	22.0	10.16
14.2	-0.8	Do Smaller	12.7	13.6a	4.34
16.0	-0.8	Do Accum	14.1	15.1	6.28
16.0	-0.8	2nd Smaller	13.3	14.2	10.68
57.2	-1.7	Secs of America	50.1	53.5	2.81
100.3	...	Exempt Fnd	95.3	100.3	6.72
Anbacker Unit Management Co Ltd. 1 Noble Street, London, EC2V 7JH.				01-606 4010	
24.6	-0.8	Nth American	20.2	24.0	8.88
Barclays Unicorn Ltd. 252-6 Romford Road, London, E7				01-534 5533	
25.0	...	Unicorn Amer	23.7	25.0	2.36
48.4	-2.8	Unic Income	43.5	45.9a	4.90
27.0	-0.5	Do Accum	24.1	25.6	4.90
30.5	-3.9	Unicorn Capital	25.3	26.8a	6.05
45.5	-3.5	Exempt	37.3	39.1a	8.65
13.0	-0.9	Extra Income	13.3	14.1	10.63
39.1	-2.8	Financial	30.2	32.3a	8.50
58.0	-2.6	Unicorn Gen	48.1	50.8	6.46
17.2	-1.4	General	14.8	15.6a	6.65
20.8	-1.9	Growth Accum	17.1	18.5	1.52
41.8	-3.1	Income	36.2	38.5a	9.69
19.5	-1.5	Recovery	17.1	18.5	8.56
82.8	-3.3	Trustee	54.1	57.5a	7.66
39.0	-1.4	Worldwide	33.5	37.6a	6.38
100.0	-1.4	B'tsh Inv Fnd	98.3	101.4	5.92
100.0	-1.4	Do Accum	98.3	101.4	5.92
Brandts Ltd. 36 Fenchurch St, London, EC3				01-626 6566	
96.0	...	Brandts Cap (4)	90.6	96.0a	3.45
102.0	...	Do Accum (4)	96.0	102.0a	3.45
85.0	...	Brandts Inc (4)	80.0	85.0a	8.84
Bridge Trust Management Co Ltd. Plantation Hse, Mincing Lane, EC3				01-623 4851	
67.0	-2.0	Bridge Fund (2)	61.0	65.0a	7.84
162.0	-1.0	Do Inc (2)	152.0	161.0a	8.49
113.0	-12.0	Do Cap (3)	94.0	99.0a	3.24
218.0	-13.0	Do Exempt (2)	98.0	103.0a	3.24
69.0	...	Overseas Inc (3)	65.0	69.0a	4.34
72.0	...	Do Accum (3)	68.0	72.0	4.34
The British Life. 21 Whitefriars St, London, EC4.				01-353 6700	
30.3	-2.4	British Life	26.8	27.9	7.79
32.0	-0.6	Balanced (2)	29.2	31.4	4.03
27.5	-0.4	Cap Accum (2)	25.0	27.0	4.32
26.6	-0.2	Dividend (2)	24.9	26.4	10.86
28.7	-0.8	Opp Accum (2)	26.6	28.1	8.75
Brown Shipley Unit Fund Managers. Founder's Court, Lothbury, EC2.				01-606 8080	
118.7	-1.4	Brn Ship Inc (1)	105.0	110.8	7.70
128.4	-5.1	Do Accum (1)	118.3	123.3	7.70
Canada Life Unit Trust Managers Ltd. 6 Charles II St, London, SW1.				01-930 6132	
21.5	-1.8	Canlife Grn	18.3	19.4a	6.15
22.9	-2.0	Do Accum	19.7	20.9	6.15
20.2	-0.7	Income Dist	18.5	19.5	9.89
21.3	-0.8	Do Accum	19.4	20.5a	9.89
Capital Unit Fund Managers Ltd. Milburn Hse, Newcastle-upon-Tyne				0632 21165	
46.8	...	Capital (6)	44.3	46.8	4.53
48.6	...	Do Accum	46.1	48.6	4.53
Charities Official Investment Fund. 77 London Wall, London, EC2.				01-588 1815	
81.4	-2.6	Inc (2a)	77.9	...	5.80
112.5	-4.4	Accum (2a)	102.5	...	5.80
Charterhouse Japhet Unit Management Ltd. 1 Paternoster Row, London, EC4				01-248 3999	
15.2	-0.4	Int (3)	13.8	14.8	4.22
16.4	-0.4	Accum (3)	15.0	16.0	4.22
28.0	-1.4	Inc (3)	25.0	26.6	10.25
21.2	-0.4	Euro Fnd (3)	19.4	20.6	7.80
15.8	-1.2	Fund Int (3)	14.4	17.6	3.98
Cornhill Unit Trust Managers Ltd. 4 Melville Crescent, Edinburgh.				031-225 1931	
15.9	-2.0	Growth Fnd	13.1	13.8	6.97
30.6	-1.8	International	27.1	28.5a	2.97
23.1	-2.0	Reserves Fnd	19.4	21.1a	6.45
28.1	-2.1	High Dist	24.4	26.0a	9.56
Discretionary Unit Fund Managers Ltd. Finsbury Hse, 23 Bloomfield St, EC2				01-638 6465	
70.4	-5.0	Income	62.1	65.4a	9.16
81.0	-5.8	Accum	71.4	75.5a	9.16
Drayton Unit Trust Managers Ltd. 43-45 South St, Dorking.				0306 3677	
47.6	-0.6	Commodity	43.1	46.7	0.00
30.1	-1.2	Growth	12.6	13.9	4.13
16.4	-0.7	Inv Trust	14.7	15.7	3.98
28.9	-1.2	Drayton Inc	23.4	24.1a	8.70
33.1	-1.5	International	29.6	31.6	4.22
Equitas Securities Ltd. 41 Bishopsgate, London, EC2.				01-774 5169	
39.1	-2.8	Progressive	33.8	36.3	5.10
Equity & Law Unit Trust Managers Ltd. Amersham Rd, H Wycombe, Bucks.				0494 32881	
33.9	-2.9	Equity & Law	29.2	31.0	6.38
Family Fund Managers Ltd. 72-80 Gatehouse Rd, Aylesbury, Bucks 0296 5941					
51.4	-1.7	Family Fnd	46.7	49.7	3.56
Framlington Unit Management Ltd. Schroder Hse, 5 Gresham Place, EC2.				01-628 4966	
39.2	...	Capital	37.0	39.2	6.64
36.6	-2.0	Income	32.6	34.6	8.80
Friends' Provident Unit Trust Managers Ltd. 7 Leadenhall St, London, EC3.				01-626 4521	
18.9	-2.0	Friends Prov	15.9	16.90	7.00
20.9	-2.3	Do Accum	17.4	18.8	7.00
Funds in Court. Public Trustee, Kingsway, WC2				01-405 4300	
62.0	...	Capital	61.0	62.0	4.21
51.0	...	Gross Income*	49.0	51.0	8.16
58.0	...	High Yield*	56.0	58.0	9.86
Gand A Unit Trust Managers Ltd. 5 Rayleigh Rd, Hutton, Essex.				0277 217300	
18.7	-1.3	G & A	16.2	17.40	6.52
		G.T. Unit Managers Ltd.			
16 St. Martin's-le-Grand, EC1				01-600 9461 Ext 13	
46.8	-1.3	GT Cap	42.3	45.0a	3.00
50.6	-1.5	Do Income	45.1	48.1a	5.00
80.6	-0.9	Do Income	78.2	79.1	6.00
115.9	-1.2	Do US Gen Fnd	108.2	111.1	1.00
112.7	-2.1	Do Japan Gen	103.5	111.6	1.00
Guardian Royal Exchange Unit Man Ltd. Royal Exchange, London, EC3.				01-623 1031	
46.9	-3.4	Guardhill	40.1	41.5a	7.48
Henderson Administration Ltd. 11 Austin Friars, London, EC2.				01-588 3623	
53.5	-2.0	Cabot	48.4	51.5a	8.10
101.5	...	Henderson Gr	95.5	101.5a	4.24
Hill Samuel Unit Trust Managers Ltd. PO Box 132, Exchange, CI 0534 34.				0534 31031	
42.5	-1.1	Dollar	38.0	41.4	1.51
25.3	-1.0	International	20.4	22.2a	2.93
20.1	-0.9	Brit Guernse	16.9	17.9a	4.34
30.4	-0.8	Brit Guernse	25.5	26.9a	4.34
13.0	-0.3	Cap	11.9	12.8	5.04
49.0	-3.7	Fin Trst	42.5	45.2	4.03
14.4	-0.5	Gnc Trst	13.2	13.0a	11.86
14.9	-1.9	High Yield	13.1	13.0a	11.86
26.5	-2.5	Inv Trst	22.4	24.0	6.86
Ionian Unit Trust Management Ltd. 64 Coleman St, London, EC2				01-638 5656	
58.0	...	Foreign Fnd (2)	50.5	58.0	2.00
103.0	-5.0	Growth Fnd (2)	89.0	98.0	4.46
11.0	...	Int Fnd (2)	10.0	11.0	10.59
Jessel Securities Ltd. 27 Young St, Edinburgh.				031-225 6762	
19.2	-1.1	Compound (3)	16.1	18 1a	5.80
19.0	-1.1	Do Accum (3)	15.4	16.9	5.80
17.6	-1.0	Spec Warnw (1)	16.6	15.6a	
21.5	-0.4	Preference	19.4	23.4a	13.83
28.2	-0.5	Do Accum	20.7	22.7a	14.93
14.6	-0.1	Cap (2)	13.0	14.6	
17.9	-0.5	Abd Comp Fnd	15.4	17.4	5.25
17.5	-0.5	Spec Warnw	15.0	17.0	
20.5	-0.2	Senior Ldrs (3)	18.6	19.5	7.90
12.5	-0.3	Fin & Prop (3)	10.5	12.2	5.84
29.6	-0.8	Int Growth (4)	25.4	28.6	3.09
17.4	-0.9	Nth Sea (3)	15.3	17.4	3.16
23.2	-1.5	Commodity (5)	20.1	20.7	9.00
14.1	-0.9	Do Accum (5)	12.1	14.1	9.00
37.4	-2.9	Do Accum (5)	32.1	37.6	...
9.1	-1.0	10% Warnw (5)	9.1	...	...
Jessel Britannia Group. 158 Fenchurch St, London, EC3				01-626 7565	
50.0	-2.4	Brit Comm Plus	44.5	47.6	5.14
22.9	-1.9	Brit Gen	20.4	22.0	4.90
27.2	-1.5	Extra Inc	24.2	26.0	10.75
15.0	-0.7	High Income	13.8	21.3a	14.02
31.4	-2.1	Jessel Cap	28.1	29.7	7.08
24.8	-2.6	Do Fin of Ldr	20.2	21.4a	7.47
34.8	-2.6	Do Global	30.6	32.6	4.13
157.0	-2.0	Do Gold & G	144.1	154.2a	0.54
40.3	-2.7	Do Inc	35.0	37.8	9.21
19.6	-0.9	Do Inv Units	17.4	18.5a	9.38
41.8	-3.1	Do New Inc	35.8	38.2	9.69
18.5	-1.2	Do Prop & G	16.8	17.8	5.97
26.2	-2.1	Do Plant & Gen	23.1	24.7	6.38
16.9	-0.6	Int & Gen (1)	15.3	16.3a	3.69
21.1	...	JL Int Cons	20.3	22.1a	8.16
Key Fund Managers. 25 Milk St, EC2V 8JE.				01-606 7070	
44.2	-3.9	Cap Fund	37.9	40.2	4.75
52.8	-4.4	Exempt Fnd (3a)	34.9	36.4	9.82
45.5	-2.8	Inc Fnd	40.9	43.1	10.87
54.3	-4.7	KPIF	47.1	49.6a	3.96
Legal & General Tyndall Fund. 18 Canynge Rd, Bristol.				0272 32241	
36.6	-2.6	Dist	31.2	33.0	6.81
39.8	-2.8	Accum	34.0	36.0	6 91

Lloyds Bank Unit Trust Managers. 71 Lombard Street, London, EC3				01-626 1500	
27.5	-2.2	1st Inc	23.5	25.0	7.49
31.3	-3.3	Do Accum	26.8	28.6a	7.49
29.4	-2.5	2nd Inc	25.3	26.8a	5.09
34.6	-3.0	Do Accum	29.7	31.5	5.09
45.3	-3.8	3rd Inc	38.1	41.5	10.65
50.6	-4.3	Do Accum	43.6	46.3	10.65
Morgan Grenfell Funds. 23 Gt Winchester St, London, EC2				01-588 4545	
91.5	-0.2	Cap (3)	79.8	85.3	3.60
14.0	...	Exempt (2)	11.8	12.0	4.30
29.6	-1.9	Income (3)	25.6	28.3a	10.02
5.90	-0.13	Inv Agency (4)	5.64	6.17a	1.78
M & G Securities. Three Quays, Tower Hill, EC3R 6BQ.				01-626 4588	
99.5	-2.0	M & G General	87.0	94.8a	6.94
131.1	-3.0	Do Accum	114.1	124.4	6.94
94.5	-3.4	2nd Gen	80.1	87.2a	6.17
123.3	-4.4	Do Accum	111.1	118.9	6.17
76.5	-3.4	Mid & Gen	64.4	69.8a	9.31
96.7	-4.4	Do Accum	85.8	91.8	9.31
57.3	-2.5	Dist Fund	49.0	53.4a	11.26
82.7	-3.7	Inc Accum	72.1	78.5	11.26
80.4	-3.2	Special Trst	69.2	75.2a	4.41
103.4	-4.1	Do Accum	91.3	98.6	4.41
178.0	-7.5	Magnum Fnd	156.1	169.5	5.24
198.9	-8.6	Do Accum	174.1	189.3	5.24
27.2	-1.6	PITS	23.1	25.1a	6.52
41.7	-2.6	Do Accum	36.8	39.9	6.52
58.2	-2.0	Compound	52.4	56.6	4.46
97.0	-3.6	Recovery	83.1	90.3	8.43
37.9	-1.9	Extra Yield	28.4	33.1a	14.06
37.9	-2.0	Do Accum	33.6	35.9	14.06
92.0	-3.0	Japan	79.4	86.0	
43.9	-0.1	Euro & Gen	40.2	43.8	1.34
27.6	-1.4	American Gen	23.7	25.8	2.56
16.2	-1.1	Australasian	12.6	14.2	1.53
23.7	-1.1	Far East Inc	20.0	21.4	2.79
16.0	-0.8	Do Accum	14.1	15.3	6.79
17.2	-0.9	Trustee Fnd	14.8	16.1a	6.06
111.0	-5.8	Do Accum	96.5	105.2	6.06
28.6	-0.9	Charitund (2)	26.5	27.7a	9.48
26.2	-0.8	Fullfund (2)	24.3	25.4	7.38
26.9	-1.1	Superfund (4)	24.3	26.8a	3.38
25.2	-2.3	MACIF	20.9	...	13.20
53.9	-4.7	Do Accum	53.1	...	13.32
M & G Sentinel Ltd. Three Quays, Tower Hill, EC3R 6BQ.				01-626 4588	
37.0	-1.1	MAGCom	32.7	35.0	5.83
27.2	-0.8	Com Gen	24.0	25.7a	5.83
31.6	-0.7	General	26.9	28.8a	6.29
34.6	-0.8	High Return	29.4	31.5a	8.68
45.6	-1.2	Commodity	44.4	47.4	1.47
31.6	-0.1	Energy	28.8	30.8	1.46
25.5	-0.8	Financial	21.0	22.4	4.23
17.0	-1.0	Prop & Build	14.7	15.7	4.23
61.7	-4.1	Select Growth	54.1	57.6	1.13
20.1	-0.9	Brit Opport	17.1	18.2	4.10
16.4	-0.9	Europe (15)	14.9	15.9	1.11
39.5	-1.1	Do Accum	35.1	38.4	1.11
Slater Walker Trust Management Ltd. 67-97 Gresham St, London, EC2.				01-606 4747	
45.8	-1.5	Growth	41.5	44.1	7.36
29.3	-1.5	Assets	24.9	26.0	4.30
27.2	-1.0	Capital Accum	24.7	26.2	5.97
34.2	-0.6	Financial	30.0	32.0	5.97
43.0	-0.6	High Income	38.8	42.4a	9.57
319.2	-8.4	Professional	302.0	309.8a	6.54
16.3	-0.6	Status Chance	15.0	16.0	6.50
116.2	+2.8	Minerals Trst	110.8	120.7	5.44
25.0	...	North American	23.5	24.0	1.50
Stewart Unit Trust Managers. 45 Charl

HINE connoisseurs' cognac

London and Regional Market Prices

Capitalization & week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin Today. Dealings End, Aug 30. § Contango Day, Sept 2. Settlement Day, Sept 10.

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

for stainless steel ring H.E. samson colnbrook 3131

BRITISH FUNDS

Stock	Price	Ch'ge week	Int only	Gross Yield
300m Treas 6¼% 1974	98⅞	+⅛	6.848	11.380
800m Treas 6% 1976	97⅝	..	6.139	10.843
450m Treas 6% 1975	98	..	6.183	10.517
1075m Savings 3% 1965-75 84	84	-⅛	3.191	9.512
600m Exch 6¾% 1976	94⅞	+⅛	6.689	10.605
800m Treas 6¾% 1976	91⅝	-1	7.061	11.205
31m Victory 4% 1976	86	..	4.082	8.628
600m Treas 10¾% 1976	99⅝	-⅛	10.567	12.197
850m Treas 9¼% 1977	88¾	+⅛	7.992	11.307
100m Elec 3% 1974-77	87½	..	3.420	8.465
800m Treas 13½% 1977	96⅝	-⅛	11.906	12.842
242m Trans 4% 1972-77	84½	-⅛	4.731	9.525
800m Treas 5% 1978	91⅛	..	5.457	12.018
400m Exch 5½% 1976-78	80¾	-⅛	6.196	10.930
400m Treas 3% 1979	72⅝	..	4.126	10.014
275m Elec 4¾% 1974-79	76½	-⅜	5.487	10.797
250m Elec 3½% 1976-79	70½	-⅜	4.926	11.407
1000m Treas Cnv 9% 1980	81⅞	-⅜	10.943	13.691
400m Fund 5½% 1978-80	74¾	-⅜	7.114	11.540
262m Treas 5½% 77-80 Cl'i'h	74½	-⅜	4.943	10.287
453m Treas 3¾% 79-81 Red'n	67⅜	-⅜	5.174	10.457
861m Treas 8½% 1980-82 78¾	78¾	-⅜	11.178	13.742
600m Treas. 12% 1983	89⅝	..	13.397	14.150
800m Fund 9¼% 1982-84 84¼	84¼	-⅜	8.845	12.662
600m Treas 9¾% 1984-86 89¾	89¾	-⅜	12.420	14.026
350m Fund 6¾% 1985-87 58¾	58¾	-⅜	11.498	13.827
500m Treas 7½% 1983-88 61¼	61¼	-⅜	12.790	14.471
1052m Trans 3% 1978-88 57½	57½	-⅜	8.007	12.984
602m Treas 7¾% 1986-89 66¾	66¾	-⅜	11.197	13.893
600m Exch 8¾% 1987-90 81½	81½	-⅜	13.747	14.875
400m Fund 5¾% 1987-91 48¾	48¾	-⅜	12.434	14.266
800m Fund 6% 1993 44½	44½	-⅜	13.352	14.650
900m Treas 9% 1994 64½	64½	-⅜	14.086	14.026
4m Redmptn 3% 1986-96 39¾	39¾	-1¼	10.571	12.798
214m Gas 3% 1990-95 39¾	39¾	-⅜	10.822	13.183
400m Treas 12¾% 1992 99¾	99¾	-1¼	14.627	14.724
1,800m Treas 9% 1992-96 84¾	84¾	..	14.744	14.693
1000m Treas 6¾% 1995-98 46¾	46¾	-⅜	15.062	15.633
800m Treas 8½% 1997 57	57	-⅜	15.298	15.645
600m Treas 9% 1999 62¾	62¾	-⅜	15.395	15.630
443m Fund 9¾% 1999-04 75¾	75¾	-⅜	13.912	14.154
600m Treas 8% 2002-06 53¾	53¾	-⅜	15.691	15.892
1000m Treas 5¾% 2008-12 34½	34½	-⅜	15.627	15.717
600m Treas 7¾% 2012-15 48¾	48¾	-⅜	15.810	15.952
388m Consols 4%	24¾	-⅛	16.206	..
190m War Ln 3½%	22¾	-⅛	15.911	..
340m Conv 3½%	23¾	-⅛	15.978	..
88m Treas 3%	19⅝	-⅛	15.282	..
276m Consols 2½%	16⅛	-⅛	16.195	..
482m Treas. 2½% Aft 75	16¼	-¼	16.353	..

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

18m Aust	2½%	70-73	94¾	-⅜	2.664 12.353
12m Aust	3½%	76-78	79¾	-1¼	7.196 13.940
12m Aust	3½%	77-80	69¾	-1¼	8.126 14.354
20m Aust	3½%	81-82	65¾	-1¼	9.125 14.218
10m Aust	6%	81-83	96¾	-1¼	10.235 14.302
10m Aust	6%	76-78	94½	-1¼	9.634 14.251
14m Aust	6%	79-81	68¾	-1¼	10.214 14.208
— Berlin	4½%	Ass	90	..	.. ..
3m Ceylon	4½	73-75	84	..	4.241 13.287
— Chilean Mtges	3%	..	24	..	.. ..
8m E Africa	5¾%	77-83	53½	-¼	10.935 15.961
— German	4½%	1930	190	..	.. ..
— Hungary	4½%	1924	23	..	.. ..
— Ireland	4%	1960-70	84	..	.. ..
3m Jamaica	7½%	77-79	73½	..	10.630 15.943
— Japan Ass	4½	1910	103	-2	.. ..
— Japan	6%	63-88	82	..	.. ..
4m Kenya	5%	1978	94	..	9.472 16.069
7m Malaya	7½%	78-82	66½	-1	11.279 14.823
12m N Z	6%	78-80	68¾	-¼	8.697 14.305
7m N Z	6%	75-78	83¾	-⅜	6.989 12.554
12m N Z	7½%	77-82	71	-1½	10.443 15.287
12m N Z	7½%	83-88	61½	-1	12.426 14.671
3m N Rhd	6%	78-81	69	..	8.756 13.484
1m Nyasa	6%	78-81	68	..	8.823 13.604
— Peru	6%	Ass	23	..	.. ..
— S A Gov	3½%	74-76	87¼	..	.. ..
20m S Rhd	3½%	65-70	21	..	.. ..
8m S Rhd	4½%	67-82	23	..	.. ..
8m S Rhd	6%	78-81	90	..	.. ..
— Spanish	4%	..	49	..	.. ..
4m Tang	5¾%	78-82	55	..	10.413 16.287
— Uruguay	3½%		73½	..	.. ..

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

26m L C C	3%	1920	17¼	-1¼	17 196 ..
28m L C C	3½%	50-53	54¼	-2¼	9.530 14.893
15m L C C	5½%	77-81	69¾	..	9.063 14.253
15m L C C	5½%	78-82	64¾	-2¼	10.565 14.203
20m L C C	6%	78-79	89¾	-2	11.922 15.146
25m L C C	6%	79-78	77¾	-1	7.709 14.321
20m L C C	6%	78-79	89¾	-2	8.886 14.891
25m L C C	6¾%	85-90	45¾	-2	13.941 15.256
50m G L C	6¾%	1976	87¾	-1	7.855 14.022
30m G L C	6¾%	1977	84	-1	7.736 14.319
40m G L C	6¾%	90-92	47½	-1¼	14.165 15.580
60m G L C	7¾%	1977	85¾	-1	8.648 14.078
25m G L C	7¾%	80-82	76¾	-1¼	12.584 14.917
12m C of L	6¾%	73-78	76¾	-1	8.467 14.344
16m C of L	6¾%	80-82	62	-2	10.556 14.965
17m Ag Mt	7¾%	81-84	89	..	13.019 15.960
20m Ag Mt	7¾%	82-87	71½	..	13.018 15.960
12m Ag Mt	6¾%	83-90	45	-1½	14.547 15.868
10m Belfast	6¾%	77-80	82½	-1½	10 685 16.975
8m Brighn	6¾%	77-79	74	-1	8.631 14.442
15m Bristol	7¾%	76-78	92½	-1¼	8.581 13.708
10m Bucks	5¼%	1975	92½	-⅛	5.676 13.874
15m Camden	6¾%	77-79	74	-1	8.773 14.471
15m Croydon	6¾%	78-81	66¼	-1¼	10.454 14.994
10m Edin	6¾%	77-79	76	-1	8.744 14.481
20m Glasgow	6¾%	80-82	76¼	-1¼	10.498 14.952
20m Gwich	6¾%	76-78	77	-1	8.780 14.357
10m Herts	6¾%	75-77	82¼	-1¼	8.196 14.313
15m Liverpl	5¾%	71-75	92	-⅛	5.975 13.748
15m Liverpl	7¾%	76-77	82¾	..	8.516 14.372
27m Met Water B			39	-½	15.561 16.365
15m N I	6¾%	79-80	63½	-1	10.386 17.478
28m N I	7¾	82-84	56	-1¼	12.884 16.629
8m N Tyne Elec	6¾%	81-82	86	-1¼	11.871 14.901
8m Notts	6¾%	76-78	77¼	-¼	8.733 14.435
5m Shtend	5¾%	77-79	70¼	-¼	7.461 14.568
10m Swark	6¾%	83-86	55¾	-2	12.469 15.116
12m Surrey	6¾%	78-80	66	-¼	9.070 15.116

DOLLAR STOCKS

232.0m	Brascan	8¾	-⅜	43.9	5.3	5.0
—	BP Canada	8¾	..	..	..	..
873.2m	Can Pac Ord	30¾	-⅜	26.6	4.5	11.3
287.1m	El Paso	40½	-⅜	61.7	6.9	11.3
—	Exxon Corp	143	-2½	..	..	..
178.6m	Fluor	13⅜	-1¼	8.6	0.6	46.3
—	Hollinger	16½	-⅜	..	..	..
289.2m	Hud Bay Oil	15¾	-1¼	28.9	1.8	20.8
—	Husky Oil	13¾	-⅛	..	..	..
30.0m	Int Hldgs	540	-60	13.4	2.5	..
2,159.7m	Int Nickel	15½	-1½	58.3	3.7	11.5
190.2m	IU Int	17¾	-⅛	35.7	8.0	7.3
179.6m	Kaiser Alum	24¾	-⅜	41.9	..	..
167.3m	Massey-Ferg	28½	-⅜	32.9	3.6	6.5
—	Pacific Petrol	11½	+⅛	..	..	..
—	Pan Canadian	5⅞	+⅛	..	..	..
—	Steep Rock	7¾	-⅛	..	..	..
—	Trans Can P	36⅝	-20	..	..	..
1,435.4m	US Steel	23½	-1	..	..	..
7,167.6m	White Pass	30⅜	-1½	14.1	37	7.3
72.2m	Zapata Corp	11¾	-1½	16.7	1.2	8.0

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

8,164,000	Alexs Discount	170	-15	15.2	8.9	24.0
2,592,000	Allen H & Ross Cpn	70	-½	10.8	2.3	..
7,388,000	Allen Sec	290	-15	10.5	3.7	9.3
66.0m	Aust & NZ	180	-40	13.6b	7.5	4.3
42.2m	Bk Bapoalim	30	-½	1.0	3.4	6.9
40.8m	Bk of Ireland	290	-13	20.0	8.7	3.4
52.4m	Bk Leumi Israel	30	..	10.0	33.2	6.4
4,800,000	Bk Leumi UK	240	..	1.4	9.6	15.5
216.7m	Bk of NSW	405	-10	17.4	4.3	9.1
381.6m	Bk of N Scotia	225½	-1½	16.3	5.3	8.1
50.8m	Bk of Scotland	180	-10	10.8	6.8	5.5
337.7m	Barclays Bank	175	-18	11.8	6.7	3.9
8,204,000	Bates E Hdgs	57	-13	7.5	13.1	5.6
4,447,000	Brit Bk of Nrn Cm	96	..	2.8	14.8	..
3,768,000	Brown S Shipley	106	..	9.5	9.1	4.9
2,700,000	Burston Grp	37	-9	5.0	13.4	4.0
4,540,000	Cater Ryder	130	-15	11.2	9.4	..
7,791,000	Cedar Hldgs	110	-½	10.1	9.2	6.6
592.1m	Chase Man	215½	-1½	101	5.5	8.5
9,164.0m	Citicorp	217¾	-1	33.6	..	20.1
39.9m	Com Bk of Aust	148	-4	8.7b	4.9	8.8
37.3m	Com Bk of Sd	140	-2	8.7	4.9	8.6
84.4m	CC De France	135½	-4	58.1	3.7	12.2
10.7m	First Nat Fin	9	-3	2.4	30.0	1.2
2,898,000	Fraser Ans	213	-12	13.1	16.4	13.6
59.9m	Gerrard & Nat	213	-12	29.6	6.3	13.1
8,778,000	Gibbs A	40	-9	2.8	6.3	..
7,834,000	Gillett Bros	75	..	2.5	3.3	..
13.2m	Guinness Peat	72	-21	9.4b	6.5	6.8
6,000,000	Hambros Bnk	215	..	97.5	6.5	..
22.9m	Do Ord	138	-15	9.8	7.2	5.1
26.9m	Hill Samuel	48	-1	4.9	10.6	4.1
459.7m	Hong K & Shang	180	-17	15.2b	8.4	21.0
2,607,000	Israel Brit	220	..	15.0	6.8	4.5
4,642,000	Jessel Toynbee	35	-6	5.2	9.5	..
39.2m	Keyser Ullmann	57	-26	7.2	9.4	4.0
3,600,000	King & Shaxson	45	-3	3.9	7.7b	13.4
21.3m	Kleinwort Ben	160	-12	41.1	10.3	4.4
184.6m	Lloyds Bank	156	-23	9.7	6.8	3.3
27.6m	Mercury Sec	66	-4	3.9	5.8	5.5
179.5m	Midland	185	-15	14.9	8.1	3.4
6,188,000	Minster Assets	24	-7	3.8	15.7	8.3
19.1m	Nat & Grind	45	-4	4.6	10.2	7.3
1122.1m	Nat of Aust	198	-2	8.7	4.5	10.1
87.6m	Nat Com Bk Grp	38	-3	2.8	7.2	4.1
302.7m	Nat W'minster	165	-25	11.6	7.0	3.9
14.0m	Oliveman	145	+1	14.5	9.9	6.3
8,274,000	Rea Bros	90	..	7.1	7.8	5.6
382.1m	Royal of Can	217½	-½	49.5	2.8	23.2
37.1m	Schroders	220	-10	11.3	5.1	7.3
2,250,000	Seccombe Mar	250	-10	21.7	8.7	4.4
73.6m	Slater Walker	104	-14	8.8	8.6	6.4
2,850,000	Smith St Aubyn	46	..	..	..	..
135.2m	Stand'd & Chart	228	-45	17.5	7.6	4.2
14.6m	Union Discount	198	-15	13.9	5.8	6.8
4,479.0m	Winstrat	68	..	3.9	5.8	6.8

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

138.1m	Allied	41	-3½	4.2b	10.2	8.2
168.0m	Bass Charrton	61	-4	5.5b	9.0	5.8
4,537,000	Boodlngtons	80	-3	3.7	7.5	5.7
8,694,000	Brown N.	46	..	2.7	9.4	8.3
2,359,000	Burtonwood	53	..	3.4	6.3	6.8
7,136,000	Cameron J.W.	68	-5	4.1b	6.4	7.8
12.9m	C of Edn Dfd	27	-2	2.8	10.3	10.4
3,127,000	Devenish	88	-10	8.5	7.6	5.8
314.1m	Distillers	86½	-6	34.9	40.3	7.4
631.2m	Dist Corp S	£18	-1½	34.1	1.9	20.4
15.6m	Greenall	36	-2	2.6	7.9	7.1
7,284,000	Greene King	83	-10	6.8	8.2	6.0
92.0m	Guinness	82	-14	8.0b	12.8	4.8
2,400,000	Hardys & H'sons	60	-3	6.3	10.5	6.5
13.4m	Highland	185	-6	7.0	6.7	11.1
4,728,000	Invergordon	25	-4	2.5b	10.1	6.2
6,000,000	Long John Int	72	-3	6.8	8.4	5.8
8,238,000	M'chesters	26	-3	2.0	8.2	6.3
1,800,000	Morland & Co	180	-10	13.2	7.3	6.7
68.5m	Scot & Newcastle	31½	-3½	3.6	11.4	6.8
110.6m	SA Breweries	72	-11½	12.3	9.3	6.3
6,615,000	Teacher	175	-15	12.3	7.0	9.8
2,845,000	Tollemache	85	..	5.0	5.8	12.0
2,937,000	Tomatin	68	-4	3.7	5.4	8.5
10.4m	Vaux	182	-19	17.8	11.4	6.3
39.8m	Whitbread 'A'	43	-6	4.1	9.6	7.2
4,737,000	Do B	43	-6	4.1	9.6	7.2
15.1m	Whitbread Inv	170	-7	8.0	11.1	12.5
12.0m	Wolverhampton	78	-7	6.0	8.1	6.3

1973/74 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Dlr Yld Pence	%	P/E
Investment Dollar Premium 34½% -35%. Premium Conversion Factor 0.7180.							

FOREIGN STOCKS

1,002.7m	Bayer	£26¼	-¼	136	5.2	15.6
62.8m	Commerzbank	710	-15	27.8	3.9	15.7
162.5m	Cp Fin Paris	£16	-1	21.1	16.4	6.7
294.7m	ESSO	£32	..	17.8	5.4	..
373.9m	Ericsson	29	+¼	32.9	1.8	16.6
—	Finsider	35	+1	..	..	..
196.6m	Granges	£27	+¼	122	4.5	5.3
—	Montedison	272	-3	14.5	5.3	17.1
—	Montecatini E	75	+1	..	..	..
14.5m	NEFO NV	£13	..	73.2	8.6	18.4
—	Robeco fl.5	367	-15	19.9	5.6	32.7
294.2m	Rolinco Subs fl 5	227	-14	3.2	1.5	57.2
77.9m	Smit Vlissens	185	+8	4.9	2.6	..
—	Thyssen-Huette	300	..	16.6	5.5	10.7
—	Volkswagen	£204	..	..	..	..

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A — B

Capitalization £	Company	Price	Ch'ge week	Gross Div Yld %	P/E
4,827,000	AAH	97	-6	11.6	11.9
1,978,000	AB Electronic	69	-20	5.6	9.7
860,000	AC Cars	43	..	1.7	3.8
7,132,000	AD Intl	46	-1	3.2	9.2
1,489,000	AGB Research	32	-1	3.0	8.5
1,453,000	APV Hldgs	125	-15	11.2	9.0
6,685,000	AVP Intl	33	-6	3.4	9.6
6,416,000	Aaronson Bros	23	-1	1.9	3.8
560,000	Abbey Panels	22	-2	4.8	14.3
720,000	Acrow	46	-5	5.0	11.1
9,101,000	Do A	38	-6	5.0	13.2
1,765,000	Adams Food	19	..	1.8	7.9
2,318,000	Adda Int	12	..	1.1	9.5
3,703,000	Advance Elect'	65	+23	3.6	4.3
5,001,000	Advest Group	73	-7	8.8	12.0
416,000	Aerovt & Gen.	63	-3	3.4	8.5
498,000	Aetna Ind	83	-5	3.9	4.7
4,576,000	Ahlstrom OY	38	..	3.9	10.1
23 9m	Albright & W	38½	-2	3.3	8.9
5,160,000	Alcan 10¾%	164½	-1	1050	16.3
6,980,000	Do 9% Cnv	£58	-1	900	15.5
3,489,000	Allen E.	37	-1	4.2	11.3
700,000	Allen W. G.	23	-3	3.5	18.1
9,992,000	Alliance Alders	84	..	2.6	6.8
5,386,000	Allied Colloids	94	-6	2.3	3.6
252,000	Allied Plant	12	-3	1.1	9.3
8,466,000	Allied Polymer	48	-4½	5.6	11.7
780,000	Alpine Hldgs	7	-2	3.6	54.7
9,350,000	Amal Metal	150	-4	16.0	9.4
13,790,000	Amal Power	71	-1	4.2	13.5
3,666,000	Amari	106	..	4.7a	4.4
830,000	Amber Day	23	..	2.0	8.3
529,000	Anchor Chem	38	-1	4.7	12.5
7,744,000	Anderson Strath	131	-6	11.8	9.0
345,000	Anglian Food	9	-1	0.5e	5.8
88 1m	Anglo Amer Ind	360	-20	31.1	8.6
2,826,000	Anglo Nor Hldgs	13	-2	4.3	14.2
5,801,000	Ault & Wiborg	38	-1	2.9	10.3
1,740,000	Aurora Gear	64	-1	6.9	10.8
4,553,000	Austin E.	43	-2	4.0	9.3
9,375,000	Automotive Pd	25	-1	2.1	8.3
20.1m	Averys	54½	-2	8.0	11.1
4,513,000	Avon Rubber	68	-3	12.5	12.5
8,772,000	BBA Grp	96	-8	3.3	12.5
21.9m	BPB Ind	64	-8	1.9	3.8
4,093,000	BSG Int	18	-1	3.2	30.4
8,457,000	BTR Ltd	115	-5	8.2	7.2
13.6m	BTR Lid	49	-4	4.6	9.4
1,765,000	Babcock & W	37	-3	2.4	6.5
1,999,000	Baggeridge Brk	51	-1	2.4	4.7
720,000	Baggeridge Brk	51	-1	2.4	4.7
2,888,000	Bailey C. H. Ord	54	-1	3.6	5.2
21.2m	Baird W.	13	-½	11.7	14.8
809,000	Baker Perkins	39	-3	4.7	12.1
2,981,000	Bamberger	25	-1	3.2	8.3
15,110,000	Barker & Dobson	84	-1	3.3	14.9
172.0m	Barlow Rand	175	-5	12.4b	7.1
250,000	Barr & Wallace	38	-6	4.2	16.8
647,000	Do A	32	-3	4.2	19.0
6,626,000	Barratt Devs	49	-2	3.8	10.1
4,155,000	Barrow Hepbn	31	-1	4.0b	12.7
3,026,000	Barton & Sons	28	-1	3.4	16.8
5,776,000	Bassett G.	68	-2	5.8	12.7
3,883,000	Bath & P'land	47	-1	3.0	10.6
1,358,000	Baxter Fell	96	-5	7.9	7.3
1,458,000	Beales J.	38	-3	4.2	11.1
1,984,000	Bertram Clark	46	-3	5.5	12.0
852,000	Beresford Grp	17	..	3.8	22.4
2,529,000	Bestwetbrook	155	-10	..	..
2,189,000	Do A	16	-½	..	..
2,880,000	Beckman A.	38	-1	6.0	15.8
1,263,000	Bejam Grp A	243	-19	3.4b	7.3
5,125,000	Bejam Grp	47	-18	3.4b	7.3
2,906,000	Bemrose Corp	23	-3	3.1	13.5
1,274,000	Benn Bros	19	-1	2.4	12.7
1,827,000	Bevcons Int	86	-2	2.6	3.0
1,603,000	Bibby J. & W.	87	-2	7.4	10.5
8,466,000	Bibby Ltd	84	-4	6.4	7.6
1,290,000	Bifurcated	22	-2	2.9	13.2
3,066,000	Bilton Grp	85	-4	6.4	11.7
1,573,000	Birch & Co	53	-3	4.2	13.5
37.4m	Birmid Qualcst	24	-2	5.1	21.1
1,100,000	Birmingham Mint	38	-12	5.3	9.7
1,000,000	Bishops Stores	100	-5	2.5	4.7
1,834,000	Do NV	53	-3	2.5	4.7
5,581,000	Black & Edg'tn	113	-7	7.6	6.7
1,583,000	Blackman & C	26	-2	2.0	12.6
12.1m	Blackwd Hodge	64	-1	3.2	5.0
2,119,000	Blackwood Mt	29½	-3½	5.0	18.8
3,878,000	Blagden & N	85	..	7.1	8.9
841,000	Bluemel Bros	31	-1	3.1	8.3
2,420,000	Blundell Perm	38	-1	3.2	8.4
15,494,000	Boardman R. O.	77	-1	3.2	17.3
2,033,000	Bodycote	74	-1	3.3	12.1
1,032,000	Bolton Textile	12	-2	1.8	15.3
18.4m	Bowker McCon	67	-3	7.3	10.9
2,511,000	Boyes & Hykes	94	-3	4.3	4.6
245.7m	Boots	138	-16	6.3	4.5
1,717,000	Boulton W.	92	-1	3.5	7.6
169.3m	Bowater Corp	105	-16	9.0	8.6
10.0m	Bowyer-Vyner Pf	52	+6	6.2	12.5
6,830,000	Box Biscuit	74	-1	3.3	12.1
2,014,000	Do A	35	-3	3.3	13.1
287,000	Ass Brit Eng	8½	..	..	..
983,000	Ass Brit Food	250	-10	26.5	10.6
14.6m	Ass Engineer	47	-3	4.7	17.3
8,136,000	Ass Fisheries	47	-9	5.0	10.6
1,597,000	Ass Food	94	-11	5.8b	12.7
47,85,000	Ass Leisure	39½	-3½	4.0b	19.5
23.4m	Ass News	77	-1	6.1	7.9
2,969,000	Ass Paper	39½	-2	2.9	11.2
76 1m	Ass Port Cement	94	-14	10.0	10.6
17.3m	Ass Tel 'A'	62	-2	7.7	18.2
1,000,000	Astn Stone	20	-1	2.2	12.0
378,000	Attn and Garage	18	-1	2.2	12.0
2,826,000	Auditronic	45	-5	6.6	26.4
5,501,000	Ault & Wiborg	38	-1	2.9	10.3
1,740,000	Aurora Gear	64	-1	6.9	10.8
4,553,000	Austin E.	43	-2	4.0	9.3
9,375,000	Automotive Pd	25	-1	2.1	8.3
20.1m	Averys	54½	-2	8.0	11.1
4,513,000	Avon Rubber	68	-3	12.5	12.5
8,772,000	BBA Grp	96	-8	3.3	12.5
21.9m	BPB Ind	64	-8	1.9	3.8
4,093,000	BSG Int	18	-1	3.2	30.4
8,457,000	BTR Ltd	115	-5	8.2	7.2
13.6m	BTR Lid	49	-4	4.6	9.4
1,765,000	Babcock & W	37	-3	2.4	6.5
1,999,000	Baggeridge Brk	51	-1	2.4	4.7
720,000	Baggeridge Brk	51	-1	2.4	4.7
2,888,000	Bailey C. H. Ord	54	-1	3.6	5.2
21.2m	Baird W.	13	-½	11.7	14.8
809,000	Baker Perkins	39	-3	4.7	12.1
2,981,000	Bamberger	25	-1	3.2	8.3
15,110,000	Barker & Dobson	84	-1	3.3	14.9
172.0m	Barlow Rand	175	-5	12.4b	7.1
250,000	Barr & Wallace	38	-6	4.2	16.8
647,000	Do A	32	-3	4.2	19.0
6,626,000	Barratt Devs	49	-2	3.8	10.1
4,155,000	Barrow Hepbn	31	-1	4.0b	12.7
3,026,000	Barton & Sons	28	-1	3.4	16.8
5,776,000	Bassett G.	68	-2	5.8	12.7
3,883,000	Bath & P'land	47	-1	3.0	10.6
1,358,000	Baxter Fell	96	-5	7.9	7.3
1,458,000	Beales J.	38	-3	4.2	11.1
1,984,000	Bertram Clark	46	-3	5.5	12.0
852,000	Beresford Grp	17	..

هكذا من الأصل

...ointments Vacant
...on page 6

...VERSITY APPOINTMENTS

...versity of Western Australia
Perth

EDUCATION
...ications for appointment ...SENIOR TUTOR in the ...ment of Education are ... from persons with in... and experience in Phil... ...of Education, Socio... ...f Education and Teacher ...ion (Methods and Prac... ...Those appointed in the ...wo fields will be respon... ...or the organization and ...t of tutorial programmes ...o Dip.Ed. and B.Ed. ...s and there will be ...unity for lecturing and ...the position in ...r Education will be con... ...with the organization of ...experience and with ...g in method pro... ...es. The Teacher Educa... ...rogramme is undergoing ...planning and will offer ...participants opportunity ...ative approaches. Two ...ments (including that in ...r Education) will be per... ...the third will be tem... ...for one and possibly ...ars.
...current salary maxi... ...7,545 to $A9,002 p.a. ...ent conditions of ...ment will include super... ...on similar to F.S.S.U. ...to Perth for appointee ...pendent family. Removal ...ces, long service study ...nd housing loan scheme. ...porary appointee from ...Australia will be entitled ...s to Perth for himself ...fe and from overseas to ...ment expenses of up to ...0. Application, in du... ...sisting full personal par... ...qualifications and ...nce should reach the ...r Officer, University of ...Australia, Nedlands, ...a Australia 6009, by 10 ...ber, 1974. Candidates ...request three referees to ...mediately to the Staff... ...ner Information obtain... ...om the Association of ...nwealth Universities, ...36 Gordon Square, ...WC1H 0PF.

...rsity of Melbourne

...TURER IN THE ...TMENT OF LEGAL STUDIES

...appointment may be ...n a continuing basis or ...mited tenure basis. The ...nent at Legal Studies is ...in the Faculty of Eco... ...and commerce and is ...ible for teaching a Com... ...Law major in ...s degree. Applicants ...be law graduates, pre... ...with teaching experi... ...who are interested in an ...ciplinary approach to ...eference will be given to ...who have an interest ...erence in the following ...Company Law, Labour ...mation and Marketing. ...y: $A9,002 to $A12,352

...ier information, in... ...details of application ...re and conditions of ...nent, is available from ...gistrar, University of ...ne, Parkville, Victoria ...Australia, or from the ...ion of Commonwealth ...ities (Appts.), 36 Gor... ...quare, London, WC1H ...

...cations close on 10 ...ber, 1974.

...ERSITY OF THE ...INDIES—JAMAICA

...ations are invited for ...t of PROFESSOR OF ...TION in the School of ...n. Appointee will be ...d to have expertise in ...the following areas and ...ply leadership in the ...n that area: Education... ...chology: Educational ...ogy (meaning here, not ...ds but the systematic ...of the means whereby ...nal ends are achieved); ...Resource Development ...ion as a tool of social ...nomic advancement); ...e Education (particu... ...teaching of English in ...est Indian context); ...scale: J$15,912... ...4 p.a., (£1 sterling ...$2.18). F.S.S.U. Un... ...accommodation at ...f 10 per cent of salary, ...er 20 per cent of ...s lieu of housing. Fam... ...ages: triennial study ...Detailed applications (six ...), including a curriculum ...and naming three ...s, should be sent by air... ...as soon as possible, to ...gistrar, University of the ...Indies, Kingston 7, ...n. Detailed particulars of ...ot are available and ...be obtained from the ...urce before an applica... ...made.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

Queen's University of Belfast

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

POST-DOCTORAL
RESEARCH ASSISTANTSHIP

Applications are invited for an S.R.C. post-doctoral research assistantship, available for two years from October 1 at a salary of up to £2,247 a ...£1,653 p.a., depending on age and experience. The project will be directed by Dr. S. R. Stobart and is concerned with the chemistry of distlane, digermane and related metal hydrides, in relation to the properties of transition-metal carbonyl derivatives (by n.m.r. properties of fluxional and tautomeric organometallic systems. Some previous experience of high-vacuum synthetic manipulations or of variable-temperature n.m.r. studies would be an advantage, but is not essential. Applications, incorporating curriculum vitae and naming two referees, should be sent to The Personnel Officer, The Queen's University of Belfast, Belfast BT7 1NN, Northern Ireland, from whom further details of the appointment are available.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS
also on page 23

EXCELLENT QUARTERS, conditions and top salary offered Working Housekeeper, Gloucestershire. Convenient household, 2 adults, Apply Lady L., c/o British Agency, 1974, London Rd., Horsham. Tel. 5571.
NANNY/MOTHER'S HELP required, S. Kensington, for Astrid (7 years), and new baby due in March. Own bedroom, sitting-room, kitchen and bathroom. Permanent post. To start as soon as possible. Excellent salary. Please call 581 2565 between 10-5 or 385 4907 after 5.
RETIRED GENTLEMAN (50s) requires housekeeper for modern bungalow in Jersey. Non-smoker. Sorry, no pets or children — Please write fully to Box 1811 D, The Times.
SWISS FAMILY seeks a young girl to help in the house. Full board plus wages. Applications to: Mme Jocelyne Pittet, Cafe Federal, rue Neuve 7, CH—1003 Lausanne.
WANTED, Au Pair or Mother's Help, for young couple, first baby; good home and plenty of free time. Stay minimum 1 year. Henry Ardenti, Via La Torre 5, Torre Santa Marguerita, Ligure, Italy, or telephone 0184 39/1858/670 (reverse charges).
WARM-HEARTED temporary Nanny required 3 to 6 weeks from beginning October to look after Nicholas 6 months and Demitri 3 years. Excellent wages. Experience essential.—Please ring 235 9565.
YOUNG hard working dining room and upstairs staff need help in super Scottish West Highland country house hotel from now until end of season. Eriska by Oban, Argyll. Tel. Ledaig 205.

BUSINESS NOTICES

READERS are recommended to take appropriate professional advice before entering obligations.

BUSINESS CONSULTANT visiting U.S.A. September 19 for one month. Market research for British exporters and other diverse commissions executed. Call 01-262 3691.
NEGOTIATE with home owners and builders—See Gen. Vacs.
OPPORTUNITY to acquire manufacturing and selling rights for high class gift bearing Design Centre approval. Would interest selling organization as existing factory facilities would be available to purchaser. Total outlay required £2,000, covered by stock and tools. Principals only please apply to Box 1820 D, The Times.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE

FOR SALE

Thriving London Shoe Company Group. Comprising 4 retail shoe shops (including one freehold and two valuable leases). In busy first class secondary positions.
Sales for June (5 weeks) £11,941.
Big potential for increased sales and property development.
Asking price £61,500 and S.A.V. (Fixtures, fittings, goodwill, etc. free of charge).
Write Box 1747 D, The Times.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE

LUXURY HOTEL

5 acres of North Cornish coastline, with planning permission for large scale redevelopment. Seeks investor/participator to enable development work to proceed. £500,000 required. Will principals or their agents, please write Box 1818 D, The Times.

FINE OPPORTUNITY

Established Fine Wine Merchants seek additional capital for expansion. Shares and active/passive directorship available.

Write Box 1629 D, The Times.

FINANCIAL & INVESTMENT

EQUITY/PARTNER or secured loan of £25,000+ required for amazing little inn and squash ranch to enable expansion. *Braunton 813250.*

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL

MONSANTO INTERNATIONAL FINANCE COMPANY
The 4½% Guaranteed Sinking Fund Debentures due October 15, 1985, of Monsanto International Finance Company are convertible into Monsanto Company common stock at the newly adjusted price of $88 per share.
August 7th, 1974.
MONSANTO INTERNATIONAL FINANCE COMPANY
By R. C. O'Sullivan, Controller

TRANSFER BOOKS

BRAITHWAITE & CO. ENGINEERS LIMITED
Ordinary Shares
Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS and REGISTER of MEMBERS of THE Ordinary Shares of the Company will be CLOSED from 12th to 27th September, 1974, both days inclusive, for the preparation of warrants in respect of final dividend payable for the year ended 31st March, 1974.
7½% CUMULATIVE PREFERENCE SHARES
Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS and REGISTER of MEMBERS of the 7½% Cumulative Preference Shares of the COMPANY WILL BE CLOSED from 12th to 27th September, 1974, both days inclusive, for the preparation of warrants in respect of dividend payable for the half year ending 30th September 1974.
By Order of the Board
L. G. SMEATHMAN,
Secretary.
59 Church Road,
Great Bookham,
Leatherhead,
Surrey.

SOUTH AFRICAN BOARD MILLS LIMITED
(Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa)
Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Ordinary Shares will be CLOSED from 24th August-30th August, 1974.
By Order of the Board
CLARK, BATTAMS & CO.
London Secretaries.
6 Eldon Street,
London
EC2M 7LU.

LEGAL NOTICES

No. 001886 of 1974
In the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court In the Matter of CRICKLEWOOD GAS SALES Limited and In the Matter of *The Companies Act 1948.*
Notice is hereby given that a PETITION for the WINDING UP of the above-named Company by the High Court of Justice was on the 12th day of August, 1974, presented to the said Court by Fry & Pollard Limited whose registered office is at 47-49 Lee High Street, London, S.E.13.
And that the said Petition is *directed to be heard before the* Court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, WC2A 2LL, on the 7th day of October, 1974, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to support or oppose the making of an Order on the said Petition may appear at the time of hearing in person or by his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to the undersigned to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring such copy on payment of the regulated charge for the same.
FAIRCHILD GREIG & WELLS, 5 *Stone* Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.2.
NOTE.—Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said Petition must serve on or send by post to the above-named, notice in *writing of his intention so to do.* The notice must state the name and address of the person, or, if a firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be signed by the person or firm, or his or their solicitor (if any), and must be served or, if posted, must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above-named not later than four o'clock in the afternoon of the 4th day of October, 1974.

B. & H. (WOODWORKERS) Ltd.
The Companies Act, 1948.
I, MARTIN JOHN SPENCER, Chartered Accountant of Messrs. Stoy, Hayward & Co., 95 Wigmore Street, London, W1H 9AA, give notice that I was appointed LIQUIDATOR in the above matter on the 5th day of August, 1974. All debts and claims should be sent in to me at the above address.
M. J. SPENCER,
Liquidator.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NORTH BORNEO/SABAH *WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS'* PENSION FUND
Notice is given that the above Ordinance has been amended to enable officers to opt for continuation of membership in the Fund or to receive a refund of contributions. Option forms are due to be sent on 15th August, 1974 and must be returned prior to 15th November for serving officers and 15th February, 1975, for retired and transferred officers. All persons are requested to forward details of their current address to THE SECRETARY, Sabah W.O.P.F., P.O. Box 1632, Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, East Malaysia to *ensure receipt of the relevant documents.*

CITY OF LONDON
DISEASES OF ANIMALS THE POULTRY & HATCHING EGGS (IMPORTATION) AMENDMENT ORDER, 1974
The above Order came into operation on 19th July, 1974, and a copy may be seen at the office of the Town Clerk, Guildhall, London EC2P 2EJ.
S. J. CLAYTON,
Town Clerk.

COUNTRY PROPERTIES

CHARMING, SECLUDED COUNTRY RESIDENCE
Near Gloucester, magnificent views of River Severn. 4 beds., 3 reception, excellent stable/garage block in nearby ¾ acre. £21,000 o.n.o.
Phone: Newent 820538 or write: V.V., *35 Church Street,* Newent Gloucs.

NEAR SANDRINGHAM NORFOLK
For conversion, elegant 3/4 bed. house: Victorian stable block of local stone. £11,900. Also spacious ground floor flat, £8,800. Plans, grants, permission, mortgage. *Telephone* 048-556 645, or write Box 1627 D, The Times.

CRICKHOWELL
Situated in an elevated position in the beautiful Usk Valley, a modern 5-bedroomed, split-level Bungalow. Many attractive features including cedar wood pitched ceiling in dining room. Separate bathroom and shower room. Price £50,000. For details telephone Crickhowell 810478.

IPSWICH, SUFFOLK. Detached, 3 bedroomed house: lounge, dining-room, cloakroom, kitchen, bathroom, *conservatory; gas c.h.*; large, secluded rare rear garden; garage. Front overlooking Rushmere Heath. Two miles town centre. £12,750 o.n.o. Tel. Ipswich 75268 after 4 p.m.

BOYD & BOYD Incorp Hawks & Co have applicants urgently seeking flats and houses for sale/to rent in London, 584 6865, 235 9274.
NORTH YORKSHIRE. — Beautiful small Georgian house in country village, near York. Carefully modernised, 4 bed, 2 recept., fully fitted kitchen, double garage, oil c.h. Commanding views from pretty garden. £35,000 Easingwold 21301.
WANTED BY AUTHOR: Isolated *spinney for private caravan* retreat.—Box 1035 D, The Times.

LONDON AND SUBURBAN

Chelsea
CHEYNE WALK
Unusual Riverside House

famous artistic and musical connexions. Main feature large, beautiful studio/music room plus Carrbo/kitchen with outstanding views of Thames.

Also 5 bed./living rooms, 2 small bedrooms, kitchen, 2 w.c.'s with shower and bath; gas c.h., 2 garages; *courtyard. Suit artist/musician or* off-beat family. Considerable potential for conversion to s./c. flats if required. Freehold £47,500.—Ring 01-794 5211.

EALING
Exceptionally nice Edwardian house, freehold, semi-detached. 1st floor 3 rooms, kitchen and bathroom; ground floor 3 receptions, kitchen, *toilet, part c.h., replumbed* and rewired. 80ft. mature garden.
£26,000 o.n.o
Tel. 567 1851
Evenings and Weekends

PURLEY, SURREY. Offers invited for 10 Silver Lane on the Webb Estate in 1 acre, 6 bedrooms, 3 baths, 3 recpns., staff sitting-room, large double garage with 5 room flat over.—Box 1238 D, The Times.

Commercial and Industrial Property



Campus-style government offices: the 8-acre site of Rank City Wall's Trinity Park development at Goldenacre, Edinburgh.

Developers go slow on new schemes

In spite of a fairly active turnover in the industrial market, there are still doubts that *sufficient new buildings* are being constructed to meet *future demands. Forecasts* made earlier this year suggested that much of the accommodation completed recently or now being built would have been taken up by the end of the year, and that rents would rise faster than before, *particularly in areas of high demand.*

On the other hand, developers have been proceeding warily in starting new schemes *because of the economic uncertainties.* One result has been an increasing tendency for industrial organizations seeking *accommodation to carry out* their own developments.

For that reason, Aktus Properties is offering for sale *small freehold industrial building* plots in Bow, London, primarily to users rather than to developers. Grant and Partners, who are handling the sales jointly with Ronald Preston and Partners, say that the trend can be expected to continue and accelerate until developers regain their confidence and are prepared to start new projects.

The Aktus property is a site of 3.2 acres at 3 Mill Lane, St Leonards Street, Bromley-by-Bow. There is good access to the Blackwall Tunnel, and the site is adjacent to the River Lea with barge jetty facilities. It is being offered in plots of half an acre at £115,000 each.

Worldwide Estates has renovated and let to the Unwins *Wine Group industrial premises* extending to 115,000 sq ft on a site of 6¾ acres close to the centre of Dartford. The rent is about £100,000 a year. Unwins will service its 200 retail outlets from Dartford. Further development on the site is to be undertaken with Worldwide Estates. Prall Champion and Prall and King and Co acted for Worldwide, and Unwins was advised by Vigers and Co.

London and Cleveland Property Investment Co has let modern single-storey industrial and warehouse premises at Lincoln Road, High Wycombe, to Agemaspark Ltd through Leopold Farmer and Sons. The accommodation comprises about 43,000 sq ft on a site of 2.2 acres. The asking rent was £1.25 a sq ft, exclusive. Hamnett Raffety acted for the tenants.

Decentralization from the City of London is still very much in the wind. One of the latest organizations to feel the call of the wide, open and cheaper spaces is British National Life Insurance, which is leasing the office part of Torrington House, Debden, Essex, a new scheme by J. A. Carter Developments. It is near Debden railway station. The rent is £2.32 a sq ft, and the letting is on a lease of 30 years with reviews every five years. Torrington House also includes 10 shops, which had been let. The agents concerned in the transaction were Grant and Partners, who acted for British National Life, and William Willett, who acted for J. A. Carter.

Organizations with decen*tralization in mind would be* interested in two new office developments in Eastbourne due for completion in October. *The two blocks, a development* by Charterwall Properties, are in Eversfield Road, in the newly zoned office area north of Eastbourne station. They are separate buildings joined by a covered way, and each has 8,300 sq ft on ground and three upper floors, making a total of 16,600 sq ft. Design is by John Spratley and Partners. A rent of £2.75 a sq ft is being asked. The joint agents are Norman and Styles, of Eastbourne, and Debenham Tewson and Chinnocks.

Another office scheme aimed at a decentralizing occupier is by Park Manor Estates, in Edenbridge, Kent. It is at the corner of High Street and Station Road, adjoining the railway station. The scheme, which is due for completion about November, will provide 37,000 sq ft. The building is for sale freehold at £2m. The developers might be prepared to lease at about £3.25 a sq ft.

Leonard Green and Co, of London, with Lambert Smith and Partners, are the agents for the development, which is known as The Grange.

Letting of shops in the new Market Place development being carried out Town and City Properties and its subsidiary, Central and District, in Manchester, is progressing well. Many of those on the east side have been pre-let to tenants which include Safeway and Marks and Spencer, the latter adding a further 68,000 sq ft to its present store. The scheme includes 28 shops in all, with the 12 on the Market Street frontage due to start trading by the end of next year.

Other shops give on to the pedestrian precinct where the focal point will be the old Wellington Inn and Sinclairs Oyster Bar. The two four-teenth century buildings, previously part of the Old Shambles, have been raised 4ft 9in *to the new development* level. The scheme, designed by Cruickshank and Seward, of Manchester, includes five office *blocks giving a total of* 220,000 sq ft. Letting is through Hillier Parker May and Rowden, of London and Isaac Neild and *Co, of Manchester.*

The large office development at Trinity Park, Goldenacre, Edinburgh, completed recently by Rank City Wall is to be occupied by government departments. An agreement has been signed with the Property Services Agency of the Department of the Environment for leasing the 145,000 sq ft of offices in the three-storey campus style complex. They will be occupied by the Scottish Office, the Inland Revenue, and the Common Services Agency of the National Health Service.

Rank Xerox is acquiring a site of 50 acres at Milton Keynes *for an engineering centre which* will house more than 1,000 engineers and scientists. Occupation of the site by the Rank *Xerox Engineering Group will* begin later this year. The site was chosen because of its accessibility to other Rank Xerox plants at Welwyn Garden City and at Mitcheldean, in Gloucestershire, and also for being in convenient reach of Heathrow Airport for access to company plants in the Continent.

Gerald Ely

Modern Headquarters Building
Tabernacle Street EC2
(Just off Finsbury Square)
11,700 sq.ft. approx.
Refurbished to a high standard
Freehold For Sale
(or may let)
All enquiries to Sole Agents
Henry Davis & Company
101 NEW BOND STREET LONDON W1Y 9LG Tel: 01-499 2271

FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION
SOUTH BANK OF RIVER THAMES, 1 MILE FROM MARLOW, BUCKS.
TEMPLE MILL, BISHAM, NR. MARLOW, BUCKS.



SUPERB UNIQUE FREEHOLD RIVERSIDE SITE in excess of 9 ACRES
1,200yds. RIVER THAMES FRONTAGE (approx.)
Existing INDUSTRIAL and ANCILLARY WAREHOUSE BUILDINGS OF APPROX. 73,000 sq. ft. together with a number of RIVERSIDE RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES and having the benefit of
PLANNING CONSENT
for
RESIDENTIAL and HOTEL REDEVELOPMENT
Excellent road access direct from the Marlow/Bisham By-pass A.404 linking the M.4 and M.40 motorways.
Detailed brochure
EDWARD GRAY & CO.
604 High Road, Wembley, Middx. Tel.: 01-903 0121

OUTSTANDING VALUE
An exceptional private engineering BUSINESS FOR SALE
Own patented products
Approaching £500,000 turnover,
tremendous scope for expansion.
£300,000
PRINCIPLES ONLY PLEASE
Box 1781 D, The Times.

JOHN STREET W.C.1
LUXURIOUS OFFICES
2,800 SQ. FT.
FULL DETAILS FROM
MELLERSH & HARDING
Chartered Surveyors
43 ST. JAMES'S PLACE, S.W.1.
01-493 6141

A rare opportunity to acquire a
MAGNIFICENT GEORGIAN MAYFAIR OFFICE BUILDING
sq. 13,250 ft.
+ 8 Car Parking Spaces
Apply SOLE AGENTS Ref. BMD
JEFFREY YOUNG & CO.
18 SOUTH MOLTON STREET, LONDON W1Y 1DD

FREEHOLD REDEVELOPMENT SITE
BALHAM HIGH ROAD
and
TRINITY ROAD, S.W.17
Parade of Shops adjacent Tooting Bec Underground Station
BALHAM HIGH ROAD. 7 units with residential accommodation above. Large yard at rear.
TRINITY ROAD. 2 units with residential accommodation above.
TOTAL AREA approx. 40,000 sq. ft.
FOR SALE as a whole or TO LET as individual or multiple units. (Subject to rebuilding clause)
DONALDSONS
125 GLOUCESTER ROAD, S.W.7.
01-370 4500

REGENT STREET, W.1. (Off)
SELF-CONTAINED UPPER PART OFFICES AND STUDIOS
Net Area: 8,000 square feet
LEASE FOR SALE OR MIGHT BE LET
Particulars from:
P. J. WILLIAMS & CO.
6 Stratton Street, London W1X 5FD
Tel. No.: 01-493 4164

BRIXTON HILL, S.W.2 (ADJ.)
FOR SALE (or may let)
FREEHOLD INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY
sq. 26,000 ft.
JOINT SOLE AGENTS:
MOSS & PARTNERS, Tilney House, 5 Tilney Street, London, W.1. 01-629 9933
ANDREWS & ROBERTSON, 27 Camberwell Green, London, S.E.5. 01-703 2662

COUNTRY PROPERTIES

BARGAIN IN NORTHAMPTON
Modern terrace house for sale. Situated in pleasant position, close to school and commuter transport; 3 bedrooms, bathroom, separate w.c., sitting room, dining room, kitchen, central heating. Double glazed throughout. Pleasant garden, rear access road, ample space for garage.
For quick sale—£9,000
FREEHOLD.
Northampton 56485
(preferably after 6 p.m.).

CHANCE OF A LIFETIME
Spacious luxury, builder owned, bungalow—no expense spared, set in small Welsh village, ½-hr. Tenby, 4 miles sea. 3 large bedrooms, 27ft. by 17ft. lounge, beautiful stone fireplace and bay window, expensively set out kitchen, bathroom and shower room. Specials: C.H.; double glazed; double garage; and landscaped garden; for quick sale only £14,750; owners relocating.—Tel.: Cardigan 3896.

LYME REGIS
Thatched, modernised cottage in quiet lane, sea view, 3 beds, 2 recepts., 2 toilets, bath. Good decorative order. Easy-to-run garden. Planning permission for garage. £19,500. — Phone Lyndon 385 or write Stocks, The Homefield, Howe Green, Hertford.

DEVON £10,500. 17th-Century house. Village by sea. 2 recept., 4 beds., kitchen, bathroom; garden. Country House, Branscombe, *or phone Branscombe 341.*

LONDON AND SUBURBAN

GREENWICH
1850 terrace, cul-de-sac, off Crooms Hill, Greenwich Park; 4 bedrooms, 2 baths.; roof garden; artist/owner returning to U.S.; realistically priced at £29,500.
Telephones: 858 6141

WATFORD, HERTS
Modern town house, 3/4 bedrooms, large L-shaped dining/sitting room with balconies. Front and rear. Compact easy kitchen. Integral garage. Pleasant garden, gas C.H. Double glazed. Cul-de-sac. Euston 20 mins. Countryside 2 mins.
£17,500
01-950 1766

BELGRAVIA
Unique mews house of architectural fantasy with arches, skylights, platforms, track lighting, reconverted attic with exposed beams, 3 rooms, large kitchen/dining, sep. w.c., 2 year lease: £9,000 includes furnishings and fixtures. Rent £250 p.a.; rates £263.
235 3178

LONDON FLATS

HYDE PARK SQUARE, W2
Small, but attractive ground floor flat in modern block in one of London's foremost garden squares, just a few minutes' walk from Hyde Park. Recept., 2 bedrooms, kitchen & bathroom and sep. w.c., good decor, C.H., 24-hr. porterage. Private gardens. Lease 77 yrs. £27,000. 01-262 4829.

OFF REDCLIFFE SQUARE S.W.10
Quiet and spacious self contained flat, double bedroom, sitting room, kitchen, bathroom, independent gas c.h.
£13,950
Tel.: 01-373 2439

QUIET BLOOMSBURY
Guilford St., W.C.1. 3rd floor flat. Lounge dining rm., 2 beds., fitted kitchen, *fitted* bathrm., sep. w.c., lift, bal., car space. Underfloor c.h. with individual control throughout. Rent £1,000 p.a. Lease 37½ yrs. *£19,000 incl. f. and f. Lunder* Bodells, 56-58 Lamb's Conduit St., WC1N 3LL. 01-242 6955 or 405 4881.

SPACIOUS, SUNNY, LUXURY 2/3 bedroom, 3 bath, modern flat, facing east, south and west; lovely St. John's Wood, close American school; *magnificent* closets, extra Wrighton cupboards, stainless steel sink, top quality carpeting throughout; 3 balconies; convenient bus and *Tube; 10 mins.* Marble Arch.—01-586 3925.

N.W.8. nr. Lord's. Sunny top floor *balcony flat, large recept., 1 bed*room, k. and b., gas C.H., 58 year lease, Low outgoings. Owner emigrating, £14,500 for quick sale.—Phone 606 1201 w/days.

SLOANE SQUARE. Immense flat, 5 bedrooms, 2 baths., 2 reception, £2,800 p.a., c.h., etc. Carpets and curtains, fittings, lease for sale. Reasonable price. 493 1851.

LONDON FLATS

Overlooking
ENNISMORE GARDENS
Kensington
Spacious newly decorated ground floor flat. Large lounge, high ceilings with attractive cornice, 2 large bedrooms, kitchen and bathroom. 50 year lease. Low outgoings.
£45,000
Tel. 589 2861

HYDE PARK, W.2
Large comfortable family flat, fully furnished, washing machine, 2 bedrooms, small patio, short lease (renewable), £1,000 p.a. incl. central heating and hot water. £5,000 o.n.o.
Call 262 8766

RIVERSIDE FLAT built on water's edge; 1811; 10 mins' walk to City; magnificent river views; 2 bedrooms, 21ft sitting room; moorings; garden; free parking; £50,000. 01-709 0327.

PROPERTY TO LET

PRIVATE DOUBLE GARAGE, Radnor Mews, W.2. £50 p.m. Tel. 262 5242.

FACTORIES AND WAREHOUSES

SUSSEX BASED
Company with warehousing space 5,000 sq. ft. will professionally distribute your goods throughout England at reasonable rates.
Bognor Regis (02433) 25746

LAND FOR SALE

CHELMSFORD
147 acres with planning consent for 18-hole golf course, clubhouse.—Coates, Little Mascalls Farm, Great Baddow, Chelmsford.

PROPERTY WANTED

ON A SWISS LAKE, wanted to purchase, flat with sunny balcony, minimum 3 bedrooms.—637 0321 (day), 937 1779 (eves.).
CASH PURCHASER to £80,000, Freehold/long leasehold House, Knightsbridge, Kensington, Chelsea.—Douglas McInnes, 584 6543 day; 373 4375 eves./w/e.
GENTLEMAN seeks short or long let on unfurnished house in country-side in Oxford, Wilts., Berks., *Bucks, Kent, Hants., Surrey.* Minimum: 3/4 beds., large drawing room. Prepared to pay up to £2,500 p.a. for the right house. Contact Miss Hawkins: Petersfield (0730) 2858 or 580 6690 day-time.
JEWELLERY, GLASS (modern or antique) purchased. Will call. 348 6931.
WANTED, unmodernized Mill House in isolated situation, minimum 5 acres.—Box 1460 D, *The Times.*

INVESTMENT PROPERTY

6 ST. ANN'S SQ.
MANCHESTER 2
Exceptional Freehold Office *Investment. Principal* Tenant Lufthansa German Airlines. Next floor area 7,876 sq. ft. Present rent £15,975 p.a., exclusive of rates and services. Rent reviews throughout 1976. This extremely attractive investment property is offered at £360,000 subject to contract. *TAYLOR ROSE, 27 Albemarle* St., London, W1X 3FA. 01-492 1607. Ref. 0188.

N.E. ENGLAND
Disused greyhound stadium of over 6 acres with modern building of approx. 40,000 sq. ft. on site. Both the building and the site enjoy the benefits of various planning uses of particular interest in the leisure industry.
The potential of the site is unlimited as it stands in a prime residential area in the heart of a new Metropolitan District. The price *will be arrived at by negotia*tion and all inquiries should be addressed to the sole agent:
ROBSON HUMPHREYS & WATSON, VASEY & REED, Chartered Surveyors, 19 Beach Road, Southshields, NE33 2QG.
Tel.: (0894) 64314.

FREEHOLD Office Building Goodge St., W.1. 2,000 sq. ft. let at £7,500 p.a., "frozen" at £5,400 p.a. F.R.I. lease. Rent review 1980. Offers over £100,000 invited. Principals/agents naming clients apply: Taylor Rose, 27 Albemarle St., 492 1607.
INSTITUTIONS/COMPANIES! Soon to become available— *Country House in extensive and* secluded grounds in Devon. Suit conference centre, health farm, hotel, retreat. Box 1614 D, The Times.
8 BEDSITTERS without planning permission, earning £5,464 yearly. £13,000. Tel. Sheffield 365800.

OFFICES

CITY OF LONDON EC3. Extensive ground floor offices. Area 12,300 sq. ft. in good building. Central heating, 24 hour access. Lease for disposal. Possession, September. For details apply Sole Agents, Jones, Lang Wootton, 55 King Street, London, EC2V 8EE. Tel: 01-606 4060. *Ref: C/KGP.*

NEW UNITS FROM

3,000 sq. ft. with Offices included available in the following locations:
BICESTER, GRANTHAM, STAMFORD, WISBECH, SOHAM, SAXMUNDHAM, BRACKLEY, NR. BANBURY, CLACTON-ON-SEA, YAXLEY, NR. PETERBOROUGH, AND SAWTRY, NR. NORMAN CROSS. For Sale and/or Lease. Details from:
REGAL INDUSTRIAL ESTATES LIMITED
REGAL HOUSE,
10 LITCHWORTH DRIVE, BROMLEY, KENT.
(Tel.: 01-464 3561)

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OFFICES

CROYDON TO WIMBLEDON (Station points.) Available now. New "Prestige" Office suites from 1,500/4,500 sq. ft. Also annexe 4,500 sq. ft. Showroom/Offices in Chessum Village. Car park, c.h., carpid, finishes. Ideal any Quality Co.—Street Construction. 01-543 8181.

COPTHALL AVENUE EC2. Excellent office floor area 5,500 sq. ft. To be Let. Immediate possession. *Would divide. For details apply:* Jones Lang Wootton, 53 King Street, London, EC2V 8EE. Tel: 01-606 4060 Ref: C/KGP.
FINSBURY SQUARE EC2 (Close to). Superior office suite area 3,050 sq. ft. approx. in modern building with lift. C/H and Car Parking. Lease at low rent for sale. For details apply: Sole Agents, Jones Lang Wootton, 53 King Street, London, EC2V 8EE. Tel: 01-606 4060. Ref: C/KGP.
SMITHFIELD EC1. Excellent fourth floor office suite area: 3,350 sq. ft. with lift and C/H. Lease at rent of £1,465 per annum exclusive. *For disposal.* Immediate possession. For particulars apply Sole Agents: Jones, Lang Wootton, 55 King Street, London, EC2V 8EE. Tel: 01-606 4060. Ref: C/KGP.

OFFICES

OFFICES TO LET, London and decentralized, all sizes. Apply: Philip Okrent & Co., 54 Mount Street, London, W.1. 01-499 9865.

JERMYN ST.—4 luxuriously furnished offices, 600 sq. ft., no premium.—James & Jacobs, 930 0261.
ROSEBERY AVENUE, EC1. Excellent office accommodation to be let. Area 10,750 sq. ft. Rent £83,750 exclusive. Central heating. Immediate possession. For details apply: Jones, Lang Wootton, 53 King Street, London, EC2V 8EE. Tel: 01-606 4060. Ref: C/KGP.

GLOBAL TENDER NOTICE

...ed tenders in quadruplicate are invited for supply, delivery, ... and commissioning of trailers with pulling units of various ...ities as mentioned below, against specification No. ...05/73 for hauling various transformers, equipment, etc. ...ious high voltage Sub-Stations in U.P., India.
...ding tenderers may collect tender documents from the ... of the undersigned on payment of Rs.100.- (Rupees one ...d only) to be paid by International Postal Coupons or ...d Bank Draft endorsed in the favour of the undersigned. ...tions for tender documents accompanied with International ...Coupons (Non-Refundable) must be made by Registered ...Air Mail addressed to the undersigned or in person. ...tion of tender specification by any other mode of payment ...t be entertained.
...ders shall be received up to 13 hours (Thirteen Hours) ...2.1974 and shall be publicly opened on 9.12.74 at 15 ...in the office of the undersigned. If the above date is a ...y, the tender will be opened on next working day.

Name of Material	Unit	Quantity	Specification No.	Tender Fee in Rs.	Due date of Receipt and opening of Tender
50 Tonnes Trailers with Pulling Units	No. 3	CEH-705-73.	Rs.100/-	9.12.74
75 do	No. 3			
100 do	No. 2			

...material is required mainly during financial year 1975-76. ...d Money amounting to ½% of the tendered amount will ...osited with Executive Engineer, Electricity Stores Procure... Division, 3-Vidhan Sabha Marg, Lucknow before the ...g of the tender failing which the tender will be liable ...gnored.

(R. D. AGARWAL)
SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER
ELECTRICITY STORES PROCUREMENT CIRCLE
U.P. STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD
3-VIDHAN SABHA MARG
LUCKNOW.

Classified Advertising new telephone number 01-837 3311

DRAWING OF BONDS

...ILEAN EXTERNAL LONG TERM DEBT—LAW NO. 8962

...ILEAN GOVERNMENT 6% STERLING LOAN OF 1928
...is is hereby given that a Drawing of Bonds took place on 5th ...1974 attended by Mr Keith Francis Croft Baker of the firm of ...t & Sons, Notary Public, when the following bonds were drawn ...ption at par on 1st September 1974:—

...t of £1,000 nominal capital each							Numbers:
585							
...s of £500 nominal capital each							Numbers:

WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS
GENERAL

BI-LINGUAL SECRETARY

Due to an internal promotion a Secretary is now required for one of our divisional directors

She should have good shorthand and typing in both English and German and should, in addition, have administrative flair as her duties will also involve liaison between customers and our German parent company.

This *is a responsible position and would be an* excellent opportunity for a career-minded applicant.

The right salary will be paid to the right person. This is reviewed annually and is also supplemented by a substantial bonus.

Conditions of employment are first class including a subsidised restaurant, pension scheme, free membership of P.P.P. and 17 days' annual holiday (rising to 20 in 1975).

Extensive parking facilities are available and the company also provides a free bus service between local tube and railway stations.

Please apply, quoting ref. 74/54 to:
THE PERSONNEL OFFICER, CHEMICALS DIVISION,
HOECHST UK LIMITED, HOECHST HOUSE,
SALISBURY ROAD, HOUNSLOW, MIDDLESEX.

Tel: 01-570 7712

A CUSHY JOB!

FROM £2,000 NEG.

Despite the prophets of doom, secure and comfortable jobs can still be found. For instance, a competent Secretary, age 23 plus, with average shorthand but good experience can settle very happily with a small Merchant Bank in Mayfair. Absolutely no figure work or minute taking required but the ability to deal gracefully with clients is essential. Luxury offices—including a super kitchen !

Please phone Joan Urwin on 499 3712

ALBEMARLE APPOINTMENTS

31 Berkeley St., W.1

RECEPTIONIST

REQUIRED FOR AMERICAN COMPANY ENGAGED IN PETROLEUM EXPLORATION ;

located Knightsbridge in modern offices.

Will be required to handle switchboard, an IBM typewriter training can be given). Also require candidate to have other fair secretarial skills.

This position is demanding and requires someone with initiative and drive. Top salary with paid overtime plus LVs.

Applicants should apply in writing with CV to
Box 3402 D, The Times.

PERSONAL ASSISTANT

interested in current affairs and management administration, required immediately for Editorial Director. He is a journalist and a photographer and is responsible for a staff of 20 on a leading group of tabloid business newspapers and monthly magazines. *Fascinating subjects* including travel and fashion. Old established firm in Holborn tube area. Responsible job, help to make decisions at the top! Salary up to £2,000 p.a. Ring Mr Sales, 836 9651, ext. 33.

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

required for Company/Treasury/Company Secretary of American oil service company with offices near Piccadilly. The main aspects of this position include maintaining the corporate secretarial records, some accounting functions including payroll and banking matters, as well as assisting in insurance and employee benefits programmes. Typing and good organizing ability essential. Salary £2,000 p.a. plus LVs.
Please ring Jane Vokes.
01-493 9596.

WEDGWOOD—GERED

Require intelligent girls to sell China to overseas visitors in their Regent Street and Piccadilly shops. Part-time work also considered. Salary according to experience, minimum £22 p.w. plus generous commission and L.V.s.
RING MISS TRISTRAM
01-734 2828

KELLY GIRL WOULD LIKE TO MEET YOU

Lots of interesting assignments ready & waiting for temporary secretaries, copy and audio typists.

Call in at 163 New Bond Street today or telephone 491-7255.

SUIT OLDER PERSON. Assistant in Student Accommodation office, Regent's Park. Warm personality. Typing and clerical accuracy necessary. Pleasant surroundings. Helpful atmosphere. Salary £1,750 to £2,000. 3 weeks hol. day. Free lunch. Apply Controller, 1, Park Crescent, W.1. Tel. 01-636 9471.

INTERNATIONAL EMPLOYMENT Europe, N./S. America, Africa, Australasia, etc., opportunities, permanent/seasonal in the hotel & tourist industry. Write for details Dept. I, plus large s.a.e., to International Staff Review, 24 Kings Road, SW3 4RP.

SNN/SEN required for private patient, 3½ days per week. Beautiful country home with stables. 30 mins. London. £50 p.w. no deductions. Mayfair Nursing Service, 499 3803.

GIRL FRIDAY required for interior decorators in Maida Vale. Typing essential. £28 p.w. 01-328 5545.

CAREER OPPORTUNITY. This well-known *International Company* is seeking career orientated individuals to train and see fascinating field of Personnel Consultants. If you like people and desire a position which gives total fulfilment and a chance to see the world, this is just the position you are seeking. The successful candidate will have 3-5 years previous business experience, the ability to deal with people on all levels and the desire to be successful. Salary negotiable. No commission. Call Bev Smith, 437 1706, Drake Personnel, 225 Regent Street, W.1.

W1—Unique opportunity for young woman, with the following attributes:—administrative ability and sense of responsibility, outgoing personality, capacity for hard work and sense of humour. Languages would be an advantage. Age 26-35. Salary £3,750 by arrangement. 01-493 0641.

WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS
GENERAL

SOCIAL HOSTESS
ACAPULCO

For leading hotel in Acapulco, Mexico. 25-35 years, experience in public relations, fluent in Spanish, English and third language.

Send résumé with recent photo to :

Mr. Fritz Christinat
Director of Operations Latin America

RAMADA INTERNATIONAL

P.O. Box 590
Phoenix, Arizona 85001 U.S.A.

American Oil Service Company requires

COPY TYPIST/RELIEF RECEPTIONIST-TELEPHONIST

for their West End offices. Work will be varied with opportunity to use shorthand if desired. Would suit young girl who wants to learn office routine. Salary around £1,650 pa plus LVs.

Please ring Jane Vokes.
01-493 9596.

GIRLS—EARN BETWEEN £40 & £100 PW

There is nothing better than doing a really worthwhile job and getting paid above the odds for doing it.
Ours is a worthwhile job and to do it we need girls in the 25 to 35 age group who have a telephone at home and the use of a car. Our work does not involve door to door selling and we give comprehensive sales training to those selected: Reading, Oxford, Bristol and London areas.

Phone for appointment
01-229 4271 (reverse charges)

MATRON FOR SEPTEMBER

to join team comprising: Senior Housemistress, full-time Housemistress, SRN & 3 house tutors, 70 girls, 11-18 yrs. Duties include supervision dormitories laundry and some relief for SRN. Free accommodation *throughout year.* Salary according to qualifications/experience.

Apply with references and referees to Headmaster, Frensham Heights, Rowledge, Surrey. Tel.: Frensham 2134.

PUBLISHING/ ADVERTISING

Publishers of lively independent weekly trade journal require an intelligent girl to run the advertising production side. Some typing is required but mainly the ability to use initiative to cope with pace and problems. Some experience preferred. This is a responsible and interesting position, working with a small, enthusiastic team in a long established trade paper in Fleet Street.

Salary £1,900 plus LV's
RING : DAVID HOPE-MASON
01-583 1003

LOOKING FOR A CAREER

Can you work hard, can you learn fast, take rough with the smooth, are you 18-30, have a good figure and flair for speech. We will teach you everything.

at My Fair Lady, where you can earn £250 per month within 6 months. If you are managerial material.

Ring Jane Booth
at 01-584 3691
11 a.m.-9 p.m.

TIME & TIDE

has openings for experienced and successful tele sales ladies for antiques and other high quality categories.—Write to The Manager, Time & Tide Ltd., 13 New Bridge St., London EC4.

CAREER OPPORTUNITY

exists in busy International Agency in W.1. for someone interested in helping to expand busy recruitment section. Recently established. Chance to use initiative & creative ability.

Ring 01-487 5237/5171 for further information.

INTERESTED IN TRAINING/ PUBLISHING ? I need an adaptable assistant to look after the office and help in training activities for Book Publishers. Typing and good telephone manner essential. Salary range £1,500 to £1,800. Miss Greene 01-405 7507.

RECEPTIONIST/TELEPHONIST for beautiful offices of sherry company near Victoria station. Hours 9.15-5.0. Age 22-35, smart, cheerful and well spoken. £1,700 p.a. plus 10% bonus, plus L.V.s 30p a day. Personal Services Ltd., 937 7394.

SECRETARY/RECEPTIONIST. *Mature person for congenial Harley St. Practice.* Some shorthand and typing. Experience not essential but willingness important. 580 2394.

£1,700 neg. RECEPTIONIST for Prestige Mayfair News Information Agency. Young lady with good telephone manner would be ideal. 734 5266. Gl.

SECRETARIAL

COLLEGE LEAVER 17-18 ?

Secretary required for small

LITERARY AGENCY

with bright, new offices in the W1 area, starting September 8th. Hours 10-6.
Salary according to age and experience up to £1,500 for first year.
Three weeks paid annual holiday
Call: *MARJACQ SCRIPTS*
262 0536

LANGUAGE LOVER required by well known language school as Secretary/Assistant who will be dealing with students by phone and in person and help with exam arrangements, etc. Must have friendly, sympathetic nature and a knowledge of as many languages as possible. To £2,000 good perks. *Miss Owen.* CHALLONERS, 17 Broadway, SW1. 222 5052.

TALENTED Audio Secretary to work alongside a senior executive who is looking for an efficient, enthusiastic girl not shy of responsibility. Ability to organize the work and maintain a smooth running office a must. £2,000 and annual bonus. Miss Gilbert, Challoners, 84 Bow Lane, E.C.4. 248 9471.

LEGALISED EARS. Audio Sec. to join happy, hectic office of busy QC's legal people. £2,400 at 21 +. Rand. 629 9701.

SECRETARY/PA to the Board of Directors of a quality firm of builders. This interesting Senior position with its wide variety of duties calls for a responsible adaptable person of pleasant disposition. Excellent salary, flexible working hours, central situation. Apply by writing to the Personnel Manager, Dove Brothers Ltd., Cloudesley Place, Islington, N1 0EE.

MEDICAL SECRETARIES temporary, shorthand and audio (preferably experience of both), various London hospitals, Wren Bureau, 3 Bear St., Leicester Square, W.C.2. 734 5344

TEMPS URGENTLY REQUIRED. Secs., shorthand £45.60. Secs., audio £45. Long and short term bookings. L.S.E. Agy., 734 6817.

INTERNATIONAL EMPLOYMENT. —See Women's Appointments General.

MONICA GROVE & ASSOC., 589 6601. Consultants specializing in female recruitment and the selection of uncommonly good staff.

SECRETARIES for Architects Contract AMCA Agency 734 0832.

SENIOR SECRETARY, 25/35. Top level girl for M.D. of large advertising company W.1. with knowledge of German and French interesting work. Salary negotiable to £3,500. Miller & McNish (Agy) Kingsway. 242 2410/9.

WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS
SECRETARIAL

SECRETARIES
IN SOCIAL WORK

The Spastics Society, at its Fitzroy Square Centre, has two secretarial vacancies which could appeal especially to those interested in social work :

SECRETARY TO
SENIOR SOCIAL WORKER

In addition to secretarial duties (and working for one other Social Worker), there is administrative work in preparing material for case discussions of those applying for residential care ; the keeping of records, index cards, waiting lists.

SECRETARY TO 2 CAREERS ADVISORY OFFICERS

Apart from usual secretarial duties, there will be administrative work in arranging interviews for students for further education ; arranging assessments at our Further Education Centre ; taking notes at a *Case Conference once a term* ; and the keeping of records.

Starting salary will be £1,500-£1,600 and Threshold Payment (currently £2.80 per week) is additional. Over four weeks' holiday.

Please apply (by telephone or letter) to :
THE PERSONNEL OFFICER,
THE SPASTICS SOCIETY,
12 PARK CRESCENT, LONDON W1N 4EQ.
TEL : 01-636 5020

STELLA FISHER IN THE STRAND

SENIOR AUDIO SECRETARIES

£2,300 City Chartered Accountant
£2,200 West End National Council
£2,200 West End Architects

The above are only a very few examples of many vacancies for Secretaries without shorthand.

STELLA FISHER BUREAU
110/111 Strand, W.C.2
01-836 6644
(Opposite Strand Palace Hotel)

ADVERTISING AGENCY P.A.

We're a young, ambitious group anxious to recruit a P.A. for a Board Director who heads the account handling team.
We envisage the successful applicant as aged 21+, with at least a year's previous agency experience, as well as the usual secretarial skills. She will be capable of maintaining continuity in his frequent absence, and carrying out client contact and inter agency liaison.
Salary approx. £2,100 p.a. + L.V.'s of 25p per day + Cleaning Tokens.

Tel. Jean Endean, 01-493 7474.

GUINESS FOR CHOICE !

W1. PA/Secretary shorthand-Typist, 25+, needed urgently by MD, Advertising Co., who have promoted present secretary. Bright, attractive and quick-on-the-uptake. Socially pleasant job with plenty of client contact. £2,300 pa + LVs.

CITY. Director of Financial Consortium who is additionally in charge of office admin and personnel needs PA/Sec. 36ish. Good organiser, reasonable to delegation. Some personnel work. £2,500 pa + excellent fringe benefits.

W1. Sec/PA, mid-20s, for Group Financial Comptroller to fill new position setting up systems, etc. Needs loads of initiative. Reasonly numerate, good formal skills. From £2,200 pa, 4 weeks' hols. LVs, etc.

CITY. Associate Director, Merchant Bank, needs well-educated PA/Sec, 20-21. Reasonable formal skills and possible additional language. Opportunity for 2nd jobber wanting more involvement and responsibility. £2,000 pa neg + 10% bonus, 30p LVs. fringe benefits.

Masses of super jobs—all areas —all kinds—all nice !
Welcome ! Coffee's ready.
PERMANENT & TEMPORARY
THE place for top jobs !

JOYCE GUINESS BUREAU
110a Brompton Road,
Knightsbridge, S.W.3
(opposite Harrods)
01-589 8807

SECRETARY WIMBLEDON

for Director of one of the country's largest market research agencies, and his group of executives. Interesting and varied job in pleasant offices 5 minutes from Wimbledon S.R. and tube station. Salary to £1,850 p.a.
Please apply to Mrs. J. Dobson, at RSGB Ltd., Broadway House, The Broadway, S.W.19, or phone her at 01-540 8991.

YOUNG U.S. LAWYER OFFERS TO £2,600

He is a key executive at a top American owned firm involved with wide ranging international legal work. He needs an experienced, A level educated secretary capable of progressing to full scale Admin work. Excellent holidays & benefits. Miss Gibbs CHALLONERS, 199 Oxford Street, W.1. 437 9030.

SECRETARY/P.A.

Wanted: An intelligent girl for young gentleman in Holland Park, with own business. Must be able to work on own initiative, drive a car and take responsibility. Excellent salary. Hours 10-6.

Please call : 229 9961

DIRECTORS SECRETARY

required for young firm of International Management Consultants in Park Lane. Modern offices and pleasant working conditions. £2,250 plus. Compensation negotiable, but will not be less than £2,400 for that superior individual we are seeking.

PHONE MR. J. YARDLEY
AT 01-499 4401

INTELLIGENT TEMPS. Are you bored with your temporary jobs? Would you like challenging assignments where you will use your brains as well as your secretarial skills? We can offer fair rates for director level positions in the West End and City. —Contact Maggie Wegh, Career Girl, 01-493 8982, 1314 New Bond St. (opp. Asprey).

SENIOR SECRETARY for key executive responsible for east European countries at major, international firm. Plenty of phone work and fun holding white tie on overseas trips. £2,000 plus bonus, L.V.'s, etc. Miss Bennett, Challoners, 155 Victoria Street, S.W.1. 828 3845.

LONDON youth advisory centre in Marylebone seeks Secretary/Receptionist, end August. Enjoyable, interesting work. Salary from £1,800 p.a. Tel.: 01-935 1219.

P.A. SEC., 21/30. With a fair knowledge of French, intelligence and common sense, for personnel director of excellent company W.1. Interest and experience of personnel work an advantage. Should be free to travel. Salary negotiable to £2,500 a.a.e. plus bonus, plus £2,50 p.w. LVs. Phone: Miller & McNish Agy., Kingsway, 242 2410/9.

CRIMINAL LAWYER, S.W.1. seeks Secretary P.A. very interesting work. £2,000 + neg. Telephone 01-834 3155.

TEMPS: Secs and Typists, hours, days, weeks, plus evenings and weekends for Hilton Hotel Agency. To £2.50 p.h. 580 7011.

STUDENT GIRLS with and without typing for temporary office work. Prospect Temps, Ltd. 439 2200 or 439 1341.

A TRENDY Personal Assistant (no shorthand) is needed to organise "mad-cap" creative producer in W.1. £1,800 + fun ! 836 3924. Just the Job.

CLERK TYPIST, £1,800. An interesting post arises within W.1. Oil & Chemical Co. 836 5924. Just the Job.

ITALIAN SHORTHAND ? for Audio : £2,900 neg. English n.s. Also essential for legal work in City. Tel : Richard Courtenay, E.C.1. 636 1484 (24hrs).

ASSISTANT for Creative Dept. of international cosmetic group. Age 28 plus. Salary £1,850. Eileen Connaughton, Fitzroy, 437 5551.

WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS
SECRETARIAL

"AUTUMN HARVEST"

You may think it's a little early for "job hunting" but now is the time. Notice the days "getting shorter", "nights longer" and "jobs scarcer". Reap the benefits of these golden opportunities now :—

JOB 1 : M.D. of Advertising Co. in Mayfair needs smart, attractive PA/Sec., 25 plus, with advertising experience. Must be able to cope with clients and run office whilst he's away. Salary £2,400.

JOB 2 : M.D. of International Fashion Group in Mayfair needs PA/Sec, 22 plus (audio). Accent is on admin and ability to handle overseas visitors. Salary £2,200.

JOB 3 : Oil Co based in SW1 needs PA/Sec, 22 plus, to work for two men. German useful, very varied job in a super informal atmosphere. Salary £2,400.

JOB 4 : Director of Finance for Fashion Co. in SW1 needs PA/Sec, 27 plus, financial experience useful. Salary £2,600.

Phone Christine Watson and May Tay.

M. & J. PERSONNEL

836 4757

M. & J.—The Loving Way

PERSONAL SECRETARY

Our new business manager is looking for a young, competent secretary with good shorthand and typing skills.

Working with a lively office team, there *will be lots of opportunity* for the right person to use her own initiative, especially when dealing with clients in the absence of the manager and generally organizing the office.

Benefits include excellent salary, LVs, electric typewriter and 34½-hour 5-day week.

Interested ? Then please write or telephone
JOHN CHESTERFIELD
at Dunster House, 17-20 Mark Lane, EC3R 7BY.
Tel. 01-626 0484

DIRECTORS' SECRETARIES

A selection of Appointments currently available

The Chairman of a Shipping Company in the City. About £2,500.

The Managing Director of a Marketing Company in the West End ; languages an asset. About £2,700.

An American Lawyer in the City who needs French or German. About £2,800.

A Director of an International Company in Victoria. About £2,600.

01-629 9323

LEGAL SECRETARIES

TO £2,250

for varied and interesting positions both temporary and permanent in the London area. Please telephone Simonie Wheeler for an appointment on 278 6897

LONDON LEGAL BUREAU
5-8 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1.

SPECIALISTS TO THE LEGAL PROFESSION

AMERICAN LAWYER

S.W.1 area

requires first-class Audio Typist

£4n pw

4 weeks' leave

Tel.: 839 3226

ART WORLD

Experienced, efficient secretary required for interesting job in art world. Luxurious office in Park Lane. Excellent shorthand typing speeds required. French desirable. Salary £1,900 negotiable. Hours 9.30-6 pm. 491 3667 or 629 4348/9.

MARLENE LERNER

urgently requires temporary shorthand and audio secretaries up to £45 p.w. Copy typists up to £37 p.w.

Phone : 01-242 5148

Halton House,
Room 3, 20-23 Holborn,
E.C.1.

SHORTHAND TYPIST

You can enjoy a worthwhile job in a relaxed atmosphere helping this famous charity in Baker St.

Please listen on 493 7807 but do not speak.

THORNHILL MARY STUART

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS
£2,300 TO £2,500

Well known advertising agency situated in W.1. are looking for top Secretary/P.A. with audio for their Managing Director. Must have know edge of French, be capable and have a sense of responsibility for this most interesting and involving position. Age 28-30.

Please call Miss Davies on 499 7318 or 629 2208, 124 New Bond St., W1Y 0BE.

COOKERY MAD SECRETARY needed by the Good Housekeeping Institute. There's no sieving over a hot stove but a real interest in cooking is essential for typing food features, keeping recipe files and answering flustered ladies' queries on how to cope in the kitchen. Really good typing, and shorthand, unflappability and friendly manner. Please ring Annette Savin Taylor on 834 2331.

ADMIN PLUS P.R. form the basis of this P.A. post waiting for an efficient young secretary at the central West End office of a prestigious, semi-medical society. Small, friendly set up offering very interesting opportunities. Around £2,000 with quick increases. Miss Gordon, Laurie & Co., 91 Regent Street, W.1. 734 9476.

SECRETARY for Senior Management of West End Computer Co. Only little shorthand and would train college leaver with O-levels. Age 17+, holidays 4 weeks, salary to £2,200 (for exp.). Call Mary Burke, Acme Appts., 315 Oxford St. (opp. D. H. Evans). 493 4000.

AUDIO SEC. to assist partner of small and friendly S.W.5 solicitors, £40 p.w. Rand, 589 4545.

GERMAN LANGUAGE ? 50 per cent P.A. work for Secretary with English sh. for highly recommended and happy company. Also: Secretary for Travel Agency, W.1. To £2,500. Tel.: Richard Courtenay, E.C.1. 636 1484 (24hrs).

GRADUATE with secretarial skills for personnel work. Part of a team. Girl with initiative who enjoys contact with people at all levels. £2,000. Tolson Bureau 734 0108.

SECRETARY/ RESEARCH ASSISTANT

Two journalists on national newspaper seek Secretary/Research Assistant. Graduate preferred. Must be willing to work irregular hours. Commencing salary £1,550 plus threshold payments. 3 weeks' holiday; subsidized staff restaurant.
Applications in writing to:
Mr A. J. Barbieri,
FINANCIAL TIMES,
Bracken House,
10 Cannon Street,
EC4P 4BY.

NEW HORIZON

ASSIGNMENT SECRETARIES

We have vacancies in our team of experienced Secretaries working for our favourite clients on varying length assignments. We offer a new approach and good service in return for commitment and flair.

Fiona Buchanan, 589 4451
49 Brompton Road, S.W.3.

SPRECHEN SIE DEUTSCH ?

Hear about your role as Secretary to the marketing manager of an international company in Knightsbridge: at least £2,000.

Please hear more on 493 3424, but do not speak.

SECRETARIES

We can help you work and travel in 33 countries. Let us use your skills for at least 6 weeks and we will give you a Manpower International Passport. Interested ?

Phone
Ken Jennings
on 01-930 0041

FILM CO.

PRODUCING ADVERTISING *COMMERCIALS*
needs a
P.A. SECRETARY
to help organize
EXCITING NEW VENTURE !

Chance to get in at the start of something new and become an invaluable asset to the company.
£1,900.
PATHFINDERS 629 3132.

WANT THE NICEST JOB YET ?

Secretary/good Shorthand-Typist

for gorgeous partner, friendly Solicitors, W.1. Salary £2,250 + LVs + bonus, 5 weeks holiday, own office, IBM Executive typewriter. Hours 9.30-5.30. Some legal experience preferable plus a sense of humour !
Tel. 01-935 6890.

WE ARE AN EXPANDING Freight Forwarding Company situated in Liverpool St. Station. We're looking for an experienced Audio Secretary who is looking for an opportunity to work at Director level. A salary commensurate with the position, and all the benefits of a large company will be offered. This could be your opp., don't lose it. Contact Mr Pedder or Miss Pitt 01-283 7121 for further information and an interview.

NO SHORTHAND but good typing. A must even tempered and cheerful Director of small established Executive Recruitment Consultancy near Oxford Circus requires a Secretary. Salary up to £2,000. Please telephone Ann Collett, Secretarial Appointments on 229 0058 or call at 118, Kensington Church St., W.8.

PRECISE, well organized Secretary required by long-range planning executive at Piccadilly head office of *major British public company*. Fascinating work with plenty of scope for personal initiative to £2,200. Miss Barnley, G.T. Bureau, 145 Oxford Street, W.1. 437 5022.

RARETYPES. Join our exclusive team of top Temporary Secretaries, £1.30 p.h. Career Plan. 01-734 4284.

BILINGUAL FRENCH P.A./SEC. is required to work for charming American Lawyer in E.C.4. Must be fully competent in both English and French shorthand—also to compose own letters. Ideally someone full of fun but hardworking and conscientious. Would suit someone free to travel abroad. Acting as translator for clients. Salary £1,900 + 4 weeks' hols. Phone Susie Birft, 248 2342, Paterson Agency.

ARCHITECT'S small informal office in West End, require secretary. Excellent conditions.—Telephone 01-629 3478.

SENIOR SECRETARIES

Want a responsible job ? Work with the Deputy Managing Director *or the Technical Director of an Engineering Company* with world-wide interests. You will be fully involved in work of real importance. Salary area £2,200 and excellent terms of employment.

Phone or write for application forms to Mrs. L. K. GOODING

Pritchard-Rhodes Ltd.

1 Bedford Avenue, London WC1B 3AY (01-637 2455)

WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS
SECRETARIAL

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY/ GIRL FRIDAY

Preferred age 25-30 years.

Salary in excess of £2,000 per annum.

Attractive, well-spoken and intelligent secretary with good *shorthand and typewriting* speeds required by partner in firm of Stockbrokers. Applicants, who should have previously worked at Director level, must be capable of using their own initiative and be able to converse with clients. Experience in the use of an IBM Executive Typewriter would be advantageous.

If you feel that you have the necessary qualifications and wish to work in congenial surroundings, please telephone Lord Charles Churchill at 01-626 8915 or write to

HALLIDAY SIMPSON & CO.,
RELIANCE HOUSE,
123-127 CANNON STREET,
LONDON, E.C.4

marking envelope "Secretarial Vacancy".

SUPER SECRETARIES

IN SCINTILLATING SETTINGS

wanted for temporary work in advertising, PR, publishing, merchant banks and other equally fascinating fields.

Ring Annabel Dixon or Amanda Grey on

584 3615

GRADUATE GIRLS

WHEN YOU NEED US ... WE NEED YOU

Top grade assignments for Secretaries and typists on selected Drake Clients.

Call us, or drop in any time.

Jeanne Cross,
734 0911
225 Regent St.,
London, W.1.

Agi Barlay,
903 4885
43 Central Sq.,
Wembley.

DRAKE PERSONNEL

SECRETARY/PA

for two busy Architects in super new offices in Holland Park area. Salary well over £2,000 per annum.

Ring Miriam, *727 8022*

SECRETARY

Bright, enthusiastic Secretary with good shorthand and now by busy, young Director of International Research Company. Varied, interesting work in friendly, informal atmosphere near Oxford Circus. Starting salary £3,000 + LV's and bonus.

Please ring Rosemary Abbott at 580 6886 to arrange an interview.

LOTS OF 'PHONING NOT MUCH SHORTHAND

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AU PAIR REQUIRED for young Norwegian English-speaking couple with 18 mth. girl. Easy work. Language course paid. Large own room with TV, etc. Modern house in Surrey. 30 mins. London.—934 4468 day.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS also on page 21

NANNY or NANNY/MOTHER'S HELP

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Generous free time and salary.
Present Nanny recommends.
Write or 'phone after 7 p.m.
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Dr. Karen Hillemae,
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01-883 8443

COOK/HOUSEKEEPER required. Full-time permanent position on small estate at Knowle. Would suit 2 friends or married couple, husband to follow own occupation. Furnished flat available, good references required. Write, giving all details to Box 1852 D, The Times.

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FROM SEPTEMBER. Wanted a companion help for elderly lady in modernized cottage; country lover and driver; some nursing experience helpful but not essential. Lady Laurie, Outfield, Dean, Bishops Waltham, Hants, or ring Bishops Waltham 3784.

COUPLE WANTED for Hampstead house; own s/c c/h flat with T.V.; wife to do light housework, husband to help, some gardening; prefer no children; high salary paid.—Phone 435 9918 before 9 a.m. or 4-8 p.m.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER required for large house near Northampton, open to the public during Summer. Accessible to Althorp and the Marchioness of Northampton. Castle Ashby, Northampton, or telephone Yardley Hastings 233.

NO HOUSEWORK, just loving care. Mother's help required, between 1st and October, for 2 boys (4 and 6) who live by Hyde Park and go to school daily.—Ring 01-262 5161.

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Excellent salary and car provided for the right person. No other duties will be required.

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Austin Mini 1000 saloon. Harvest gold/navy.
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XJ6. Daimler Sovereign. 1970. 2.8 with overdrive. White with red upholstery. *Heated rear window, power* assisted steering 8 track stereo. £2,450 spent in June reconditioned engine. Excellent condition.

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*Long wheel base, first regis*tered Feb. '73; 11,000 miles. Good condition. Apply daytime R. Haycock. Ferndown 77411. Sturminster Marshall 353 evenings.

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OWN 2 ROOMS in super house, 20 mins W. End, for girl £50 p.m. —580 4444, ext. 590.

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LARGE double bed-sitter in luxury Swiss Cottage flat, share kitchen, bathroom, phone. £20 p.w. incl. *Available 6 weeks approx.* Phone 328 0291 (eves.).

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W.8. 4th girl share luxury flat. £45 p.c.m. 937 9496 after 6.

CHILD'S HILL, Hampstead. Girl, 20s, own room. £10 p.w.—455 9612, 12 noon.

WELL-APPOINTED 2 bedroomed flat needs 3rd girl share room. £9.50 p.w. 01-219 8458 (day).

YOUNG GENTLEMAN, 23, studying eves. for prof. exams, seeks bedsit or lodgings W.C., W. preferred.—435 2345.

2ND GIRL, 25 plus, own room. £4.3 p.c.m. Ladbroke Grove.—606 8131, ext. 11; 960 0600 eves.

1 OR 2 PEOPLE for double room in luxury West Hampstead flat. £35 each p.c.m. inc. (double) or £25 p.c.m. inc. (single). 794 9028.

BLOOMSBURY. Looking for couple or 2 girls to share comfortable flat with 1 other. Double room, kitchen, bath, C.H., T.V. £5 p.w. ea. inc.—Call 235 0954 (day); 221 5238 (eves.).

4TH GIRL. *Lux. garden Queens Gate* flat, share room. £7.50 p.w.—584 8413 after 6.

2ND MALE 28+, own room, lux. flat. W.2. £2.50 p.w. 727 1710.

SHARE-A-FLAT, Queens Hse., Leicester Sq. No *advance fee.* 734 5535

FLAT MATES, the sharing specialists. 313 Brompton Rd., S.W.3. 589 5491.

FLATSHARE, 213 Piccadilly. 734 0551/2. For professional people sharing.

EXECUTIVE FLAT SHARERS.—The Belgravia agency. 235 0343/9.

SHARE-A-FLAT. 584 4941 after 6 p.m.

SHARE, S/E girl own room; £38 p.m. C.h. inc.—731 2541, after 4 p.m.

N.8. 3rd girl own room; £38 p.m. 340 6775 eves.

CLAPHAM COMMON. Independent prof. mates for newly decor house. TV, C.H. Glasses. Own room. £10-12 p.w. 228 4514.

MAIDA VALE. 2nd girl to share spacious, huge, pied-a-terre bedroom in new house. £17 p.w.—Ramston & Sons, 01-493 8222.

HAMPSTEAD.—Spacious mansion flat, 4 bedrooms, 2 equipped kits, 2 recpts., fully furnished. Long let. £60.—H. & C., 580 2816.

EALING—BROADWAY (close). mod. 4 bed. fully furnished town house, gas C.H., garage, min. 6 mths. £30 p.w. Phone super 2186 p.m. Refs. required. 997 2288.

CHELSEA.—Furnished, 1, 2, 3, & 4 bedrooms s/c flats, short lets. From £15 p.w. 352 6204.

PIED A TERRE. Mondays to Fridays, Pimlico. Superb 2-bed. flat, well worth £50 but will let at £25 if owner may use on w/ends from Brussels.—Jonathan David & Co., 834 1874.

SHORT 4 WK. LET from 30th Aug. 1 bed., 1 recep. 1st floor flat in the (quiet) heart of Knightsbridge. £35 p.w.—Jonathan David, 434 1874.

S.W.7.—Remarkably attractive and individual 4 bed. 3 bath. 2 recep. house, with everything. £200.—Jonathan David & Co., 434 1874.

LONDON FLATS. Furnished flats, rooms and houses to let and required for selected and selective tenants. 373 5002.

WESTBOURNE TERRACE.—Very *attractive maisonette.* 2 dble. bedrooms, recep., dining room, kitchen, mod. bathrooms. C.H. and C.H.W. inc. Short/long let. £100 p.w. neg.—K.A. 581 2337.

MONTAGU SQUARE.—Lovely flat. 3 dble. bedrooms, recep., k. & b. Perfect for entertaining. Access to square garden. £65 p.w.—K.A., 581 2337.

ISLINGTON.—F.F. flat, 2 rooms, kitchenette, shower, in garden square. £20 p.w. 226 1887.

TUFNELL PARK, N.7.—1 miles West End and City. 2 furnished maisonettes, 4 rooms, k. & b. Suitable foreign visitors. £35-£40 weekly, or between 8-8 p.m. 81 Dalmeny Rd., N.7.

CHELSEA.—Pleasant bed-sit. £10 p.w. inc. 352 1350.

RICHMOND. well furnished 4 bed. town house. Beautiful surroundings. Suit diplomat, etc. £50 p.w. 843 0100.

WANTED. Norwegian tapestry weaver needs living/working space preferably flat (studio), central London. 995 9737.

LUXURY service studio and 2 room flats avail now in West End from £25 p.w. M.I. Tel. 323 1554

PUTNEY, 3 prof. men (24+), large furn. flat. 788 2829 eves.

LUXURY FLAT, overlooking Richmond Park. Tastefully furnished. Sole use of garden. Suit 2 people. Daily help offered. £26 p.w. Incl. rates. 551 1411, ex. 14 day. 546 0858 after 6 p.m.

VALERIE ALLEN.—Flats/houses—fashionable areas.—01-731 0357.

HYDE PARK GATE, S.W.7.—An exceptional 1st floor flat, newly dec. & furn., avail. now for 1 year + . 3 beds, 2 baths (1 en suite), recept., modern, and fully equipped kitchen. Large recept. hall. C.H.—R.W. Inc. Hift and Partners, 21 Cadogan Gdns., S.W.3. 589 8020.

ST JOHNS WOOD. Luxury furnished s/c flat, 2 large rooms, k. & b., patio. C.H. Own phone. £130 p.m.—Tel. 286 7551. Mon. after 2.30, Tues. a.m.

EAST CROYDON.—Fully furnished 2-bedroom flat in modern block. C.H., garage. 5 mins. sun. £25 p.w. Tel. J.W. Ltd., 870 0547.

PUTNEY.—Superb flat, with grounds. 4 beds., lge. recpt., 2 b. C.H. Porterage, etc., etc. Must be seen. Offers around £110 p.w. West Trend, 262

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"... he that cometh to God must believe that he is, and that he is a rewarder of them that diligently seek him." — Hebrews 11, 6.

BIRTHS

ARSCOTT.—On 15th August, to Judy (nee Larard) and Michael—a son, brother for Stephen, Jonathan and Penny.

AYLEN.—On Aug. 16 at Princess Elizabeth Hospital, Guernsey to *Peggy (nee Woodford)* and Walter—a daughter.

BINGHAM.—On Aug. 16, at Queen Mary's, Roehampton, to Penella (nee Horten-Greaves) and Peter Bingham—a son (Philip Charles).

BLACKBURN.—On Aug. 16 at Farley House, Farnborough to Sue (nee O'Connor) and Tim—a daughter (Helen).

DAVIS.—On 16 Aug. 1974, at St. Teresa's Hospital, Wimbledon, to Jill (nee Davies) and John—a son (Dominic James), a brother for Barnaby.

GRINWOOD.—On August 16 at St. Richard's Hospital, Chichester, to Diana (nee Williams) and Nigel Grinwood—a son.

GRUBB.—On August 16th at University College Hospital, to Jennifer (nee Edge-Partington) and Patrick—a son (Hugo Thomas).

LAMONT.—On August 16th at King's College Hospital, to Rosemary and Normand a son.

PFIZENMAIER.—On August 12th, at the Middlesex Hospital, London, to Angela and Richard—a son (Bartholomew Swaine).

SHERIDAN-YOUNG.—On 17th August at St. Richard's Hospital, Chichester, to Dagmar and Peter Sheridan-Young—a daughter.

THORNEWILL.—On Aug. 17 at St. Teresa's Wimbledon to Deirdre and Digby Thornewill—a son (Guy Alexander Pelham).

WEBB.—On 16th Aug., at St. Teresa's Hospital, Wimbledon, to Christine and Clive—a son (Alexander Thomas).

WILKINSON.—On August 16th, to Carolyn (nee Hodgkins) and Paul Wilkinson—a son.

BIRTHDAYS

LACAILLE.—A.-D. today is 80.

TRAFALGAR H.I. Joy to secretary Jayne; it's your birthday tomorrow. Amor y felicidados del Pard. N.

MARRIAGES

EVANS : SWADDLE.—On August 17th, at Our Lady and St. Oswin's Church, Tynemouth, Maldwyn John, younger son of Lt. Cdr. and Mrs D. A. Evans, of Edinburgh, to Angela Louise, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Swaddle, of Cullercoats, Northumberland.

HUNTER : JEACOCK.—On August 17th at Macclesfield Parish Church, Malvern, Worcs, Major George James Hunter, The Old Rectory, Macclesfield, Malvern, to Joyce Mary Peacock, of 2A West Malvern Road, Malvern, Worcs.

NEY : BEGG.—On 10th August, 1974, at St. Mary's Church, Shalford, Michael, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Ney, of Wrotham, to Alison, second daughter of Captain and Mrs Robin Begg, of Shalford.

SHAW : MELLISH.—On August 17th, at the Holy Cross Church, Catford, Anthony, only son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Shaw, of Harrow, to Margaret, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs. T. Mellish, of Bellingham, London.

DEATHS

BEALES.—On August 16th, A. C. F. (Rudolf) Beales, Professor Emeritus of King's College, London, aged 69, at Westminster Hospital, following an operation. Requiem Mass at St. Simons R.C. Church, Purney. Details to be announced shortly.

DEATHS

BARNES.—On Thursday, August 17th, 1974, at his home, Nord Du Champ, Inner Road, St Clements, Jersey, formerly of The Hollies, Bailey, Cheshire, Eric, beloved husband of Irene and dearest father of Rosemary, Eric John and Anthony, and grandfather of Jonathan, Jane and Sarah. The funeral service will be held at Grouville Parish Church, Jersey, on Wednesday, August 21st, at 2.30 p.m. followed by cremation. At his own request family flowers only, if desired, donations may be sent to The Cancer Research Council, c/o Mr. P. W. Luce, 6 Hill Street, St. Helier, Jersey. Relatives and friends please accept this, the only intimation.

BROWN.—*On Sunday, 18th August*, peacefully, at her home, 43 Onslow Square, S.W.7, Edna, beloved wife of Percy, and devoted mother and grandmother of Michael and Norman. Funeral private. No flowers, please.

CANTRELL.—On Aug. 16, our very beloved Harvey, peacefully, to the fuller life. Quiet funeral service. There will be a memorial thanksgiving service for Harvey at St. Michaels Church, Blackheath Park, S.E.3, at 7.30 p.m., Friday, Sept. 20.

CROOK.—On August 17th, Katharine Joyce Crook, of Woodgate, Malvern, formerly of Powick, wife of the late H. S. Crook and mother of Faith. Funeral service at Holy Trinity Church, Malvern, on Wednesday, August 21st at 2.30 p.m. followed by cremation. Flowers to F. W. Spilsbury, Funeral Director, Malvern.

DAVID.—On 15th August in hospital, Elfyn David, of 14 Mary Road, Cardiff, beloved husband of the late Dorothy Eleanor and dear father of Michael. Funeral service at Park End Presbyterian Church, Cardiff, tomorrow, Tuesday, at noon. Afterwards at Thorn Hill Crematorium. No flowers by request.

DODD.—On August 16th, 1974, peacefully, at 112 Birkenhead Rd., Meols, Wirral, aged 75, Edna Dodd, devoted wife of Geoffrey and dear mother of Anne. R.I.P. Requiem Mass at the Church of St. Catherine and Martina, Meols, tomorrow, Tuesday, at 10.30 a.m., followed by cremation. Inquiries, please, to 051 648 3536.

DUPRE, DESMOND, aged 57, beloved husband of Catherine and father of Jeremy, John, Sophie, Tom and Benjamin. Suddenly on August 16.

FINCH.—Suddenly but peacefully on 16th Aug. 1974, at the King Edward VII Hospital, Windsor, aged 61 years, Peggy, beloved wife of John, mother of Jonathan and Christopher and grandmother to Matthew. Funeral service on Thursday, 22nd August, at St. James the Less Church, Dorney, at 11 a.m.

GRESLEY.—On 16th August, 1974, peacefully, in a nursing home, Elizabeth Beryl, aged 101, widow of Reverend Stafford Gresley, inquiries please to J. H. Kenyon Ltd. 01-834 4624.

GRIEVSON.—On August 8th, suddenly but peacefully, George Roland, husband of Angela, at Stonecrop, Avebury. Private cremation took place on August 14th. Donations to the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds would be appreciated.

KEITH.—*On August 15th, William* Bruce Keith (Commander RN, Retired), much loved husband of Patricia. Funeral private.

KISOSONKOLE.—On 16th August, 1974, in a London Hospital, Sarah, Namasale of Buganda, Kabeja of the late Sir Edward Mutesa, President of Uganda and Kabaka of Buganda. Daughter of Christopher Alisosonkole and step-daughter of Phillis Nalosonkole, Mother of Ronald Mutebi and Richard Walugembe. Funeral in Uganda. The date of a London memorial service will be announced later.

LEAKE.—On 16th August, suddenly, on a happy family holiday, John Bonnell, priest, of 56 Bolingate Road, Wimbledon, husband of Alison and father of Felicity, Penelope and Martin. Funeral in Scotland. No flowers but donations desired to Chilema, c/o U.S.P.G., Tufton Street, London, S.W.1.

LIVINGSTON.—On August 18th as the result of an accident, George Andrew, only son of George and Mary Livingston, of Ash Grove, Callasbaugh. Beloved brother of Helen Thornhill. Funeral service (family only) August 21st. No flowers. Memorial service Gallowhow Parish Church, August 22nd at 11 a.m.

LUPTON.—On Aug. 15th, 1974, suddenly and peacefully, Christian Frances, aged 69, much beloved wife of Brig. Roger Lupton, D.S.O., and mother of John and Jane. Funeral at St. Michaels and All Angels Church, Urchfont, nr. Devizes, at 2 p.m. on Wed. 21st Aug. Flowers may be sent to Lye of Market Lavington before 10.30 a.m. please on Wed. Thank you for your letters.

McLACHLAN.—On 16th Aug., 1974, at the Catholic Nursing Institute, Lambeth Road, S.E.1, fortified by the rites of Holy Church, Dorothy Frances, aged 77 years, beloved wife of Thomas McLachlan and mother of Monica (sister Michael), after a long illness, cheerfully and courageously borne. Requiem Mass at St. James Church, Spanish Place, W.1, at 10 a.m. on Wed., 21st Aug., followed by private cremation. No flowers and no mourning by request.

MILLAR.—On 16th Aug., 1974, peacefully, after a long illness, in his 79th year, Gerald Arthur, dearly loved and loving husband of the late Ruth Millar and father of Oliver, Mary, Sarah and Luke.

MILLBOURN.—On August 15th, Joseph Ralph, of 15 Gilston Road, London, SW10. Peacefully, after a very short illness at Aix, Alpes-Maritimes. Dear husband of Ellemore and father of Mary and Michael.

MORGAN.—On 15th August, 1974, suddenly, but peacefully, Ivy, wife of the late Roy Morgan, mother of David and Nana, of Crisetta, Murdo, Dittany and Kate. Cremation at Golders Green on Monday, 19th August, at 12.15 p.m. (East Chapel). Flowers may be sent to Leverton and Sons Ltd., 624 Finchley Road, N.W.11.

MORGAN.—On 18th August, 1974, peacefully, in her 80th year, after a long illness, Catherine, of 5 Howdenhall Road, Edinburgh, daughter of the late Lt.-Col. James J. Moran, I.M.S. Requiem Mass in St. Columba's R.C. Church, Upper Clay Street, Edinburgh, on Wednesday, 21st August, at 9 a.m. Funeral thereafter to Mount Vernon Cemetery. R.I.P.

DEATHS

ONSLOW.—On August 17th, peacefully, in Woking, Mabel (Mo), widow of Frank Onslow, and beloved mother of Cranley and Ian, in her 80th year. Formerly of Effingham House, Bexhill, and lately of Chobham Park House, Chobham. Funeral at St. Lawrence Church, Chobham, 12 noon Wednesday, August 21st. Memorial service to be arranged in London next month. No flowers, please, but donations to Hart's Leap Cheshire Home for Physically Handicapped Children, Sandhurst.

PAYNE.—On 16th August, 1974, at Birtley House, Bramley near Guildford, Mary Agnes, aged 82 years. Funeral at Guildford Crematorium, Surrey, on Tuesday, 20th August, at 12 noon.

SAGER. GUY ROBIN DONALD, of Newfield House, Heronfield, Knowle, Warwickshire, peacefully, in his sleep on August 10, 1974. Funeral arrangements to be announced later. All inquiries to Bowles & Co., Solicitors, 18 Church Street, Epsom, Surrey.

WALTON.—On August 16th, 1974, peacefully, at Estrangen, Truro, Redruth, Cornwall, Charles Alfred Palmer Walton, aged 69 years, of Burghley Avenue, New Malden, Surrey, dearly loved husband of Ruth, and much loved father and grandfather. Funeral at Putney Vale Crematorium on Wednesday, August 21st at 2.00 p.m. No flowers, by request, but donations, if desired, to Cancer Research. Enquiries to Frederick W. Paine, 5 Coombe Lane, Raynes Park, S.W.20. Telephone 01-946 1074.

WYLIE.—After a short illness, on 16th August, John, loved husband, father and grandpa. Cremation at Kingston Crematorium on Wednesday, 21st August, at 1 p.m. Flowers to F. W. Paine Ltd., 71 Walton Road, East Molesey, Surrey.

IN MEMORIAM

O.M.—August 19th, 1918. Per Ardua Ad Astra.

ZOMBERG. DAVID.—The Artist, born December 7, 1890, passed from this life August 19, 1957, with love from wife Lilian, daughters Diana, Dinora and Juliet.

JOY ALTHAM.—19th August, 1970. In ever grateful memory, so dearly loved, so sadly missed.

MILNER, JOHN CARPENTER.—On this his birthday. Remembering always my love. John.

RENDER-JAMES. — "In loving memory of our brother Jim, who died August 19th, 1971."—John, Bill and Cyril.

ROBINSON.—In ever loving and grateful memory of George who died 19th July, 1970.—John.

WELLS, EDWARD FRANCIS. Artist (1876-1952). Ever in cherished memory.—K.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

MR. LAURENCE NIVEN of Brackenhow, Hayton, Carlisle, expresses his grateful thanks to all who have conveyed expressions of sympathy on the death of his late sister, Dr. Janet Simpson Carpenson Niven, of 2d Speed House, Barbican, London.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

LET'S CONQUER CANCER in The Seventies. This is the aim of the Cancer Research Campaign. Isn't it yours, too? Please help to achieve it by sending as much as you can spare to Sir John Peile, Cancer Research Campaign (Dept. TX1), Freepost, London SW1Y 5YT.

TOP FLIGHT TRAVEL Best value. Gtd. Deps. See Holidays & Villas.

GRAMOPHONE Record Sale—see For Sale and Wanted.

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A/O LEVELS.—Oxbridge entrance. Hogarth Tutorials.—Services.

VITAL FORUM on Food ?—See Sales & Wants.

PEREGRINATOR for hire.—See Situations wanted.

PETER WILSON, late Highfield, Church, contact sister, Sheffield. Telher 111, 385024.

URGENT.—Wanted, accommodation for 2 Italian girls. See under U.K. Hols.

DAVIS BUYS ANTIQUES, etc. See Sale and Wants.

HAVE FUN helping the old! Drivers needed one Sunday afternoon a month. Contact 01-240 0650.

CARPETS ex-Exhibition—Sapphire carpets. See Sales & Wants.

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PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL house to let, 50 rooms.—See Rentals.

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LIONESS.—This Lion's Love is always yours.—James.

MALE STUDENTS for hop-picking.—See General vacancies.

N.E. ENGLAND.—Disused stadium, 5 acres.—See Invest. Props.

MIKE M.—Remember Jan 28, Hilchin. Contact me, Kirsti, Corby 3732.

HAVE YOU an unwanted spinney? —See Country Prop.

AFTER TWO YEARS I love you more than ever.—C.

NEGOTIATE with home owner's and builders'.—See Gen. Vacs.

THAI BOYS WANTING to study in U.K. seek sponsors and good homes.—Tel. Cobb or Lee, 736 5534.

PENNY.—Will Norman Penny, last heard of in the London area, being the son of Eleanor Penny and Stephen Penny, or any person knowing of his whereabouts, please communicate with Rushworth & Glyn Owen, Solicitors, 19 Clwyd Street, Rhyl, Clwyd. LL18 3LG.

OPPORTUNITIES for globe trotting girls. See Secretarial Appts.

SECRETARIES in SOCIAL WORK wanted by The Spastics Society. See Secretarial Appts.

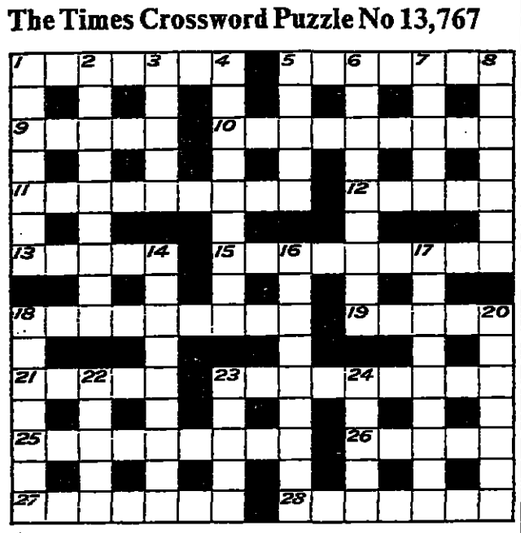
OSCAR & PETER Johnson Ltd., Lowndes Lodge Gallery would like to apologise to people making inquiries about their advertisements, who have accidentally been cut off due to a new telephone system.

NEEDED FLAT on Swiss lake.—See Property Wanted.

CHOW-CHOW. Owner lives in flat, requires use of garden, 5-9 weekdays, S.W.10 area for this beautiful, clean, gentle and well-behaved dog. He does not need looking after at all. Please help. 730 8480, Miss Richards (day).

Flaming fomenter of strife (9).
"——— me!" ejaculated the wily Jacob? (5).
Raise point twice about the French tax (7).
Impart knowledge in the glen perhaps (9).
Bankrupt, but off Cowes about five? (9).
Involve the little devil with student in charge of brewing tea (9).
Wooden beams for those afloat? (7).
Article is about a saint, they believe (7).
Drive forward many in disorderly pile (5).
Performs soft songs (5).
Novel kind of New York railway post (5).

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 13,767



ACROSS
1 Without one the purveyor is more flexible (7).
5 Courteous to provide notes with a story (7).
9 It is useful to loafers who desire a rise (5).
10 Supplant first-class bird food, say (9).
11 Where Yeats was treated to a drink? (9).
12 Port for graduates and gunners (5).
13 Lady tearful in returning honour (5).
15 Following a model? I'm one, with four in the gallery (9).
18 Controls to ensure that the hands will be on time? (9).
19 Many return to drink hard at the storehouse (5).
21 Shy? Try a dance . . . (5).
23 . . . and dress for another (9).
25 Exile loses right to speak at length (9).
26 Makes a parcel of the shawls (5).
27 The old drunkard revises lines with us (7).
28 Informants who count (7).

DOWN
1 Staying hellishly gloomy (7).
2 Music not inspired by the mountain air? (9).
3 Shall we name the Latvians? Sound answer (5).
4 Curb on freedom to teach the others outside (9).
5 Maple construction is quite sufficient (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 13,766



CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING WORKS HERE

TIMES READERS GO NORTH OF THE BORDER

YOUNG LADY, possibly 2: to help in Scottish Shooting Lodge: general household duties: cheerful atmosphere: other students employed: vacancy(s) now until late September: early October or shorter period.

This advertisement was booked on our very successful series plan (3 consecutive days plus a 4th free). The advertiser cancelled the advertisement after receiving over 20 replies, so if you have a domestic vacancy just

Ring

01-837 3311

and wait for the response!

PERSONAL COLUMNS

also on page 23

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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From £42 weekly suites you to good food. Imaginative menus—fresh vegetables daily, comfort and warmth with crackling log fires in winter. Unrestricted Room Service. Attentive and considerate staff. Private Suites. Numerous double and single bedrooms, facing South, overlooking sea and gardens.

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Resident Manager
Mr. J. DEAKIN
Telephone:
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CANCER RESEARCH IS VITAL

CANCER RESEARCH IS COSTLY

Please send a donation now to the Imperial Cancer Research Fund, Dept. 160, P.O. Box 123, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, WC2X 3PX. It will be wisely used in the fight against cancer.

MARLENE DIETRICH AT GROSVENOR HOUSE

Miss Dietrich will be appearing in Cabaret from Wed. Sept. 11th to Sept. 15th. Tickets for dinner and cabaret can be obtained from Grosvenor House. Tel.: 01-408 2356/2364/2361.

BOB McGONIGAL is back and can be contacted at Cowden (Kent) 707.

PACKAGING PROBLEMS? See Sales and Wants.

UK HOLIDAYS

LOCH NESS AND CALEDONIAN CANAL CRUISES

Monday to Friday Autumn Cruises in warmth and comfort aboard 72ft motor vessel "Sarinda". The perfect escape. Cabins available late Sept. and Oct. £47 fully inclusive. Details from M.Y. Sarinda, Loch Ness Marine Ltd., Canal Road, Inverness, Scotland.

TEL. INVERNESS 36539.

2 CULTURED Italian girls aged 19 are visiting London beginning September for 6 months and wish to live with a happy family in Kensington or Knightsbridge. If you have a twin bedded room and will offer an evening meal or the use of your kitchen please contact Mr Gabrielle, 584 5158.

HEBRIDEAN.—6, 10 and 12 day skippered Cruises starting 7th September. Few berths still available.—Phone Western Yachting, Helensburgh 2177.

CHARTER YACHTS available, West of Scotland, 24-31 August, due to cancellation. 6 and 7 berths.—Phone Arden Yachts, Helensburgh 2177.

DOING NOTHING at Bank Holiday? Come water skiing and riding. 730 0451.

ENJOY YOUR FIRST GROUSE of the season at Springfield House. For first class accommodation in the Cotswolds. Reservations (045 388) 5555.

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ALBANY HOTEL, Barkston Gardens, SW5, welcomes you. Recently modernised. Nr. West London Air Terminal. 01-370 6116.

WATER SKIING/RIDING, weekends in Devon, lively parties; beginners welcome. 730 0451.

SWITZERLAND. Delightful 3 mls. Georgian house standing in 7 acres offers 2 suites vacant from Aug. 31st-Oct. 3rd. Children and pets welcome. Tel. Marshwood (0308288) 2 6.

DORMOBILES offer the ultimate in self-catering holidays, wherever in Britain or abroad. 2 week continental holiday for 4 from £158-£220 per person p.w. U.K. much cheaper. Book now for Sept./Oct. We have 69 centres. Phone Dormobile (0303) 53961 or call at our nearest centre.

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